VOLUME XXXIX.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

SUMMER

LISLE, SILK,

laibriggan, Gauze, Gossame

SUMMER MERINO FABRICS.

Cases Ladies' Gauze Vests.

100 Doz. Children's Vests, 25

300 Doz. Gents' Gauze Shirts

Gents' Extra Fine JEAN DRAWERS, 50 and 75c, former prices 75c and \$1.

ARRIVED LATE

A large importation of new

HOSIERY,

If the latest designs, for La-

ies, Gentlemen, and Children, which are offered at the cost of

MANDEL BROS.,

21 & 123 State-st

branch: Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Suits, \$45 upwards. Trousers, \$10 upwards.

EDWARD ELY, IMPORTING TAILOR, 168 & 166 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS.

HALE'S

STANDARD HYDRAULIC

ELEVATORS!

See Chicago Tribunc of June 19, or send for descrip-

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

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DEVONIA, June 20, 3 pm | ETHIOPIA, July 13, 3 pm ANCHORIA, July 6, 10 am | BOLIAIA, July 20, 9 am New York to London direct.

OALIF NIA July 8, 10 ap 1 A 28 I SALIA July 10, 7 a m Cashas 885 to 880. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin. 540. Steerage, 8.38. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 66 washington-st.

lational Line of Steamships.

SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM

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Cablin passage from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion

Executed as reduced rates. Secrego, \$20. Drafts on

The Britain and Ireland.

Cabin passage from sections of the control of the cabinets at reduced rates. Steerage, casterial and ireland. For sallings and further information apply to par sallings and further information apply to par sallings and further information apply to partial casterial casterial

North German Lloyd.

W. E. HALE & CO., 103 State-st., Chicago.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

and Drawers, White and Colored, 35, 50, 65, and 75c.

50 cts. each, former price

ev. Mr. Huntington, of Chicago, has pinted Rector of Emmanuel Church. EMPERANCE SATURNALIA. rown, Ia., June 27.—The Blue-te held here to-day was a great Fuily 15,000 people were in attending them many leading men of the ohn W. Dreg, the great temperance had charge or the meeting. Among dipal speakers were Lieut. Gov. Frank in the Hon. John Van Valkenburg, tehell, W. S. Kenworthy, Dr. Magoun, d. W. Clinton. Elias Jessup, Mrs. Dr. and Mr. Drew. The city was handecorated during the day and brilliantly led to-night. The jubilation ended and torchight procession through the mid a magnificent display of fireworks rome moving in unison with the protons moving in unison with the protons thousand persons signed the uring the day.

LIBEL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NGTON. 111., June 27.—Parke E. awell-known newspaper correspondent awell-known newspaper correspondent to the Rev. J. W. Malone, pastor of ted M. E. Church, charged with writing, dispatch regarding him for the Cincactic, in which Malone was charged roprieties with a female member of his tion. Temple gave bonds.

CUT THIS OUT. and gentlemen visiting the city will list No. 132 Dearborn street, corner of and have their measure taken for fine i shoes, so that they can order at any time. an's Pertonized Beef Tonic is the only on of beef containing its easire nutritions. It is not a more stimulant like the expect, out contains blood-making, forceig, and life-sustaining properties; is in all entecoled conditions, whether the exhaustion, nervous prostration, overscute disease; and in every form of descriptionally if resulting from pulmonary the It is friendly and heipful to the most stomach. Caswell, Hazard & Co., pro-New York.

he funeral of Ruth M., wife of A. take place Saturday next at 3 p. m. sidence, No. 15 Lake av. Carriage ne 27, beloved daughter of Simon and idence, No. 623 Canal-st., 10 a. m., es to Calvery Cometery. yr. June 37, at 12:30 p. m., Fannie , ears and 23 days. sidence, Saturday, June 29, at 10

ANNOUNCEMENTS. BE A TROTTING MATINEE AT to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. ly will be celebrated in the same man-AN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE hold its, regular monthly meeting at 148 Madison-st., this morning at 10

AUCTION SALES. ISON, POMEROY & CO. JLAR WEEKLY SALE RIDAY, June 28, at 9:30. GE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE Parlor Suits. New Chamber Suits.

cond-Hand Chamber Suits, dine Brussels and Wool Carpets, Eousehold Furniture, counges, Book Cases, Chairs, &c. Merchandise, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. ne-Blooded Mares at Anction IDAY, June 28, at 3 p. m., of Banj. Ransom. 487. Cottage Grove-av, marcs formerly owned by the late Leonard full pedigree to be had at stables where the seen at any time previous to sale. Terms ELISON. POMEROY & CO.. Auct'rs.

BUTTERS, LONG & CO. OLDEN OPPORTUNITY DER THE RED FLAG! EDIT SALE. Gold & Silver Watches, Solid Chains, Ladies' Sets, &c.,

Only Direct Line to France. DEDSTEIN & CO., AT AUCTION, (Friday), June 23, 1878, at 16 o'clock a.m., and continue all day, in flowe, 173 and 175 East (landoupling), who, and two, three, and four months' fered in this city. Every article will be Steamers 'Periere, 'Ville de Paris.'

Tent, do not carry steerage passengurs.

LOUIS DE BEHIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway,

W. P. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. EL MORTGAGE SALE. AMERICAN LINE. e Furniture, Brussels Carpets, g-Room, Kitchen Ware, &c., PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,

Saling every thursday from Philadelphia. The only

Frans-Atlantic Line saling under the American flag.

RED STAR LINE,

Direct to ANTWERP Religium, saling semi-monthly,
silvenstely, from Philadelphia and New York. For

France Tickets and Freights to and from Europe apply

FETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents.

W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager,

119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

elling 1083 Wabash-av., AUCTION, 10 28. at 10 o'clock a. m. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. ULAR SATURDAY SALE. hold Furniture

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, June 25, at 9:30 o'clock s. m., at 173 and olph-st. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. D. STARKE & CO., West Madison-st.,

X, June 28, at 10 o'clock a. m.,

XRUPT STOCK

Carpets, etc.; Parlor and Bedroom Sets,
deboards, Wardrobes, Patent Rockers,
Spring Bea Bottoms, Mattresses, Dinm Furniture, Bod Lounges, Easy Chairs,
above are first-class goods, and will be
serve.— D. D. STARKE & CO., Auctioneers. rday, June 29, at 9:30 a. m., IN IMMENSE STOCK OF EHOLD GOODS.

g-room, and Kitchen Furniture. ca. Mattresses, Bed Springs, etc. , Ice Boxes, Queensware, Glass D. D. STARKE & CO., Auctioneers. CO. P. GORE & CO., y. June 29, at 9:30 a. m., REGULAR SALE OF

Household Goods, &c. OIL-TANKS.

The Seamers of this Company will sail every Satur-from Bremeu Pier, foot of Third street, Hobbers, tesof bassaye—From New York to Southampton. Som Havre, and Bremen, first cable, 1910; scores, and Havre, and Bremen, first cable, 1910; scores, als, 500, 1001 steerage, 230 currency. OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CANS,

OPELICAGO. ORIENTALY
SHIRTS pr piece 12e
COLLAR'S pr doz 35c
CUFFS pr doz 7 Toe
These are our Specialty
and are done equal to
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878-TWELVE PAGES.

EDUCATIONAL. AURORA, KANE COUNTY, ILL.

\$44.00 Pays for Board, Room-Rent, and Tuition in Common English for Fall Term of 13 Weeks,

Aug. 28, 1878.

Six Courses of Study. Nine Teachers. Prepares for any American College.

Thorough Commercial Course. Careful attention given to the morals of the Stu-

dents. Both sexes received. SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

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New and Magnificent CA

class Piano bear-PIANUO ing that name, ESTEY The Most Extensive Organ Factories in the World.

188 & 190 State-st., Chicago,

500 AT COSTI

To reduce our stock we will sell, during the next thirty days, 150 Planos and 350 Oreans AT ALMOST COST. These instruments are all WARRANTED, and contain the latest improvements.

Bargains offered because the goods Must Be Sold.

RELD'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

92 Van Buren-st., corner Dearborn.

most THOROUGH, DURABLE, and ETISTIC manner. We employ the most MILED ARTISANS and WORKMEN. WE WARRANT every article to be EXCOTLY AS REPRESENTED. We are sling all our goods as low as an HONEST ETICLE, EQUALLY GOOD, can be smished. MINERAL WATERS.

Dress Suits, \$65 upwards.

Il of Simon PURE FABRICS, and promeed in the highest style of the art.

FRICES LOW-STANDARD the HIGHST. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to
WEDDING TOILETS. NATURAL

MINERAL WATER. HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT.

APPROVED by the Academie de Medecine of France, nd its sale in France authorized by special order of the French Government.
French Govern

ute disease."

lidly antacid; agrees well with dyspeptics, and e there is a gouty disthesis."

ly far the most agreeable, alone or mixed with useful in Catarrhs of Stomach or Bladder, and in Not only a luxury, but a necessity."

To be had of all Wise Merchants, Grocers, Druggists, and Mineral water Dealers, throughout the United States, and wholesale of

FRED'K DE BARY & CO. NOS. 41 & 48 WARREN-ST., NEW YORK. Every genuine bottle bears the registered Yellow ictorial label of the

APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON. Apollinaris Water! GROMMES & ULLRICH, 199-203 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

TEAS.

Those who have not already tried our Teas should do so at once.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. HONG KONG TEA CO. 110 & 112 Madison-st.

TO RENT. HOTEL TO LET. THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, OF VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA,
ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE,
edifices for Hotel purposes on the Pacific Coast. The
Hotel is nearly new, having been flushed within the
past year. It contains about 150 rooms, an suite and
single, all of which are fur libred in the very beat of
style. The above is the only Hotel in Virginia, and has
been erected and finished in the est possible manner,
containing clevator, electric mendator connected
with every room. hot and cod water, baths, and sil
moders conveniences for these a long-felt want in the
City of Virginia in open and doing a fine business. The
party leasing its would be required to buy the furniture.
For particular, and reserved the second of the conL HANAK, Virginia City, Nevada.

NEW PURLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW FINE ART MAGAZINE. The Magazine of Art for June.

No. 2 Now Ready. \$3 per year. Single numbers, 25 cents. CASSELL. PETTER & GALPIN.

LAKE EXCURSIONS. 4th July

Goodrich Transportation Co.'s Line.

Three Large. Splendid, Low-Pressure, Side-whee Steamboats, CHICAGO, SHEBOYGAN, and MUSKE-TON, will make hourly urbs to

EVANSTON. the Transportation Company for turn that day,

Ample and choice refreshments will be provided by
the ladies of the Methodist and Congregational Churches of Evanston, in the University groves, and amusements will also be arranged for the entertainment of
Excursionists, consisting of Base-Bail Games. After
noon Balloon Ascensions, Telephone Connections will
Chicage Boat Races on the Lake, and various othe
amusements and games.

blenger Boat Races on the Board on board musements and games.

Rach Steamer will have a Cornet Band on board faces for the round trip only \$1, good on either boat faces for the round trip or from Evanston. 50 centre faces for childen, 12 years and under, round trip, faces for childen, 12 years and under, round trip, faces for childen, 12 years and under, round trip, faces for childen, 12 years and under, round trip, faces for childen, 12 years and under, round trip, faces for childen in the face of the fa **Evening Excursions**

RACINE, MILWAUKEE, GRAND HAVEN, MUSKEGON, AND ST. JOSEPH. Round Trip Ticket, Racine and return, berth in-cluded.

82.00
Round Trip Ticket, Milwaukee and return, berth included.

Round Trip Ticket, St. Joseph and return, berth fincluded.

Round Trip Ticket, St. Joseph and return, berth fincluded.

Round Trip Ticket, Graud Haven and Muskegon 4.00 Round Trip Ticket, Graud Haven and Muskegon 4.00 Tickets good from Monday, July 1, until Saturday, 8.

EXCURSION TO ST. JOSEPH. "FIVE-HOUR PLEASURE TRIP."
The Sidewheel Steamer Corons will leave her dock, oot Michigan-av. on the morning of July 4, at 70 cik harp, and arrive in 8: Joseph at 12 o'clock noom.
Leave St. Joseph at 10 o'clock same evening, and arrive back in Chicago at 4 o'clock the next morning.
Fare for the round trip only \$2.
All excursion tickets to be procured at office, foot of dichigan-av.

T. G. BUTLIN. Sup't.

Reasons

We can afford to sell First-Class FURNITURE lower than any other house in the

FIRST. We manufacture SECOND. Our expenses are less than others, while our sales are MORE THAN DOUBLE ANY TWO

retail houses in the city.
THIRD. We are the ONLY house in the city that buys FOURTH. We have no bad TOBACCONISTS,

debts, as we sell for CASH ONLY! DRUGGISTS, 225 & 227 STATE-ST. FINANCIAL.

Chicago & Alton Railroad SIX PER CENT GOLD SINKING-FUND BONDS.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO., Trustee. FREE OFALL TAXES. - BONDS DUE 1903. Interest Payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

These Bonds are a direct obligation of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and have a first lien over the Chicago, Kansas City & St. Louis Railroad, — 182 miles, —in Missouri.

They are recommended as a safe and desirable investment. FOR SALE AT PAR and INTEREST, In CURRENCY.

A. O. SLAUGHTER. Corner Clark and Madison-sts. LAZARUS SILVERMAN.

BANKER, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. IS BUYING AND SELLING

Government Bonds, Cook County Orders, City Scrip, Contractors' Vouchers, And selling Exchange on London, Paris, Frank-fort, Berlin, Hamburg.

MONEY to LOAN By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 52 William-st., N. Y.. In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st. Chicago West Park Bonds.

The interest maturing July I, 1878, on above Bonds will be said at maturity, on presentation of the proper coupons at the NORTH WESTRIN NATIONAL BANE Chicago.

Thicago, III., June 20, 17. GURNEY, Supervisor. Chicago, III., June 20, 1878. MISCELLANEOUS.

CAMP DOUGLAS

Glass Balls

or Trap-Shooting.

E. E. SAGE & CO.,
195 Washington-st., Chicago,
We are manufacturing the superior ball. Send for
rices. Agents wanted. SEWER PIPE,

Drain Tile, and Cement. WM. M. DEE, Agent,
22 East Quincy and 87 Jackson-st.
WM. M. DEE, Sanitary Engineer, Agent, at 22 Ea
Quincy-st., near State. OPTICIAN. MANASSE, OPTICIAN. Tribune Build



WANTED. WANTED. LAUREL WREATH CIGARS.

Why will you punish yourself by smoking a doctored Oc cigar made of cheap tobacco, or a 5c elgar filled with common scraps, when for 5c you can buy one of

LOUIS COHN'S

With the GUARANTEE that it is made with a FINE CLEAR LONG HAVANA-FILLER?

To those who want to buy TOBACCO PLANTA-TION in a 5c cigar it offers no inducements, but those who PREFER QUALITY to quantity will, after giving the LAUREL WREATH a trial, smoke it always.

Arrangements are now be-ing completed that will shortly enable the factory to produce

40,000 DAILY Of these now celebrated Cigars.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

GROCERS, CONFECTIONERS, HOTEL STANDS.

Wholesale Agents, KELLOGG & BARRETT, 10 & 12 Wabash-av.

W. M. HOYT & CO., cor. Michigan-av, and River-st. KANTZLER & HARGIS, 119 So.

Clark-st. F. DEUTSCH, 64 Lake-st., cor. State. CHICAGO.

The Brands and Labels "Farragut" and "Laurel Wreath" are patented as Trade-Marks. Any inringement will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

LOUIS COHN, 15 to 27 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SHIRTS, Etc.

Using none but SELECT Linens, which uniformly give the best of service, and hav-ing our cutting and manufacturing done in the most skillful manner—the result of a great many years' experience in conducting the largest Men's Furnishing Goods busi-ness in this country—enables us to produce sess in this country—enables us to produce the prices to suit the times.

WILSON BROS., 67 and 69 Washington-st., Chicago, 69 and 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati, 408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

A Visit to Our Manufactory and Salesrooms Will convince you that we are now offering AN IM
MENSE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTH
ING, in large variety, at such prices that every sul
we sell IS A BARGAIN.
This fact alone, independent of other advantages.

we sell IS A BARGAIN.
This fact alone, independent of other advantages,
places us far shead of all other Clothing Dealers in
ability to supply first-class Goods at jow prices.
It will pay you well to bear this in mind: We have a
full line of Light Summer Suits. White Vests. etc.,
Light Summer Couts, 50 cents and upwards, in Alpacas,
Union, and All-Wool Mohairs, etc.
WE CAN FIT ALL EXTRA-SIZED MEN. WE CAN FIT ALL EXTRA-SIZED MEN.

CLEMENT & SAYER,

416. 418. 420. 422, 2-44 Milwaukee-av

First, original, and only strictly one-price cash ho
and largest retail Clothing store in the World, occuing an area of floors of more than an acre.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. Office of the Chicago Dock Co. Room 1, 110 LaSalle-st.,

CHICAGO, June 22, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Dock Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for any other business that may be presented, will be held in this city at the Office of the Company on TUKSDAY, July 9, 1878, at 2:30 o clock p. m.

C. H. DURPHY, Secretary.

STRUCK A SNAG.

Minister Noyes Proves to Be a Strong Card for the Republicans.

Is Confident that Hayes Honestly Carried the State of Florida,

And that the Frauds Attributed to Republicans Were Clearly Disproved.

Hayes Had No Part in Suggesting His First Visit to Florida.

Nor Did He Make Any Promises as Coming ' from Hayes.

McLin's Letters as Compared with Some of His Confessions.

Showing How Wonderful a Thing Is the Conscience or a Florida Politician.

Dennis' Testimony Goes Far to Corroborate Noyes' Statement.

Nearly \$100,000,000 of Four Per Cents Taken by the People.

DEMOCRATIC SET-BACK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. noron, D. C., June 28.—The te n the Potter investigation destroys the Demo-ratic hope of making political capital out of the Florida case, and completely vindicates Minister Noves. There is left no substantial

ing put in evidence before the Returning Board anything excepting facts as furnished him. It was the idea of the Southern Republicans to impress upon the minds of Northern Repub-licans that excepting cans that everything was fair and honest in

To Mr. Butler-The witness believed that the To Mr. Butler—The witness believed that the returns in Archer Precinct should have shown 219 votes in excess of what they did for the Republican party. The Republican officers made up the deficiency from the registration-book, so as to make the returns show their proper number of votes. He believed there had been fraud on both sides. When the votes were turned out of a box the missing number of Republican votes appeared as having been legally cast.

of Republican votes appeared as baving been legally cast.

WHY.

Witness testified that Black, Republican Inspector of Election, and Vance, Republican Clerk, had made affidavits to the correctness of the return, and his reason for not wishing to go on the stand was that his testimony would have tended strongly to have contradicted theirs. He did not disclose this knowledge to Gov. Noves, but simply tried to impress him with the idea that he had not better put him on the stand because it would injure his case.

STATEMENT BY BUTLER.

Mr. Butler stated that he had gone into the examination at greater length than he had intended, because he wanted to show that Gov. Noves had no knowledge at the time of the facts testified to by witness.

Mr. Hiscock said he expected to produce the evidence of Vance and Black, showing that they did not raise the return, and also evidence showing that as usuny men swore they voted the Republican ticket, whose names were on the poll-list, as were certified by the returns. He was willing to leave the issue right here, with the understanding that the point was not closed before the public.

Mr. Dennis was instructed to hold himself in readiness to appear before the Committee at its call, it having been decided that the matter of the manipulation of votes in Alachua County was not yet closed.

MINISTER NOYES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—Edward F. Noyes, United States Minister to France, testified that he was in attendance upon the Canvassing Board in Florida during the last Presi-dential election.

The witness pronounced the statement made

by Gen. Cocke before the Florida Sub-Commit-tee to the effect that he (witness), Cowgili, Gov. Stearns, and McLin were locked together in the room of the Secretary of State before the meet-AN UNQUALIFIED PALSEHOOD.

He had no private conference with any of those gentlemen that required locked doors, and with McLiu he had no private conference at all. Gor. Noves—I will state how I came to go to Florida. There was a meeting of prominent Republicans held at the office of Mr. Bateman, United States Attorney for the Southern Dissmith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, was present, and told us he had received telegrams that Democratic politicians from the North were

Check and as that mesting linked and the control of the National Action for the Particle State of the Check and a that mesting linked a state of the the prepared between the particle state of the control of the contr

PRICE FIVE CENTS

with him on any subject until the final vote of Florida had been cast. I never represented my-self to either of these gentlemen as the apecial friend of President Haves, nor seemed to convey the impression that they would be taken care of in case Hayes was elected, previous to the canyas being appropriet and finished.

say a good word to the President in my behalf, itowever, I pray you do not think I prefer any claim on account of the present canvass. I only performed my duty conscientiously, and if it prove unavailing I will never cease to regres it as long as I live.

My reasons for seeking the appointment are argent. My contest for a livelihood with the proverlyive Democracy will be a very unequal one, and my health will not permit me to live in a cylder climate. You can thoroughly appreciate my situation, and the magnitude of the trumpol

he will do." I did not understand at the time that that was a corrupt proposition from me, or anything that way, to McLin. I had too much respect for McLin to make any such proposition. He was a Republican, and I supposed he WOULD DO HIS DUT! as a Republican. Marble was a Democrat, and peaking to him, a Republican. I do not think there is any hieness between Marble's proposition and my own. I may have repeated this to him on my second visit there, or given him the same impression.

the same impression.

Q.—McLin says that you frequently referred to the fact that those who were instrumental in promoting that result would be rewarded by Hayes, if he became President. A.—That remark is true if it applies to anything I said after I returned to Florida. If he said it applies to any time before the count he is mistakes. I am positive I never spoke to him prior to the count, except on this occasion that I have spoken of I want to state that in no sense of the word did I conceive myself authorized to speak for Gov. Hayes or make any promises for him.

OTHER WITNESSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—Gen. John little testined: Was one of the Republican who visited Florida. Went from lumous, O., at the request of Mr. Wyckoff, airman of the Republican State Central Comittee, Mr. Walcott, a member of that Com-ittee, and Mr. Colby, editor of the Ohio State wrna!. Gov. Hayes did not know of my gong. I was at that time Attorney-General o

Florida, was next called. In reference to the statement of Gen. Cocke, to the effect that the witness, Gov. Noyes, Cogwill, and McLin were locked in the room of the Secretary of State before the meeting of the Board, witness said: "I have no recollection of anything of the kind. I can say positively it is false as to my being in the room at any time while they were in consultation, and I do not know of the doors having been shut against anybody. So far as I know, it was entirely public. If they had any consultation, I never saw Gov. Noyes under those circumstances.

was clicited.

Mr. Hiscock stated that this covered all the points be cared about on this special branch of the case, and the Committee adjourned until

BUTLER. BACK-TALK.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Commenting on Butler's statement before the Potter Committee, that the New York Times received a certain letthe called petty larceny, the Times says: "liad Gen. Butler acquired all his property by a species of 'larceny' as innocent as this, he would probably have among respectable people a much more enviable reputation."

LOUISIANA.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Representative enger and Reed, of the Potter Sub-Commit tee, have arrived. Representative Blackburn detained at Cincinnati, telegraphs that he wil rrive on Sunday morning. Representative nger is under the impression that the Com-tee will not be able to begin its work before lay next, and that Parlor "P," of the St Charles Hotel, will be used for the purpose.

Mr. Stenger, in an interview with the repre

Mr. Stenger, in an interview with the representative of the Picajuine, said testimony will be taken only at such points as have been raised before the full Committee, but it is impossible at this time to say what scope will be given to the investigation, or exactly what direction it will take. Lists of witnesses have been prepared, but Mr. Stenger declined to state what witnesses would be summoned first.

Mr. Potter is expected to be present some time during the investigation, or rather he will come to this city as soon as the labors of the Washington Committee are concluded.

New York, June 28.—The Herold's Washing ton special has the following explanation of the was, and is still, his friend, and necompanied him to his carriage to the railway station when he took his departure for home, upon the adjournment of Congress. The lady's relatives say he has been her suitor ever since he first met her here, and that she had declined his offer of marriage, but that he persevered in his offer of marriage, but that he persevered in his attentions nevertheless. This fact has given rise to a conjecture that upon the night of the supper-party, he had again pressed his suit, and was paying his addresses so stremuously and persistently at times as to elicit exclamations of protest from the lady, which, in turn, were heard and misunderstood.

Acklen publishes a card to-morrow denouncing as a willful he the attack upon his character, lately given publicity, and relieving Gen. Rosser from the authorship of the slander.

Acklen further says that previous to and after the pretended occurrence, he had the

after the pretended occurrence, he had the honor of asking the lady to be his wife, which offer she declined, and that his attentions were

THE MONEY CONGRESS. MEETING OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—The American delegation to the International Monetary Conference held a preliminary meeting to-day at the State Department, and is dining with Secretary Evarts this evening. No definite duston as to the programme has been hed. Horton, of Ohio, Secretary of the Commission, has not yet accepted. Should he not accept, the Commission can have no Secretary, as Horton was mentioned by name in the Appropriation bill, and there would be no authority to appoint another person.

The State Department has received a tele-

gram from Minister Bayard Taylor at Berlin, anm from Minister Bayard Paylor at Berlin, an-meing that the German Government will not ticipate in the Conference, and that this sail is final. Great Britain will proba-be represented. Additional efforts will made to obtain the co-operation of the Ger-na Government. There is much objection to is as the place for holding the Conference ring the summer months, and Geneva is pro-ed.

during the summer months, and Geneva is proposed.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washingrow, D. C., June 28.—A conference was held at the State Department to-day between Groesbeck, Fenton, and Walker, the American Commissioners to the Bimetallic Congress, and Secretary Evarts. There is some probability that the date of assembling will be postponed from the 25th of July until Aug. 10. This postponement will accommodate the convenience of Gov. Fenton, who otherwise might be prevented from attending. Instructions will follow the Commissioners to their homes, and, it is understood, will lay stress upon the preponderous public sontiment in the United States as manifested by the action of Congress in favor of the double-standard system; and qur Commissioners will, therefore, be expected to do everything in their power to facilitate its general adoption.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE 4 PER CENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—To date, about 504,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds have been disposed of, \$05,000,000 of which were registered, and the remainder coupon. The greatest portion have been taken in this country.

THE REXAS BORDER.

Gen Ord, who arrived here from Texas a thy or two since, is in favor of the most vigorous measures on the Rio Grande. He says the available iscops under his command do not exceed \$,000 men, and that that small number canset effectually cust the long line of frontier over which they are distributed. He does not give a flattering account its Maxison affairs. He says many of the Mexican troops are conscripp. Raiss from the Hexican troops are conscripp. Raiss from the Hexican troops are conscripp.

ida from the Revient side into Texas me shift frequent occurrence.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL squires that the army headquarters, except in Washington, shall be established at places where there are barracks. The Secretary of War will probably, be compelled to direct the removal of the headquarters from Chicago to some place farther West.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE ORDER.

It is now said that the President has given a new construction to his Civil-Service order, and

will not object to the participation of the Federal office holders in the State and Coppressional political committees, or to their attending conventions as delegrates. This is a directly con-

THE RAILBOAD AUDITOR. Theophilus French, the new Auditor of Railroads, will immediately commence a thorough examination of the Pacific railroads, and inormation which has been impossible to obtain beretofore may now be secured. French has been familiar with the subject many years, having had charge of the roads under direction of the Treasury Department, and was an exp for the Attorney-General in the cases of the 5 per cent net earnings. The Bureau will be

Depend July 1.

COUNTERFEITS.

Becret-service agents are making large captures of counterfeit silver coin, and vast quantities of fraudulent coin have already accumulated in the Treasury. Inspection shows that they are cast in molds made of plaster of Paris. Some of the new coins discovered are so excellent in color and weight that it is difficult, even by the acid test to distinguish them from the genuine coin. The only means by which they are detected is by weight. It costs about 40 per cent of the current value of the genuine coin to manufacture the spurious. They are said to be largely circulated from Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

In the recent inspection of collection districts, the following Illinois offices have been reported perfect, or nearly so: First, Chicago; Fifth, Peoria; Seventh, Champaign; Eighth, Springfield; and the following in Indians: First, Evansville; Fourth, Greenboro; Tenth, War

E. W. Halford, formerly of the Inter-O s candidate for the position of Bank Exam a Indiana.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has completed a statement of the exports and imports for eleven months of the fiscal year ending with May. The excess of exports over imports for this period is \$246,528,122, the exports being \$647,948,788; and the imports \$401,430,666. The excess of exports over imports for the corresponding eleven months of the preceding year was \$135,877,779, showing a gain and balance of trade in in favor of the United States for this year of \$190,650,348. The same statement shows the amount of gold and silver coin exported from the United States during the same period to have been \$30,230,997, while the imports of specie have for the same period been \$28,829,330, showing an excess of exports of precious metals of \$1,901,657. This is the largest balance in favor of American trade exhibited for many years.

bitted for many years.

Dr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, will on Monday resign his position and sever his connection with the Government service. Dr. Young's duties as Government Statistician will be assumed by Joseph 6 tatistician will be assumed by Joseph limmo, who has been engaged for a number Nimino, who has been engaged for a number of years in collecting railroad statistics.

Prof. Elliott, who for many years has been connected with the Statistical Bureau, and by many has been considered the ablest officer of the Bureau, will, at the beginning of July, report for service to the Director of the Mint.

A LIST OF QUESTIONS
has been distributed in the Treasury Department, requiring employes to state their ages.

ment, requiring employes to state their ages qualifications, and names of the persons through qualifications, and names of the persons through whose influence they were appointed. The answers are to be used as a basis for making selections for removal, made necessary by the reduced appropriations. The request to designate political influence excites comment, as it indicates that the old methods of appointment have not been abandoned by the present Administration. The President has recently again stated his inability to carry out his ideas of Civil-Service reform without assistance from Congress.

Congress.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.
To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—There was a important conference at the Executive Mansiotoday immediately after the adjournment of the Cabinet, participated in by the President Secretaries Evarts and McCrary, and Gens Sherman and Ord. The matter under consider Secretaries Everts and McCrary, and Gens. Sherman and Ord. The matter under consideration was the condition of affairs on the Mexican border. The situation is regarded as very serious, and although nothing definite was decided upon, the subject will undoubtedly receive renewed attention at an early meeting of the Cabinet.

MUST MAINTAIN PERFECT FAITH.

Secretaries Everts and McCrary, and Gens.

MUST MAINTAIN PERFECT FAITH.

Secretary Schurz, in his instructions to the Commissioners appointed to confer with the Red Cloud and Spotted Tall Indians, says in case the Indians differ with them as to the choice of location, they must bear in mind that it is most important to maintain perfect faith with the Indians in the performance of all promises heretofore made, and that this will be the invariable rule of the Government in its treatment of all Indian tribes. nent of all Indian tribes.

District Government.

It was deckied at the Cabinet meeting to-day to detail Maj. William J. Twining to be District of Columbia Commissioner from the Engineer Corps of the army, as provided for by the new Permanent-Government law. Maj. Twining is a native of Indiana.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

Special Disputch to Die Tribune.

New York, June 28.—The failure of B. Solomon & Sons, importers and dealers in un olstery and furniture at Nos. 657 and 65 Broadway, was reported to-day. Late in the afternoon the partners made an assignment. The house of B. L. Solomon & Sons was the largest and oldes in its line of business in this country, had un limited credit, and enjoyed a high reputation. Its failure was entirely unexpected, and not known to the trade to-day, the assignment being sudden. The house was established by B. L. Solomon forty-five years ago, and was originally Solomon & Hart. The second of the original partners died in January, 1864. The house has branches in Philadelphia and San Francisco. It did a large business, and had a capital of \$400,000. In the trade it was estimated as worth \$500,000. Real estate owned by the senior partner is the main cause of the failure. This property is heavily incumbered by mortzages. To pay the taxes, assessments, and the interest on it, B. L. Solomon has had to draw upon the business capital of the firm. Among the real estate owned by B. L. Solomon is the large five-story fron building in which the business of the firm is carried on, extending from Broadway to Mercer street. This was at one time valued at \$500,000. Mr. Solomon has endeavored for two years to sell it. The firm has been desirous to move into smaller quarters to reduce expenses. The limbilities are roughly estimated at \$500,000. The members of the firm are unable to give any exact information regarding the gross liabilities or the value of the assets. The assets include stock and open accounts, the real estate, and the individual procerty of B. L. Solomon. As member of the firm said the firm had declined to ask assistance, and decided very suddenly to stop business at once and to place everything in the hands of their creditors. They had a large trade, but their capital had gradually diminished to support real estate, and it was a continued frage upon their resources. The liabilities are all for merchandise, and partly in Europe.

To the Wastern Associated Press.

New York, June 28.—Hernietta B. Haines and Camille De Janon, who keep a fashionable young ladies' school at 9 and 10 Grammercy Park, here filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$143,500, of which \$108,500 is secured. limited credit, and enjoyed a high reputation Its failure was entirely unexpected, and no

FALL RIVER, June 28.—The creditors of the Border-City Mills this morning adopted the re-Border-City Mills this morning adopted the report of their Committee, which favors the winding up of the affairs of the corporation by putting is into the hands of Trustees. Walter C. Burfee and Joseph Healey, of this city, are recommended as the Trustees to manage the property, under the direction of the Committee of Creditors.

The Fail River Savings Bank is restricted to paying 10 per cent for the heat six months and a like amount the succeeding six months. The bank had about \$80,000 of the Berder City Mill paper, and \$60,000 of the Sagamore Mill paper.

SUICIDE

SUICIDE.

DUNDER, Ill., June 28.—A young Bohemian farm-hand named Joe Kosobute hung aimself to a small tree with his belt tied around his neck, and was found dead, yesterday. The cause was despondency from failure to bear from his cousin in Chicago and his parents in the sic country. The Coronetia jury pronounced the case one of smicide.

Special Director to The Tribbes.

KEGRUE, Ia., June 28.—Christ Ffelfer attempted snields this evening by Discine a phetol to his mouth and firing. The ball passed flownward, and, it is thought, ledged in his chest. The wound is a dangerous one, and it is not probable that the man will recover. Pfeufer had been drinking very hard all day, and was reciling drunk when the act was committed. He has a wile and three children.

WRECKERS AND MURDERERS

| declines to make any statement. Kennedy's wound was fatal. He was not conscious after being shot, and this evening was breathing his last. He was the only son of a widow, and bore a fair reputation.

clancholy Result of a Diabolical At tempt to Make an Angola.

Snare Laid for a Passenger Train by Tramps Near Neenah, Wis.

Horrible Injury of the Engineer and Fireman-Great Fright of the Passengers.

Still Another Mysterious Street Assassination in St. Louis.

The Dying Man Able to Utter the Name of His Murderer.

Saloon-Keeper Brutally Murders an Unoffending Patron.

TRAIN WRECKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Oshkosh, Wis., June 28.—The passenger rain north on the Chicago & Northwester Road was thrown from the track one half-mile orth of Neenah this morning, causing great lavoc. The train consisted of a baggage express car, two passenger coaches, and one Pullman sleeper. The bour being early, most of the passengers in the Pullman car had not yet risen from their berths. The train left West Menasha, and had proceeded about a mile and a half, and had just got under full head-way, when the passengers were startled by a terrible crash and the thundering of amashing cars, as one car after another left the track and went bang into the one shead of it, hauling the occupants about with considerable force. In a moment the wildest commotion prevailed, and passengers came running out of the coaches padly frightened and more or less bruised. It was too apparent that a terrible accident had happened. The place where the accident o curred was at Mud Creek, just at a small bridge curred was at Mud Creek, just at a smart ordge where the embankment was from ten to twelve feet high. The engine lay at the foot of the embankment near a fence, in a mass of rulns, overturued, twisted, and broken into a pile of debris of wood and ruln, and mounted by the tender and all that was in it. Behind this, half-way down the embankment, was the express and baggage car, badly wrecked. Two passenger coaches were just off the edge of the embankment and titted over so that they seemed almost ready to roll down the embank seemed almost ready to roll down the embank-nent. The coupling with the rear car was the only thing that prevented this. The rear car, which was the sleeper, stood on the bridge, with only its fan-truck off the track. Attention was immediately turned towards the engine, in the ruins of which was the senseless body of the engineer, George Davis, seriously mutiated and bleeding. Beyond was the form of the fremau, A. L. Cole, who had been hurled from the engine over the fence. The fireman was badly cut about the head, and was bleeding profusely, but was still conscious. Both were taken to Neenah, and are still alive, though the case of the engineer is hopeless. The passengers essaped with various slight injuries. An examination discovered that the rail had been torn up by tramps, and a crowbar, with which it was done, has since been found near the track. The tramps were seen found near the track. The tramps were seen found near the track. nly thing that prevented this. The rear car

were thought to be workmen on the road. One arrest has been made at Appleton on suspicion. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 29.—The train from JANESVILLE, Wis., June 29.—The train from Milwaukee to Appleton was ditched at an early hour this morning, tatally injuring the engineer, James Davis, formerly of this city, and severely wounding the freman, Al Cate, of Oshkosh The spikes evidently had been pulled from the rails by some flends, whose intention it was to demolish the whole train. The mail-car, baggage-car, tender, and engine were smashed to stoms.

LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, June 28.—Last evening a terrible tim being Prof. A. J. Driscoll, a teacher in the public schools. About 9:30, Dr. Gus Bidaux, ilving on Illinois avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, heard a noise in the hall, and, turning the door of the parlor, in which he had been sitting, he was horrified by seeing the form of a man lying in the hallway in a pool of blood. Stooping down he examined the man, and to his amazement learned that it was Driscoll. It took but a moment to place him on the sofa, and his wound was examined. Driscott was pneonscious. In the right cheek was a terrible cut, which extended from the upper portion of his ear to the corner of his mouth, and was three-quarters of an inch deep. His clothing was saturated with his life-blood, and an ensanguined current ran into a little pool. His face was ghastly pale, and had a deadly appearance. The palior had extended over his entire body, and he looked as if dead. Ali this was seen in a giance by Dr. Bidaux, who hurriedly summoned help and dressed the wound. Driscoll soon regained consciousness, and, motioning for a pencil and paper, it was givan him, and he wrote as foilows:

Arrest Fix for murder. DRISCOLL. Driscott.

Information of the tragic affair was communicated to the Deputy Marshals, and a dash was made for the house of Martin Fix, a young man 19 years of age, who worked in the little rollingmill and lived with his mother in the First Ward, or southern portion of the town. After considerable effort the police effected the arrest ward, or southern portion or the town. After considerable effort the police effected the arrest of Fix, who was taken to the stationhouse. His hands and clothing were staned with blood, but he stremously denied any knowledge of the crime. Subsequently he admitted that he was present when the cutting took place, but alleged that the crime was perpetrated by bur other boya,—John Thomas, Patsey Lacey, John Flaherty, and John Hickey. All the boys were arrested today, and, while all deup participation, each acknowledges to have been present. The opinion of the police is that the cutting was done by Fix, and that the other boys were simply witnesses to the deed. What the motive could have been cannot be imagined, as it is not known that Fix had any hostile feeling toward Driscoil. The wounded man is dying. The wound is supposed to have been made with a razor, severing arteries that produced a fatal-hemovyhous.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 28.—Yesterday afternoon a Louther made an attempt to escape while working in the gravel-pit east of the prison. Leaving his place of work without permission, the convict ran for the woods, where he encountered Officer Hartley, who had been stationed in the timber as a picket-guard to cover such attempts. Hartley halted the fleeing prisoner, who at once grappled with the officer, and, throwing him to grappled with the officer, and, throwing him to the ground, continued his flight. Hartley pursued, firing at him, one bullet taking effect in the fugitive's right arm. Louther stopped, and agreed to return if promised immunity from punishment. No promises to that effect were made him, however, but he was for fibly returned to duress, Great credit is due Officer Hartley for preventing the escape by his prompt action and efficient aim.

JOLIET, June 28.—A convict named Jordan, who was discharged from the Penttentiars this

THE PENITENTIARY.

who was discharged from the Pentientiary thi norming, was immediately arrested by Sherii Piepensotius on a charge of horse-stealing, an turned over to the officers who, demanded him BRUTAL MURDER.

FORT WAYNE, lud., June 28.—Last night FORT WAYNE, lpd., June 28.—Last night about half-past 11 a most brutai and unprovoked murder was committed at Roanoke, a small village in Huntington County, twelve miles southwest of this city. Mr. Kennedy, aced 18, entered a doggery kapt by Robert Hilton and called for some beer, Hilton was slow in filling the order, whereupon Kennedy told him every curtly to hurry up. Hilton said he allowed no man to hurry him, and, drawing a revolver, shot Kennedy in the head, the ball entering just above the left eye. Hilton surrendered himself at once to officers, and was brought to this city this afternoon and lodged in jail. He is 68 years old, and has a desperate and seedy look. He

HANGED. NEW ORLEANS, June 28.-A Galveston New special from Corpus Christi says that Pablo Paras, a Mexican was hanged to-day for the murder of Dr. Newman in December, 1870. The nurder was for the purpose of robbery. He dragged the victim to death with a lasso, and then cut him to pieces with a knife. He died protesting his innocence. He concluded his address with "Viva Mexico! Viva Mexico!

NAW ORLEANS, June 28.—The Galveston News' special from Hairfield, Tex., says: "George Solomon (colored) was executed to-day for the murder of his wife and step-daughter last June. Two thousand persons witnesse the hanging."

CAUGHT THEM OUT. Special Dispatch to The Tribunt.
WATERTOWN, June 28.—As Peter Malloy, of the firm of J. Malloy & Bro., was making up his cash account last night about 9 o'clock, stones were thrown against the front windows of the store, and while Mr. Malloy and others were attracted to the front door to find out the cause of the breaking, some fellows came in through the back door and stole the cash-box containing \$50 in money.

POLITICAL.

MADISON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC FEUD.

A leading Democrat of Madison County, who was in the city yesterday, gave a TRIBUNE reporter an interesting account of the feud which has broken out among the faithful in that dis-trict, a brief account of which will be of interest to Illinois politicians generally. The County

of Madison comprises the Forty-first Senatorial District, represented the last four years by William H. Krome, a Democrat, of Edwards-William H. Krome, a Democrat, of Edwardsville. Krome's ambition to be his own successor is the occasion of the trouble which now threatens to disrupt the party. Krome's Democracy is said to be only skin deep. For the last six years John T. Cooper, a Republican, has been Sheriff and ex-officio Collector of Madison County. Some time-ago two of Cooper's deputies were charged with misfeasance in office; indeed, it is said that Cooper has made them pay back about \$10,000 of county funds which they had illegally withheld. In this transaction Krome was Cooper's attorisey, and necessarily arrayed against himself the infinence of the deputies and a large number of their Democratic friends.

When the Southern Penitentiary bill was before the Senate almost the entire wealth and respectability of Alton favored a location of the institution at that place. But Krome succeeded in having tacked on to the bill a clause requiring 100 acres of land in addition to a site, which Alton could not furnish, and which lost her the Penitentiary. This arrays against Krome all the bitter hostility of ex-Mayor Drummond, Col. Sam Buckmaster, and the Alton Democracy.

The law in reference to forcible entry and de-

Col. Sam Buckmaster, and the Alton Democracy.

The law in reference to forcible entry and detainer, passed by the last General Assembly, contains one very obnoxions clause which was put in it by Krome. The working and tenant classes denounce Krome bitterly for this act.

Our informant says that Madison County is about equally divided between Krome and anti-Krome Democrats, with the chances somewhat in favor of Krome receiving the nomination. The party has barely 200 majority in the county, and, should Krome be renominated, any decent Republican will beat him at the polis.

Until last week Col. Buckmaster wanted the Senatorial nomination, but, fearing this disenatorial nomination, but, fearing this di-rision, Buckmaster withdraws in favor of ex-

layor Drummond, and will run again for the louse. The fight between Krome and Drummond is particularly bitter, and just now in tensified by a revival of the charge that Krome three years ago last April refused to upport Dale, the Democratic candidate for County Judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the suicide of Judge Brown.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSON VILLE, Ill., June 28.—The Republica Convention for the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District (Morgan and Greene Counties) met in this

city to-day. Dr. J. M. Davis, of Carrollton, was nominated for Senator, and the Hon. J. L. Mor-rison for Representative. KANSAS.

"FRITZ."

Emmett, the Actor, Gets into a Fight with a Former Agent-They Pound Each Other until a Policeman Comes-Emmett's Ar-Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Much excitement was created at the Jefferson Market Police Court

Joseph K. Emmett ("Fritz"), on a charge of disorderly conduct. At 2 o'clock two carriages drove hurriedly to the Justice's private entrance and, out of them alighted Sheridan Shook, of the Union Square Theatre, J. G. Riggs, comedian, John McCullough, tragedian, and Emmett, who was a prisoner. The entire theatrical party was in a state of the highest excitement and nervousa state of the highest excitement and nervousness. They were all interested in the performance to take place at the Union Square Theatre at 2 o'clock—the benefit to G. Vining Bowers. Mr. Emmett was to perform an early and principal part, and, at the time of his arrest, was on his way to the theatre to prepare for the stage. The Justice seemed to be astounded when he saw who his visitors were. He was informed that Officer Quirk had a complaint against Mr. Emmett. Emmett was somewhat excited. His right eye was blackened by a blow, and on its underlid was a dirt-colored, discolored swelling. Just over the left eye was a slight cut, concealed by a neatly-placed plaster. On the white vest was a spot of blood, and on the slate-colored pantaloons were four or five spots made by blood also. Officer Quirk said that, when patroling along East Fourteenth street, he saw a crowd gathered about two men who were fighting. He made his way as rapidly as he could to the scene, and when he reached it the combatants had septoned to the scene, and when he reached it the combatants had septoned to the late Charles S. Hempstead, of Gasketh of the Stat ness. They were all interested in the performabout two men who were fighting. He made his way as rapidly as he could to the scene, and when he reached it the combatants had separated, one having left, Emmett remaining. He took Emmett into custody and conducted him to the station-house. The prisoner's opponent did not show himself after the arrest. That was all Quirk knew about the affair. He could not swear really that Emmett did fight or strike any one, and would not have arrested him but for the instructions of a stranger, who said Emmett's antagonist would go to the station-house and make complaint. Mr. Emmett, on being called on for his side of the story, said he didn't care to say much about it. It was an old matter. There was no necessity for having it raked up again. The other man was Edward Zimmerman, at one time his agent. They settled up last season. There was at the settlement a serious misunderstanding about their accounts, and they parted not friends. This atternoon Emmett had engaged to perform at the Bowers benefit. He started down. On the way he met Zimmerman, who accused Emmet's private secretary of something which Emmett blamed Zimmerman himself for doing. It made Emmett angry, and he said to Zimmerman, "You're a liar!" Zimmerman said, "You're a — liar." Then Emmett struck Zimmerman, and the two pummeled away at each other until the crowd cried to them that a policeman was coming, when Zimmerman skeddadeled.

"Did you strike the first blow?" asked Justice Murray.

"Yes, sir, I did, and I'd hit bim argin first if the affair. He could not swear really that Em-

Murray.
"Yes, sir, I did, and I'd hit him again first if "Yes, sir, I did, and I'd hit bim again first if be gave me the same reason," replied the actor. "I whipped him for slandering my bookkeeper. I would do so again if he should slander him again. That is all there is to it."

The Justice was then asked to dismiss the case, on the ground that there was no witness against him nor any complainant. The Justice complied. Cigars were passed around, and Shook and Emmett hurriedly jumped into one of the coaches, slammed the door, and were driven toward the Union Square at a fearful pace.

driven toward the Union Square at a fearing pace.

Zimmerman, although a much smaller man than Emmett, is said to have shown a good deal of pluck until he heard of the approach of the policeman. He was purshed worse than was his antagonist. There were visible on his scalp more than one cut made by the heavy ring worn on the band with which Emmett struck him, and one side of his face was pretty well scratched, but he preserved his eyes unharmed, while attempting to close those of his famous antagonist.

SIDNEY BREESE.

Sudden Death of a Great Jurist and Statesman.

His Prominent Part on the Bench and in the Federal Senate.

The Hon. John M. Caton's Memories of His O'd Associate and Friend.

The Bigb Opinion Held of Rim by His Fellow Judges and His Friends-Personal Reminiscences.

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 28 .- Judge Sidney reese died at Pinckneyville last night of heart disease. He was taken sick at 4 p. m., and die at 11:30. It is not yet known what dispositio will be made of his remains. He was a member of the Centralis Chapter, R. A. M., and will no doubt be buried at his home in Carlyle, Clinton County, Ill., by the Masonic Fraternity. Sr. Louis, June 28.-Judge Sidney

the Illinois Supreme Bench, died last night at Pinckneyville, Ill. He is said to have been the

of age.

A dispatch from Carlyle, Ill., his home for ore than fifty years, says the intelligence of his death has caused deep sorrow through the entire community. The remains will be brought to Carlyle to-morrow, and will lie in state at the Carlyle House Sunday, and the funeral take place Monday. The Rev. Mr. Ingraham, of St. Louis, will deliver the sermon, and the burial obsequies will be conducted by the Masonic fraternity. All the Judges of the Supreme Court have been notified of the death and will be present and act as pall-bearers, and many prominent members from all parts of State are also expected to be present.

HIS CAREER. Sidney Breese was born on the 15th of July 1800, at Whitesboro, Gneids County, N. Y. He received a thorough classical education at Unio College, Schenectady, from which he graduated in 1818. Coming West, he studied law with his old schoolfellow, Elias Kent Kane, and was adnitted to the Bar in 1820. In 1921 he was appointed Postmaster at Kaskaskia, and in 1822 was appointed Attorney of the Second Circuit. In 1831 he published "Breese's Reports of the Supreme Court Decisions." In 1832 he served Major in the famous Black Hawk war, rising to the rank of Lieutenan Colonel, and was recognized as a brave and intrepid officer. . In 1835, on the establishmen of the Circuit Court system in this State, he vas chosen Judge of the Second Circuit, retaining the position till 1841, when he was chose one of the Supreme Judges. In 1842 he was chosen United States Senator, for a full term the State Legislature and subsequently chosen Speaker of the House—a position he was em-inently qualified to fill. In 1855 he was again elected Circuit Judge, and, two years later, upon the resignation of Judge Scates, was again elevated to the Supreme Bench, where he has since remained, reaching in rotation the position of Chief Justice, which he has filled for two

By his numerous able opinions while in that By his numerous able opinions while in that exaited position, Judge Breese secured the lasting regard and confidence of the people of his adopted State, and especially of the members of the Bar, who looked up to him as the exemplar of the ethics of their chosen profession. In all that appertained to his office, his deportment and action were invariably characterized ment and action were invariably characterized by courtesy and unswerving impartiality. His opinions and judgment have received in numer-ous instances the highest commendation, while his reputation for spotless integrity has never been questioned.

White serving in Congress, Senator Breese took decided ground in favor of the annexation of Texas; vigorously advocated our title.

took decided ground in favor of the annexation of Texas; vigorously advocated our title to Oregon up to the ilne of 54 deg.] 40 min., and advised the carrying of the war with Mexico into the heart of the country. A bill was introduced by him, and pushed to its passage, providing for the sale by the Government of the lead mines of the country, the same as other lands. To Senator Breese is also due the credit of originating the law repealing the five-years exemption from taxation after sale of the public lands of the United States, so that the public lands, when sold, became immedipublic lands of the United States, so that the public lands, when sold, became immediately taxable. Thus, by stimulating cherryise, and at the same time increasing the revenues of the State, and that at a time of financial prostration and disorder, these acts were of the utmost importance. He also advocated the passage of the land-grants for a central railroad, a project and-grants for a central railroad, a project which he originated in 1835. He likewise made a very able report to Congress in favor of a grant of land from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean, being the first public recognition of such an en-

Judge Breese, in fine, was a finished scholar, a profound jurist, a gentleman of the olden type, a useful citizen, and an honest man. The Hon. E. B. Washburne, some years ago, in a historic

Judge Caton sends the following to THE

Judge Caton sends the following to The Tribuns.

The Bullow by telegraph:

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Ottawa, Ill., June 28.—I have just learned of the death of Sidney Brosse with sensibilities it is difficult to express. I first met him in the spring of 1885, when he resided in the Futnam Circuit Court at Hennepin, though my intimate acquaint-ance did not occur till I became his associate on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State in 1842, although our official association was soon after severed by his election to the United States Senste. A certain degree of intimacy existed between us til he again joined me on the bench of the Supreme Court in 1857. Then, indeed, I came to know him well, and to fully appreciate his sarriing worth. Since then I may claim to have enjoyed his warm friendship, which was cordially reciprocated. I know of no other place where the true inwardness of the man may be so well learned as in the conference-room, and ther I learned to fully appreciate him. Judge Breese was not only decoly learned in the law, but in general literature as well. He never slighted his work, but, by patient industry, penetrated to the very root of the case which he was called upon to decide. His integrity was absolutely spotless, and no consideration of either friendship or hostility was ever permitted to come in and swerve him from the right. He was an affirmative man, with strong preputices and warm partialities, but he slways struggled manfully to bury those feelings out of sight. Those feelings were no doubt fostered while he was in political life, as they are almost inseparable from the politican, and hence they no doubt cost the many a hard struggle when ings out of sight. Those feelings were no doubt fostered while he was in political life, as they are almost inseparable from the political, and hence they no doubt cost him many a hard struggle when he returned to judicial life, where he fully appreciated they should have no place. He possessed material abilities of a high order, and those were cultivated and sharpened in early life, by contact with really great lawyers, with whom he contended at the bar. A viscorous constitution and a powerful physique enable de him to perform as amount of labor which could have been undured by but few, and regular sud abstentions baouts snashed him to keep this, up, after years had grown upon him which disquality a large majority of men from constant lasor. It may be fruit said that he died in the harness, for, to the acy last, he spared not namel? When diffy called him to work. Although he made a bright record, when he disabated him to work although a large of our Supreme Court. No one has done more than he to lay the foundation, and to build upon it, of our judicial history ever suine among the brightest and the most enduring. The Court of which he was a member has beet an able associate, the public has lost a servant and who has served them ions and initially, many hive lost a warm friency, of whom I am 6 oud to be one, and his family has lost a member which it will never cease to mourn.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

during the session of the Court there early this month, were the ones who were most surprised and snocked at the news of his death, for they had seen nothing in his walk or task to show any weakness on his part. All through the term he did his full share of work with the other Judges, beginning at their conference at 8 in the morning and continuing until they closed in the afternoon, being promptly in his place at 2, staying there until 6, and then working again in the evening from 8 until 10, when he went to bed to sleep soundily until early morning. He furnished his full share of the opinions which were filed at Ottawa on the 21st. Those prepared by him were written in his own hand,—a very legible one for a man of his are,—and were quite as voluminous as those of the other Judges. Nor was there anything in their style which showed the slightest mental weakness. The reasoning wasas clear and the statements as compact as in the opinions written by him thirty years ago. Though the dispatch states that he died of heart-disease, it was the impression of some that his death was due to his exceeding fondness for melons. He was in the habit of eating great numbers of them, and afterwards drinking freely of icewater. He had had several attacks from over-indulgence of this sort, and at one or two times did not expect to live. On one of these occawater. He had had several attacks from overindulgence of this sort, and at one or two times
did not expect to live. On one of these occasions Judge Lawrence took care of him, he
wanting him to remain, thinking that he
was going to die then and there. He
thought very much of Judges Lawrence
and Walker, with whom he served for so many
years. So great was this fancy for melons that
he took a distaste to the Palmer House the last
time he was up here, because there were no

and Walker, with whom he served for so many years. So great was this fancy for melons that he took a distaste to the Palmer House the last time he was up hare, because there were no nutmeg melons for breakfast, when he had set his heart on having some. A house where such necessary articles were not kept was not, in his opinion, a first-class house.

The only weakness with which he had suffered was a trouble with his eyes. When reading, he never used his spectacles, but pushed them up on his forchead, and brought the book or paper which he was looking at exceedingly close to his face. He intended to go to New York next year to have his eyes treated, and had some idea, at the same time, of taking a trip to Europe.

HIS PERSONAL APPERRANCE, especially when upon the bench, was most striking and impressive. His hair was white, long, and carly, falling down upon his back; and he had long white whiskers. He was about the same height as Mr. William Bross, but perhaps a little stouter. He had the stately courtesy of an older age, but with it much of the quickness of temper and liability to sudden outbursts of passion which used to characterize those dignified gentlemen of the last century. He had a fine form, and his features were marked and striking. His eyes were blue. He was a fluent and graceful speaker, equally impressive when addressing the Senate or the Bar. He was a good liver, so far as food was concerned; delicate in his diet, and fond of nice dishes. Curiously enough, he used no liquors, not even wine, and drank neither tea nor coffee, sticking to milk and his favorite feewater. On one occasion, a little phial of liquor which he usually carried around with him, remained a whole year in the house untouched.

He was excessively neat and particular about his person. He was considered the best-dressed man on the Bench, was always faithfui to the silk hat, and was vain of his small hands and feet, being much worried once on account of a pimple or some slight swelling on one of his feet which necessitated the weari

one of his fondayses was a love for female society. He preferred them to men. Whether it was a girl of 16 or a woman of 90 made comparatively little difference. He was never happier than when in female society at any party or social gathering, conversing with all, and charming all with his graceful and courteous manners and brilliant and interesting conversation. and interesting conversation.

He was a man of more than ordinary culture, and was especially fond of poetry, particularly that of Pope and Moore. He had no fancy for that of Pope and Moore. He had no fancy for the poets of the later generation, but was thoroughly familiar with those which were studied in his youth, and was fend of quoting them, having them thoroughly at his command. He had a wonderful memory, not merely for poetry, but for cases. He was the lexicon of the other Judges on such points. A lawyer asked Judge Walker a short time ago if he recollected a matter which was presented at the conference in Ottawa in April of 1870—a question of practice that they had discussed and settled. He said: "No, I don't know. Ask Judge Breese; he will remember."

HIS AGE.

He had strong dislikes, and one of the strongest of them was to be questioned constrongest of them was to be questioned concerning his age,—a peculiarity generally found among women, but occasionally occurring among men as prominent as himself. This peculiarity had become known to most of the lawyers, but occasionally some one who was ignorant of it would, either of his own motion or through being put up to it, ask the fatal question. Once, at Mt. Vernon, somebody sent the Superintendent of Schools, who said to him: "Judge Breese, how old are you!" "No age at all, sir," said the Judge. "It is a very impolite question to ask, and I should suppose that you would know that already." At another time, a student who had just passed his examination, feeling proud and desiring to make the Judge's sequeintance, inquired if it would be impertinent." was the reply. On anotheroccasion a Mr. Merrill was deputed to get a lock of his hair, the folks having been making a collection of the horse force of the data the set acceleration of the horse force of the data the set acceleration of the horse force of the data the set acceleration of the horse force of the data the set. would be impertment. To ask his age. The would be impertment. Wass the reply. On another occasion a Mr. Merrill was deputed to get a lock of his hair, the folks having been making a collection of the hair of some of the old settlers. The Judge, when asked, refused, saying, "You will not get mine; I am not an old settler." As a matter of fact, however, he was. One day a gentleman who knew him we'll took down the volume of "Breese's Reports" and made some comment upon the annotations and the method of reporting rather complimentary to the book. The Judge said that was the first book printed in Illinois. Pope's code was earlier, but it was printed outside of the State. At the same time he spoke of having written a history of Illinois, and of having hoped that it might be published after the close of his connection with the State. He had been at work on this history for a great many years, had finished it, and all that remains before its publication is the revision of the manuscript. He had expected to come up to Chicago in the fall to do this. He was exceedingly interested in the history of this State, and was probably more thoroughly familiar with it than any other in Illinois, save, perhaps, one.

One of his whims or ideas was the pronunciation of the name of the town in which he had spent much of his time, Ottawa. which he always insisted, should be called Ot-tah-wa. Starved Rock, on the illinois River, he always called Fort St. Louis of the Illinois.

DEATH

Was a subject which he never liked to taik about. When at Mt. Vernon the other day, however, a lady was speaking to him, and said that he should leave the Bench edore I die! No! I shall die Knightly, and in harness." He said that he hoped, when he did die, that he should fall asleep quietly and quickly.

**Like all men of his strong convictions and strong was of expressing them. he had many

quickly.

Like all men of his strong convictions and strong way of expressing them, he had many enemies among the people of his immediate neighborhood; but, bitterly as they expressed enemies among the people of his immediate neighborhood; but, bitterly as they expressed themselves concerning him, when the time of election came around, these men, who wouldn't speak to him, and who didn't like him, anid, "We don't like him, but we are proud of him, and while we are living he shall represent us in the Supreme Court." Feeling as they did, they would go around, electioneer for nim, and consider it an outrage for any person to pretend to run against him. When he got annoyed at the janitor at Ottawa, he was very apt to express his irritation by throwing his boots at him; but the next morning he would excuse bimself by saying, "That is all right, Barker."

He resented any solicitude about himself which seemed to grow out of a consideration for his physical weakness, quite as much as he did a question about his age. Some of the railroad conductors notified this, and said, when they started to help him in cetting on or off the cars, they had to do it very slyly, because he watched closely and said, "Do you think I am so decrept that I cannot take care of myself!" So they had to be extremely particular not to have him notice that they were taking care of him.

He was proud of the Law Library room at Mt. Vernon, and its arrangements, all of which had been planued by himself, and often mentioned that it was all his own devising. It is considered the best law library belonging to the State.

Like some of the other Judges, he had no

State.

Like some of the other Judges, he had no fancy for Chicago. He thought the Chicago papers were down on the Supreme Court Judges, and said once that the people of this city would never undertake to obey the laws as the Judges gave them to them, but that, until he died, he should always interpret the law as he understood it. He had warm friends as well as enemies, and

He had warm friends as well as enemics, and those who were most in contact with h m were the most devoted to him. In speaking recently to one of the Court employes at Ot awa, an ind valual said, "Don't you think that Judge Breese is failing?" The men stopped a moment, and said, "I don't know; at least I don't want to see it if he is. I don't want to think of such a thing."

He had been so long on the Bench of Hilnois that he identified it with himself, and was ai-

"He is one of the best young men at my lar, and practices before my Bench."

He had relatives in this city (Mr. S. S. Have and Mrs. Edward Robey), and was himself a relative of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, his mother having been a Cady. He leaves a wife, now a very old lady, and several children, only one of them a son, now a Commander in the navy. He was quite wealthy, owning large quantities of land in this State.

During the day a reporter called upon several-residents of Chicago who had been associated with the Judge on the Bench, or had known him in private life.

JUDGE LAWRENCE.

ASSESS

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The South Town

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Board, deciding, in br property was assessed in June, the Town Bor review. As to real second street, the de the Board could only Assessor had adhered standard be had a value? idea by which even in that regard— talk following the an ion—tue Board is o way it and the comple matter.

The Board met at 2

comprised almost ex on band to file com soon as they heard to South Side proper read. After calling visor Jackson read

THE ANXIOUSLY
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We find that upon there had been no assistanted south of The provision of the scision of the scision of the Supreme hauga vs. Huck, filed the provision of the the fourth Monday of the Town Board have plaints of the assessments the fourth Monday of the Town Board have plaints of the assessment of the prope fourth Monday of Jungal Provision of the seasonest of the prope fourth Monday of Jungal Township to review, there has been insisted that leans to fany one feels

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in private life.

JUDOS LAWRENCE.

He was heavily-set, about five feet eight inches in height, with a well-formed head and well-shaped face, a tremendous breadth of chest-amau of immense physical power. In his old are, when his hair became white, he allowed it to hang upon his shoulders, and had a sort of leanine aspect. He was a massive man physically and intellectually. As a lawyer, he was able and learned, being familiar with the principles of the law and with the ancient legal writers, having had a sort of the law and with the ancient legal writers, having had a and with the ancient legal writers, havin thorough education at the beginning, vantages of which he felt to the end of thorough education at the beginning, the advantages of which he felt to the end of his life. He had a prodigious memory, never forgetting anything that he had once learned. He could repeat line after line of the Greek he had sindist at college without failtering or wavering for an instant. His brain was full of the choices specimens of English literature, and especially of the older, he being well read in the authors of the Elizabethan age and the age of Anne. He possessed a great knowledge of the world, living a great deal in the best society; and he was punctilious in conforming to its usages. Sometimes, when addressed in a manner that he didn't think was quite respectful, he could be extremely savage. He was, taking him altogether, a man very much above the common mark.

JUDGE DICKET.

He was a genial man, fond of society, of great shifty, and literary culture. In his earlier years he was sometimes inclined to be unjust in his opinious, when irritated, but for the past ten years was considered one of the most dispassionate jurists on the bench. He was undoubtedly one of the best legal writers in the country. A thing not generally known is that he was the father of the first proposition to build a railroad from the lakes to the Pacific introducing a resolution into the Senate favoring the project. He was also the author of the

introducing a resolution into the Senate favor-ing the project. He was also the author of the grant of land to the Illinois Central, which project was carried to a consummation by Douglas and Shields.

Douglas and Shields.

THOMAS HOYNE.

The Hon. Thomas Hoyne referred to Judge. Breese's famous report to the United States Senate on the subject of the Pacific Railroad, which first called public attention to the possibility of that grand achievement in transportation and commerce, and which showed Judge Breese's clear foresight into the future. Mr. Hoyne had this report printed in pamphlet form, and wrote therefor a preface and a brief biographical skelch of the Judge. His copy of the work was destroyed in the great fire, but be afterwards received one from the Judge, which contained his autograph. Mr. Hoyne remembered his coming to Chicago in 1864 to the Democratic Convention, and spoke, in a general way and in terms of the highest respect. of the Judge's great learning, his attainments in polite literature, his charming conversational powers, and of all those striking qualities which distinguished him above most other men, and endeared him to all who knew him.

8. S. Hayes.

Mr. S. S. Hayes.

guissed him to all who knew him.

8. S. HAYES.

Mr. S. S. Hayes, whose mother was a first cousin of Judge Breese, spoke in the highest terms of the great jurist's learning and culture, and his remarkable fitness for the distinguished places he has filled in the State and National Governments. Mr. Hayes alluded to the Judge's famous report on the Illinois Central Railroad project, the honor for the conception and execution of which was for awhile divided between Judge Breese and Senator Douglas. As a statesman, he was honored with the respect of such men as Clay and Webster, who recognized the superior talents he possessed, and his universally safe and sound opinions on subjects of public importance. As a jurist, he was noted for the care he bestowed upon the examination of legal questions submitted to him, and the legal profession looked up to him as one whose opinions might be relied upon as being sound and in strict accordance with cood law. Hewas a man of strong predilections, but eminenty just in his treatment of all. Although of a somewhat critical disposition, particularly of late years, he was yet a man whose conversa. ust in his treatment of the particularly of somewhat critical disposition, particularly of late years, he was yet a man whose converse late years, he and delighted all who came to the particularly of the particular to the partic tion charmed and delighted all who came is know him. He had one very curious character istic,—a strong aversion to telling his age or al never became quite apparent. While honored with public positions of trust and prominence, he was not, except in his earlier days, what might be termed an active politician. After having served long and well in the Senate of the United States, he turned his eyes to the Bench, for which his remarkable talents and profound learning eminently qualified him, and to which a grateful public was giad to send him. In short, he adorned whatever position in public or private life he occupied, and his death would be mourned as that of a man who, take him all through, had lew equals, and who was universally acknowledged to possess a character that was pure, noble, and upright.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock Mr. H. S. Monroe appeared before the Appellate Court and announced the death of Judge Sidney Breese, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State.

Judge Murchy said such an event was always a sad Providence, but especially so when the deceased had been for a generation a leading character in the judicial department of the Commonwealth. In token of respect for his memory, therefore, the Court would adjourn until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

It is understood that a meeting of the members of the Bar and personal friends of, the dead Judge will be held at the Law Institute at 2 o'clock to-day, for the purpose of taking proper action.

at 2 o'clock to-day, for the purpose of taking proper action.

Springfield.

Springfie

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., June 20—1 a. m.—Indica-tions—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, stationary temperature and pressure, southerly wind, and local rain.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, slightly warmer, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, stationary or failing barometer.

For the lake region, casterly winds, stationary, followed by falling barometer, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rains.

6:53 4.m. 30.079 75 94 8 ... 4 ... Gest. 11:18 a.m. 30.056 80 62 8.E. 7 ... Gest. 2:00 p.m. 29.998 81 39.8.E. 8 ... 13:35 8.m. 39.994 80 20 8.E. 8 ... 9 ... Hayr. 15:10 p.m. 29.998 377 77 8.E. 6 2 ... 24 ... Patr. 10:16 p.m. 29.988 377 62 8.E. 4 ... Patr.

THE LASALLE MINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 28.—This morning again the LaSalle Light-Guards escorted the newly-employed miners to the Union shaft, and sgain employed miners to the Union shaft, and again a large number of the idle miners assembled and made speeches there, but no violence was offered. Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Stevens served a writ of injunction upon their President, McLaughim, and eight others of their leaders. This afternoon they held a meeting on the Public Square, but the speeches were pacific. The LaSaile Light-Guards are still watching the shaft.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, June 28.—Arrived, steamships Maine, from Bremen; City of Montreal, Liver-

pool. QUEENSTOWN, June 28.—Arrived, Bothsia and Baltic, for New York.
PHILADELPHIS, Pa., June 28.—Arrived, Nederland, from Antwern.

of any person considering that a general object property-owners in opinion that we can complaints.

The question pext Board give to he was general the proper second street? The second street of the value based upon and request to the price it voluntary sale, not that in considering the second street it voluntary sale, not the second se

After the read on behalf the Ta pervisor Jackson which he had res Supervisor Jac swer anything by

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as heavily set, about twe feet eight inchight, with a well-formed head and well-face, a tremendous breadth of chest immense physical power. In his old are a hair became white, he allowed it to on his shoulders, and had a sort of leasapect. He was a massive man, by and intellectually. As a he, was able and learned, and head a sort of leasapect. He was a massive man, by and intellectually. As a he, was able and learned, and head a soft which the principles of the law in the ancient legal writers, having had a hy education at the beginning, the adsort which he felt to the end of his life, a prodigious memory, never forgetting that he had once leagned. He could interest the of the Greek he had skidled the without faligring or wavering for an His brain was full of the choicest and of English literature, and especially older, he being well read in thors of the Elizabethan are and a of Anne. He possessed a greatigs of the world, living a great deal in acciety; and he was punctilious in contour to its usages. Sometimes were deal in a manner that he didn't think was speciful, he could be extremely swage. Laking him altogether, a man very bove the common mark.

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THE APPELLATE COURT.

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Toper Mississippi and Lower Missouri lightly warmer, southerly winds, ly weather, occasional rains, stationage barometer, occasional rains, stationage barometer, sightly ly cloudy weather, and possibly ochas.

HE LASALLE MINERS.

Said Dispute to the Tribume.

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AN STEAMSHIP NEWS. Jupe 28.—Arrived, steamships Bremen; City of Montreal, LiverThe South Town Board Arrives at a Decision.

ASSESSMENTS.

Which in Substance Is that It Will

Which in Substance Is that It Will Rot Do Anything.

The complaints of property-owners in the South Division continued to roll in yesterday, although in reduced numbers. The count showed forty-nine for the day, and a total of 10 for the five days in which the complaint-box has been opened. As each property-owner files als complaint be tells unto the patient Town Clerk and the Deputy Assessors in the rooms of the Board of Review the explanation of his particular grievance. There is very little excitement about it all. The complainty property-owner has "a voice more in sorrow than in anger," and generally leaves the place with the consciousness, of having done his best to make everybody believe him a martyr in the matter of unjust assessments. Once in a while a man does express himself with great emphasis and not a few expletives, but such cases are rare, and the proceeding spenerally are about as uninteresting as anything that could well be imagined. The monotony of filing complaints was varied a little yeaterday by a decision from the Board of Review as to its powers to order a new assessment. The decision did not give anything like general satisfaction. To those complaining against the hereof substitute of Lot 8, Block 117, Behool Section Addition, and Holmes' Subdivision, Assessor's Division, Canal Trustees' Subdivision, Assessor's Division, Canal Trustees' Subdivision, and Holmes' Subdivision.

The same gentlemen, as attorneys for Benefinia Review as to its powers to order a new assessment. The decision did not give anything like general satisfaction. To those complaining against the here are all the review as to its powers to order a new assessment of real-estate south of Twenty-second street, it recommended an application for reduction to the County Board, deciding, in brief, that, as none of this great emphasis and to a lew expletives, but such cases are rare, and the proceedings generally are about as uninteresting as anything that could well be imagined. The monotony of filing complaints was varied a little yesterday by a decision from the Board of Review as to its powers to order a new assessment. The decision did not give anything like general satisfaction. To those complaining against their personal-property assessment, and those complaining against the assessment of real-estate south of Twenty-second street, it recommended an application for reduction to the County Board, deciding, in brief, that, as none of this property was assessed before the fourth Monday in June, the Town Board had no authority to review. As to real estate north of Twenty-second street, the decision, in effect, was, that the Board could only inquire as to whether the Assessor had adhered in his assessments to the standard he had adopted,—the "fair cash value" idea by which he has been guided. And even in that regard—as would appear from the talk following the announcement of the decision—the Board is quite undecided as to the way it and the complainants shall look at the matter.

The Board met at 2 o'clock. The attendance

that a general objection filed on behalf of all the property-owners is of any force, and are of the opinion that we can consider only the individual complaints.

The question pext is, What reiter can the Town Board give to the owners objecting to the assessment of their papoerty situated north of Twenty-second street? The constitutional requirement in reference to the value of property for taxation is based upon and requires uniformity. [Darling ve. Gunn, 50 lil., 425.] The Assessor having adopted as the basis of assessment "the valuation of property at its fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale," we are of the opinion that, in considering these complaints, our right to review is restricted to ascertaining that this standard has been applied to the property of waich the assessment is complained of, and, if the assessment has exceeded the standard adopted by the Assessor, to reduce the same until it is uniform with that standard. Should the Town Board reduce the assessment of the property of the objectors to a standard below that adopted by the Assessor, and leave untouched the assessment of those not complaining, the principle of uniformity in taxation would be grossly violated, and undoubtedly lead to serious complications. If the Board could believe that it had the power to afford the relief sought, it would do so without hesitation. It has reached these concustoms after a careful consideration of, the many diment questions involved, with gentlemen whose advice has been asked. Fortunately the validity of this Board to act so broadly as it has been requested to, does not leave owners of property feeling themselves aggrieved without any redress. The powers of the County Board are ample in this respect. See, 97, Chap. 120, provides that the County, Board shall ascertain whether the valuations in one town or district bear just relations to nil the towns or district bear just relations to nil the towns or district by adding or deducting such sum upon the aggregate asiluatio

on behalf the Taxpayers' Association, asked Supervisor Jackson to answer certain questions which he had ready to propound.

Supervisor Jackson said he was willing to answer anything he could, and signified that the interrogatory exercises might proceed.

Mr. Hurd—Will you still receive objections? Supervisor Jackson—While the Board is in session objections will be received.

Mr. Hurd—Suppose that the Taxpayers' Association should give notice to the taxpayers that they had better present objections uniformly. Would you, on those objections, hear testimony as to the valuation put upon property in the other towns for the purpose of equalizing this assessment?

Supervisor Jackson—I do not think we would wish to give a final answer. It doesn't seem to me proper to take testimony regarding assessments in other towns.

Mr. Hurd—Theo, as I understand it, if you can find a standard in this town upon which to base the assessment, you are disposed to favor it?

Supervisor Jackson—We prefer to decide that matter atterwards. We do not care about de-

consultation in the case, such as we have had already.

This completed the formal proceedings. Notwithstanding the effect of the decision, complaints as to assessments on all kinds of property north and south of Twenty-second street continued to be lodged, each objecter seeming disposed to accidire all the supposed advantage of getting his complaint in, whether it was acted on or not. The substance of the opjections filed and to 4 o'clock resterday afternoon will be seen from the following condensation thereof:

Cyrus Bentley objected as to a sublot in Block 57, Original Town, to the north 27 feet of Lot 5, Block 8, Fractional Sec. 15 Addition, and to a sublot in George Smith's Addition.

Thomas E. Patterson, executor of D. J. Ely's estate, objected as to a sublot in Block 133, School Section Addition, and Caroline D. Elyobjected as to a sublot in Block 135, Fort Dearborn Addition.

Elizabeth Bayard objected as to five sublots

in Block 2. Fractional Sec. 15 Addition, the property being situated on the southeast corner of State and Madison streets.

J. E. Otis objected as to the south 46 feet of Lot 4. Block 117, School Section Addition; to Sublots 1, 3, and 4, Superior Court's partition of Lots 22, and others, Block 139, School Section Addition; and to the north 40 feet of Sublots 1, 2, and 3, Assessor's Subdivision of Lots 1 to 5, and 8, Block 9, Fractional Sec. 15 Addition.

Block 21, Original Town; and to Sublot 17, Lous 1 to 5 and 8, Block 9, Fractional Section Addition.

Messinger Bros., No. 39 Wabash avenue, say they scheduled personal property at \$3,350, and they now learn that they are assessed at \$10,000 at No. 151 Michigan avenue, and \$200 at No. 39 Wabash avenue, against all of which they earnestly protest. The assessment of \$300, they say, is erroneous, as they occupied no office at No. 39 Wabash, and had no property there until June 1, when they moved from Michigan avenue, where they scheduled their property. The valuation of \$10,000 they declare too high, and say it is not uniform with the assessment of like property adjacent and near them.

John Van Nortwick protests as to Sublot 14, Assessor's Subdivision of Lots 1 to 5, Block 58, Original Town, which was assessed last year at \$13,057 and this year at \$22,500. He wants it reduced to the first figure.

The Illinois Stobe Company, No. 484 Fifth avenue, cojects to the assessment on south 198 feet of Block 85, School-Section Addition, on the ground that it is too high and that the property could not be sold under any circumstances for the value attached by the Assessor.

George Watson, Evanston, objects as to Lot 4, Block 25, Jason & Gurley's Subdivision of Blocks 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, in Assessor's Division of S. W. Fractional 3/2 Sec. 22, 39, 14 E. James G. Goodrich, No. 418 Michigan avenue, brotests against being assessed at \$6,000 on Lot 4, west 3/2 Block 8, Garrett's Subdivision, and thinks it ought to be cut down to \$2,000 on ground and \$2,000 on building.

Chancelior L. Jenks, No. 493 Clark street, objects as to the assessment on six lots in Fraction and dilition, seven in School Section Addition, in the section Addition, seven in School Section Addition,

Bankrupt Laws.

The repeal of the national Bankrupt law, to take effect Sept. 1, puts the question of bankruptey back into the hands of the States, whence it was taken by Congress. The old State laws will be revived, or in many cases new ones are likely to be made to meet the emergency, as in Rhode Island, and the merchants in the tradecentres must familiarize themselves with the differing existing statutes throughout the country. Only twenty-five of the States and Territories have insolvency laws which will become operate, and there is little uniformity about their provisions. The twenty-five are: California. Connecticut, Dakota. Deraware, Idaho, Iblinois, Indians, Iowa; Kansas, Kentucky, Louisians, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Penusylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Wisconsia.

A Tale of the Confessional.

London World.

My Catholic friends tell good stories about Procestant confessional, which they not unfinteligibly refuse to regard as a serious institution. The following, for instance, is on the best authority, but I withhold the name of the very big Anglican dignity to whom it refers: A fair devotee chanced, on one occasion, to confess to him a pecendillo which caused her much reproach of conscience. "Alas," groaned the Doctor, "and that is the third time, too!" The lady assured him that she had never before been guilty of that particular omission or commission. "My daughter." persisted her spiritual guide. "It is the third time you have come to me with this same sin; do not add to your fault by concealing the former occasions." The lady still demurred, and a flood of memory seemed to rush on the Father. "I beg you a thousand pardona," he said; "it was your sister."

THE MILITARY.

First Grand Parade of Chicago's Volunteer Soldiery.

A Very Creditable Display Despite the Broiting Weather.

The parade and review of the militia forces of Chicago yesterday, while not, perhaps, such an awe-inspiring spectacle assome people imagined it was going to be, was still an imposing one, creditable alike to those who conceived it and those who were active participants in its execution. The idea of the parade, although not officially announced as such, seems to have been to gather all, or nearly all, the available military force of the city, and display it both to good citizens and bad; to give the former confidence in the ability of the municipality to protect it-self in case of trouble, and impress the latter with the idea that any attempt at riotous or un lawful proceedings would be summarily sup-

the first in the complainants shall look at the matter.

The structure of the complainants shall look at the matter compared almost exclusively tuose who were controlled in the complainants shall look at the matter compared almost exclusively tuose who were controlled in the complainants shall look at the matter compared almost exclusively tuose who were controlled in the complainants shall look at the compared almost exclusively tuose who were controlled in the complainant in the complainant of the complainant in the complainant of the complainant of the complainant in the complainant of the co

and exchanging smiles and casual words with the crowd on the sidewalk. There were sixty-eight artillerymen with the battery.

The Second Regiment was the next to appear, and, as the boys marched along with steady stee, there were little saivos of applause from the audience. Col. Quirk rode at the head of the regiment, which mustered 230 men.

Following the Second was the Sixth Battalion I. N. G., an organization whose headquarters are in the southern part of the city, and which is commanded by Maj. Powell, who led about seventy-five of the boys in yesterday's parade. The next body was the Sixteenth Battalion, numbering about fifty, and composed entirely of colored men, the nucleus of the body being the Hannibal Guards. The Sixteenth was louely cheered all along the line of march, the citizens evidently wishing to show its members that the efforts of the colored population were properly appreciated. Then came the regiment of firemen, under command of John McLean, a veteran of the force. The men were armed with riles, and performed such evolutions as they were called upon to go through in a very creditable manner. There were about lifty men in this company. Fire-Marshal Conway attended the regiment, on horsehack. The Gating gun was sandwiched in between the firemen and the First Regiment, which brought up the rear of the column. The regiment was led by Col. Swayne, about 250 men being in the ranks, and looked well, as it always does.

The original intention was to march the organizations over an extent of territory that would have tested their endurance to the utmost; but soon after starting it was resolved, on account of the great heat and the lateness of the hour, to change the route. Accordingly the line of march was taken up on LaSaite street north to Washington; east on Washington ic parborn avenue; north on Dearborn in orth on Dearborn to Lake; east on Lake to State; north on State to Kinzie; west on Kinzie to Dearborn was nothing at all of an executing nature during the march. On every street, the sidewalk

reviewed. Incre was nothing at all of all exciting nature during the march. On every
street, the sidewalks and windows of buildings
were

'CROWDED WITH SPECTATORS,
who manifested their approbation of the proceedings by shoults of encouragement and a vigorous clapping of hands.

While this was going on quite a crowd of
people assembled at the Exposition Building,
to which permits had been issued by the Mayor
for the purpose of witnessing the review.
Among those present were Gen. Sheridan and
wife. Col. M. V. Sheridan, Robert Harris,
President of the C., B. & Q. Road. Secretary
Reynolds of the Exposition, Supt. Stafford,
Aids. Throop, Beidler, Seaton, and Reardon.
Recorder Brockway, J. G. Fullerton, John B.
Beebe and wife, Harry Bemis, Col. Wilson, W.
P. Baker, Prosecuting-Attorney Linscott, Corporation Counsel Bonileid, M. E. Stone of the
Board of Education, and others. They took
seats on the main balcony of the building, and
sizzied away in the sun until a little after 6
o'clock, when the procession was seen to be
coming up Michigan avenue. As the head of
the column reached the southern end of the Exposition Building, Mayor Heath, Gen. Torrence,
Supt. Hickey, Lieut. Col. Dixon, Col. Strong,
Adjutant Lonergon of the Second, Dr.
Henrotin, Alds. Daly and Oliver, and
other members of the General's staff and
Mayor's party, took a position on the sidewalk
in front of the building and sainted each company as it passed. As the last of the column
went by, Gen. Torrence was requested to dismount from his horse, and, upon doing so, was
approached by Dr. J. Ward Ellis, who, in a brief
speech, presented him with a palr of elegant
silver-mounted pistols, with holsters to match,
the gift of the Reminzton Arms. Company.
Gen. Torrence responded appropriately, expressing the hope than he would never be called upen
to use the weapons in defense of the city.

As the various companies passed the Exposition Building, they marched to their respective
armorles and dispersed.

Gen. Torrence and staff, and the Mayor's

No Bones in the Ocean.

Mr. Jeffrey has established the fact that bones disappear in the ocean. By dredging, it is common to bring up teeth, but rarely ever a bone of any kind; these, however compact, dissolve if exposed to the action of the water but a little time. On the contrary, teeth—which are not bones any more than whales are fish—resist the destroying action of sea-water indefinitely. It

is, therefore, a powerful solvent. Still, the popular opinion is that it is a brine. If such were the case, the bottom of all seas would, long ago, have been snallowed by immense accumulations of carcases and products of the veretable kingdom constantly floating into them. Dentine, the peculiar material of which teeth are formed, and the enamel covering them, offer extraordinary resistance to these chemical agencies which resolve other animal remains into nothingness. Mounds in the West, tumuli in Europe and Asia, which are believed to antedsts sacred history for thousands of years, yield up perfectly sound teeth, on which time appears to have made no impression whatever.

CROPS. ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

DWIGHT, Livingston Co., June 28.—The weather is magnificent. Hot enough for corn, which has made wonderful strides the past five days. On Wednesday night we had a fine shower, which thoroughly saturated the ground and gave the corn the first real growing start of the season. The farmers are pushing the cultiva-tion of this crop with all possible energy. All the late planted has come up well, and we can state of the colling with the idea that any attempt at rictious or unlawful proceedings would be summarily suppressed.

According to the programme outlined in the general orders issued by Gen. Torrence to the First Brigade I. N. G., the commands were to assemble in the immediate ricinity of the City Hall at Sociocx. There were seven organizations to take part in the parade, and these were assigned positions as follows: The First Battalion, cavalry, of Pacific avenue, right on Jackson attent, fronting west. Tobev's Battery, on LaSaile street, right on Jackson, frouting west. Second Rechment, on Jackson, street, fronting west. Tobev's Battery, on LaSaile, street, right on Jackson, street, fronting west. Tobev's Battery, on LaSaile, street, right on Jackson, frouting west. Second Rechment, on Jackson, street, facing west. Stringenth Battalion, infantry, on Sherman areque, left of Sixth Battalion. First Regiment of Firemen, on Quincy, right on Lasaile, facing north. In addition to these there was a regiment of police, a cataling battery, the Brigade Commander, with members of his own, the Division Comm

CHESTERFIELD, Macoupin Co., June 28.—Finest harvest weather for years. Quality promises to be first-class. Yield better than an aver-

ises to be first-class. Yield better than an average.

CARLINVILLE, Macourin Co., June 28.—Wheat about harvested. Well secured in shock. Corn crop, we think, will be short.

MASON CITY, MASON Co., June 28.—Farmers are elated over the prospects for a good crop of corn. It never looked better in this locality. Stand good. Harvesting wheat. Better than 1877.

Dongola, Union Co., June 28.—The new wheat is too damp to go on the market at once. Thresning. Yield one-third less and acreage one-third more than 1877. Corn prospects good.

one-third more than 1877. Corn prospects good.

PHILLIPSTOWN, White Co., June 28.—All in shock. Yield 33% better than 1877. General disposition to seil on a basis of 80 cents per bushel. Last year \$1.20. Farmers think prospects poor for over 80 cents to 85 cents. Threshing will commence Monday. Wages 75 cents to \$1 per day.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

ELTSIAN, LeSuer Co., Minn., June 28.—All conditions favorable to small grain. Lodged some on low ground, but everywhere an average vield.

average vield.

BURBANK, Kandiyobi Co., Minn., June 28.—
Prospect now for a heavy vield of small grain.
Only fear that it will lodge. Not headed yet. LA CROSSE, Wis., June 28.—Crop reports by seven different points in the two lower tiers of counties in Minnesota, extending over 180 miles west along the line of the Southern Minmiles west along the line of the Southern Minnesota Railway, indicate the following:
Houston County, and the Lower Portion of Winons County—Reports generally of a favorable character; growth of wheat heavy; at some points lodged, but not enough to do serious damage; mostly headed out full and large; chinch-bugs and rust in some fields; little if any damage yet; harvest expected to commence about July 20; an average of eigateen bushels expected. Barley very poor; acreage small.

Filmore and Olmstead Countes—Never a better stand of wheat; heading out nicely; earliest sown ready for harvest July 15; chincabugs no worse than usual; many complaints of rust; seems to be near the ground; twenty bushels looked for. Barley—Not enough in to make an account of. bushels looked for. Barley—Not enough in to make an account of.
Mower County, and Part of Dodge and Fillmore Counties—Reports from all sections of serious rust, while one account says good rain would make the yield 100 per cent better; chinch-bugs reported, but doing little damage. Barley—Heavy growth, and doing well.

Freeborn County—Wheat looking well; stand heavy; complaints of rust; nothing serious yet; in low lands lodged some; with no set-back, from twenty to twenty-five bushels will be harvested.

vested.
Blue Earth and Wasego Counties-Wheat doing inely; no complaints except from rust, and that light; atwenty bushels may be expected. Barley—Best growth to smallest acreage in years.
Faribault County—Reports anything but encouraging; wheat badly rusted; straw very heavy; the most sanguine look for but fifteen bushels.

Martin and Watonwan Counties—Wheat— Martin and Watonwan Counties—Wheat—Large increase in acreage; growth generally large and nealthy, and a heavy rain would lodge straw badly; but few complaints; harvest expected to commence about July 20.

Throughout Southern Minnesota more corn has been planted this year than ever before. The weather has been unfavorable for this grain, and all reports regarding it are had.

The weather has been unfavorable for this grain, and all reports regarding if are bad.

In Northwestern Wisconsin, LaCrosse, Monroe, Vernon, and Trempeleau Counties, wheat has less acreage and some rust; in many sections serious complaints of chinch-bugs; probably average crop harvested; corn generally doing poorly; bariev but little planted, but that looking well. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 28.—Winter wheat
s about harvested. Shall have half-crop. The heads generally very light,—contain but few plump, well-developed grains. Do not believe will make more than 8,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The Fultz and Boughton varieties turned out The rules and boughout the best.

The acreage planted in oats reported as large. But sittle damage done from rust. Will make a full average crop.

There will be one-fifth more corn planted in the rules of the rules of the rules. There will be obe-first more corn pisates in Tennessee this year than last. Farmers have generally succeeded in securing a good stand. The crop is tolerably clean, and looks very promising. Early "roaster" ears are abundant. Late corn is tasseling.

Crops generally are very promising. Fruit is abundant, with the exception of apples.

MISSOURI.
Succial Dispatches to The Tribune.
WARRENSBURG, Johnson Co., June 28.-Wheat is good. Being secured in fine order Yielding from twelve to twenty-five bushels. Yielding from twelve to twenty-five bushels.

EARLINGTON, Hopkins Co., June 28.—Tobacco, late start. Plants small. Look healthy. Prospect for an average crop. Wheat harvested. Eight bushels per acre. No old grain on hand. Fair stand of corn..

10WA.

Social Distalctes to The Tribune.

Rock Rapids, Lyon Co., June 28.—Spring wheat, oats, and barley never promised a better

wheat, oats, and barley never promised a better CLAINDA, Page Co., fil., June 28.—Crops are are all still promising. Corn excellent and good stand. Much beter than last year.

WISCONSIN.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Fox Lake, Wis., June 28.—Wheat beginning to head; never looked better; no rust yet; plenty of chinch bugi, but no signs of their

working; prospect is good for an enormous crop; barley headed out and maturing fast; oats coming along finely; corn is improving very fast,—the dry, hot weather of the past week has been of great benefit to it. Farmers look with pride on their growing crops, then shake their heads and say they don't believe it will pay to harvest them unless something can be done to keep up the European war.

Their adt of NEBRASKA. FAIRBURY, Jefferson Co., June 28.—Good growing weather. Some red rust on lower blades, but no damage. Everything indicating now a full crop.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ciczno, Hamilton Co., June 28.—Cutting winter wheat. Crop large. Grain fine. Oats heavy; prospects for a large yield.

THE COURTS.

Judge Blodgett discharged his present jury last evening. This was on account of some objections which it was expected would be arged against the jury for being the same which sat in the District Court. Record of New Suits, Judgments, Bank-

Court.

This morning at 9:30 o'clock, the members of the Bar will meet in Judge Biodgett's court-room to decide whether they wish to go on with the call of the Circuit Court calendar. If they do, a new jury will have to be impaneled, which will necessitate a delay of a week or ten days.

Judge Harlan will hear the motion for injunction to-day in the case of Huidekoper vs. Kern. He will remain here about a week longer, and will deliver no more opinions until he has finished his deliver no more opinions until he has finished his business, and will probably hear no more oral ar-guments.

The Appellate Court will sit about a week

Honger. Opinions will be delivered at 2 p. m.
Monday.

Judge Gary has concluded his call for the sum-

mer, but will be in court for a few days at least, having several set cases to be taken up. To-day be will hear motions.

Judge Jameson will have no further call until September. His peremptory call of motions for new trials is postponed to July 6. He makes no amouncement for to-day or vacation.

Judge Rogers will have no court to-day. Monday be goes to the Criminal Court for the next three months.

Judge Booth will have no further call of his calendar until autumn. To-day he will hear motions, and Monday be will have a peremptory call of all motions for new trial.

Judge Moore Monday will have a general call of his canneery docket, Tuesday he will take defaults, and Wednesday hear motions.

Judge McAllister will hold no court to-day, and will not do any business in court after July 3.

Judge Williams will hear No. 1,517, Peed vs. Peed, and No. 1,774, Bodman vs. Bodman, to-day. He will hold court until July 13, the end of the present term.

Judge Harlan yesterday morning heard some supplemental arguments in the case of the Wabash Railrond Company. Judge Lawrence asked that the Company be required to report monthly to the Court, and also to reserve a certain amount out of the receipts for the payment of the coupons on the morteages. The motion was taken under advisement.

DIVORCES.

the receipts for the payment of the coupons on the mortgages. The motion was taken under advisement.

DIVORCES.

Sarah M. Meshaw filed a bill yesterday complaining that her husband, John Meshaw, left her within a week after his marriage, in July, 1871, and last summer he pretended to marry another woman in Michigan. And No. 1 wants to retire in favor of No. 2.

And Emma Turner sake to be allowed to leave Thomas J. Turner on account of his cruelty and adultery.

Judge Williams yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Rosa Davis from David Davis on the ground of cruetty, and to Cora D. from Charles C. Woodford on the ground of drunkenness.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Philo D. Mickles filed a bill yesterday against Charles D. and Henry L. Bennett and J. L. Coe to restrain them from infringing a patent for cooling and drying meal.

George F. Lee filed a bill against Oswell A. and Mary S. Bogue, Eliza A. Temple, and J. F. Temple, and Susan Woodey to foreclose a mortgage for \$4,000 on all of Lot 1 and a strip of land 105 feet wide of the north side of Lot 4, in Lipman, Larned & Woodbridge's Subdivision of the E. 4, of the N. W. 14 of Sec. 11, 38, 14, and another against Patrick and Caroline Wehrenberg to foreclose a mortgage for \$4,000 on part of the N. W. 14 of Sec. 11, 38, 14, and another against Patrick and Caroline Wehrenberg to foreclose a mortgage for \$4,000 on part of the N. W. 14 of Sec. 15, 38, 12.

The United States District-Attorney, Judge Bangs, filed an information against Peter McGrath and John Brown for adding in removing lilicit spirits from the Au Sable distillery wante tney were employees. The teefendants pleaded noile contendere.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Darnell & Widner were adjudicated bankrupt pesteriony.
In the case of F. C. Mierke, an order was entered for the saie of the stock for \$500.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Margaretha Von Hiessen commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against Paul F. Eckstrom and Alonso Ramadell. claiming \$5,000 damages.

LaSalle-st.

Miscellameous.

To RENT-ICE-HOUSE STORAGE VEBY REASON-able. Inquire Childago MEAT PRESERVING CO., Michigan and Lasalle-sts.

TO RENT-ROOMS FOR MANUFACTURING PUR-

trespass yesterday against Paul F. Eckstrom and Alonzo Ramsdell, claiming \$5,000 damages.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Mathias Thorne commenced a suit against Lavina E. Haynes and Neison B. Haynes to recover \$3,000 for an alleged breach of covecant.

Edward Nolanasuaed John Covert for \$1,000. Robert Stickney began a suit in attachment against Frank Uffner and O. H. Norman to recover \$2,000.10.

Henry S. Dale brought suit in trespass against Nicholas Goons, George Lavis, and Albert W. Briezwood, claiming \$5,000.

George W. Camboell, Assignee of Gustav Burkhardt and James Sherwin, began a suit against Timothy J. Darcy for \$4,000, and another against Timothy J. Darcy and W. L. B. Jenney for \$4,500. Charles Kern, for the use of A. D. Hagar, sued O. D. Mooers and Henry Cordes for \$1,000.

PROBATE COURT.

The will of W. H. Hutchinson was proven and admitted to probate, and letters were issued to Mary M. Butcainson, under bond for \$20,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Richard Barnes pleaded guilty to driving away a horse, and was given nine months in the House of Correction.

Charles Bigelow, who was indicted a few years

Richard Barnes pleaded guilty to driving away a horse, and was given nine months in the House of Correction.

Charles Bigelow, who was indicted a few years ago for assauting his wire with latent to kill, appeared, and there was a lengthy dispute on the incrits of the case. It was claimed that the two hadnot lived together in the greatest harmony, and, there being the semblauce of cause or accident in the offense, the case was alsauissed.

Eaward Doyle was tried for larceny, and on account of some informality in the indictment was found not guilty. Just as he was about to step out a free man, however, he was arrested on another indictment which had oeen returned during the day.

James McCarthy and Miobsel Kennedy pleaded guilty to ourgiary, and were given one year each in the Penitentiary.

John Fitz pleaded guilty to burglary and was given one year in the Penitentiary.

JUDGE HARLAN—Lea vs. Deakin.

JUDGE HARLAN—Lea vs. De

MONMOUTH CENTENNIAL. FREEHOLD, N. J., June 28.-The ceptennia relevation of the battle of Monmonth and the laying of the corner-stone for a granite shaft to bear the names of New Jersey soldiers killed in the Revolutionary war, took place to-day, and were made the occasion for a grand civic and military procession.

THE TRABUNE ISMANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have catabilished Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisations will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 of clore p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturias 11 M. S. M. Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st. S. M. WALDEN, Newscaler, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Mailson-et. men 100 M. West Side News Denot, 1 Blue lained to corner of Haisted-st. H. C. Hettilick, Jeweler, Newschest, and Pandy Goods, 720 Lake-st. corner Lincoln.

DEDBUGS, ROACHES, AND MOTHS EXTERMI-nated by contract (warranted): examination free: article soid. A. OAKLEY, 189 Washington-st. WANTED-NEW OR SECOND-HAND TUG-BOAT; wards, Marion, II. FOR SALE—ONE OF THE CHOICEST BESIDENC lois on West Side, 30:125, south front on Warre-v., east of Faulias, only \$110 per fost. Also Orden W., corner Jackson-st., fronting two streets. Bl sargain. H. OSBOURN \$803, 128 Lasale-st.

bergain. H. OsBOUN & BUS, 128 Lassile-st.

POR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON ORIO-ST.,
east of Clark: a bergain; investigate. S. A.
PRENCH, 60 Film-av.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—

At a berguin, six choice residence loss at South Park.
Will be sold singly if improved at once. Address
OWNERS, 199 Lassile-st, basement. O'RICK, 10 ADMIN'S, DESCRIPTION, SAS WABAS AV., 101 2075-1170, 3-story and basement stone-free building, with all modern improvements, in first-cit repair. Terms can be made to suit purchaser. Inqui of J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 22 Washington-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT LAGRANGE—
House and lot, \$1,000.
House and lot, \$1,200.
House and lot, \$1,300.
House and lot, \$1,400.
House and lot, \$1,400.
House and lot, \$1,000. POR SALE - \$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LO' one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest propert in market, and shown free; abstract free; railread far ol cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LSSalfe-4t., Room 4. COUNTRY BEAL ESTAT

COUNTRY REAL ESTAT.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE STOCK AND DAIRY I farmor 400 acres on Fox River. 32 mises west of Chicago, 5 miles north of Aurora, and 11/6 miles south of Batavia, and I mile from North Aurors Station there are 9 railroad stations within 5 miles; land all drund highly fertile: Mill Creek, a large stream skirred vith timber, runs through the bestures, and Fox kiver by the control of t

en, not afraid of anything; lady can drive her. P 88. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LANDS. STORE I goods, warehouse, pler, notes, etc.; well established business is good locality; Wiscomin; all valued at \$22,000 to \$25,000. Sent offers to S. W. SEA & CO., ISS Dearbours-St.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF ALGONQUIN, Mo-Heary County, ill., less than one mile from the town, my farm containing 776 acres; or exchange for good Kanass lands. Apply to DAVID MITCHELL, Algonquin, or JAMES UWEN, IS Laflin-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—WE CAN SELL FARMS OF FROM 60 to 1,000 acres each within from 10 to 100 miles of Chicago at more reasonable prices considering location and quality of land than lands can be bought for in any of the Western States. No trade taken, but long time and easy payments given. D. K. PEARSONS & CO., Room 20, Tribune Building.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE ON ASHLAND-av. for the summer months on very reasonable terms. Apply at No. 118 South Ashland-av. North Side.

TO RENT-180 HURON-ST., BETWEEN LASALLE and Wells, a new, first-class house, suitable for large family or fine boarding house. Inquire of owner, M. E. PAGE, 211 and 213 Lake-st.

M. E. PAGE, 211 and 213 Lake-st.

M. E. PAGE, 211 and 213 Lake-st.

Miscellamoous.

TO RENT—BY GOORRIDGS, & STOKES, 259 WEST
I Madison-st.: 241 South Morgan-st., 6 rooms, first
floor, \$13. 3514 Fulton-st., cott-ge, \$13. 63 North
Abiland-av., brick, 10 rooms, \$22. 241 Fulton-st.,
first floor, \$10. 46 South Saugamon-st., stone-front,
14 rooms, 355 West Indians-st., 5 rooms, \$10. 157
South Lincoln-st., hous 8 rooms, \$15. 17 Artesianav., 8 rooms, and barn, \$12. 54 South Dakley st., 12
rooms, \$5. 204 Milwaukee-av., 3 rooms, \$7. 228 West
Washington-st., 7 rooms, 325. 118 West Lakest., 3 rooms, \$8. 133 Milwaukee-av., 4 rooms, 8229 west Washington-st., 7 rooms, \$25. 38 North Carpenter-st., 4 rooms, \$8. 37 West Kandolph-st., brick, cheap, 11 Smart-st., 5 rooms, first
floor, \$8. 84 South Saugamon-st., 7 rooms, furnished.
\$27, 486 and 495 West Indians-st., 123 West Lake-st.,
god location for greater of they wish them rented
quickly and to reliable tomants. All rents properties
invited to try our agency if they wish them rented
quickly and to reliable temants. All rents properties
piaced on our books are charged for when rented, if
not previously withdrawn. N. B.—One active agent is
better than three sleepy ones.

South Side.

TORKNT-82 PER WEEK. TO GENTLEMEN ONLY
bath rogms attached. 378 state-se.

TO RENT-AT 256 CALUMET-AV., FURNISHED
and unfurnished rooms; terms cheap; reference
exchanged.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY
as 115 East Randolph-st., Room 19. TO RENT-EITHER THE TOP FLOOR OR THE basement and parior floor of a well furnished octagonal orick house on Adams et., near Robey, Address P G, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT-TWO FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRI
T vate family, single or en suite, fronting Dearborn
av, and tae lake; will be rented only to unexceptiona
ble parties; refere nees exchanged. 353 Dearborn-av. TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE ON WEST MAD-lson-st., cheap; 33x48; new plate-glass front. E. W. WESTFALL, 210 Lessile-st. TO RENT-FINE STORE AND BASEMENT OF East Madison-st., 22170. E. W. WESTFALL, 20

TO RENT-STORAGE, 75x100, SUITABLE FOR AN fee-house, on reasonable terms. Inquire Chicago Mest-Preserving Company, Michigan and LaSaile-sta

W ANTED-TO RENT-3OR 4 ROOMS FOR LIGH
housekeeping south of Twenty-second and east c
state. Answer early this morning. Pot. Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES. TOB SALE—DOCTOR'S LOCATION IN A TOWN OF 1,500 lababitants; good house, bara, and four lots, and a spleadid surrounding Sunitry, and a good ousiness; all will be sold for \$2,000; a No. 1 chance for a good physician. No trade. For particulars address P 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE IN A TOWN OF 1.000 inhabitants, 30 miles from Chicago; only regular drug-store in the place. Good cause for seiling. J. W. DOR SALE—A GOOD TIDST-COLARS DECAMINAL.

O'CONNOIR, Crete, Ill.

POR SALE - A GOOD FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT
In running order; will sell cheap to-day. Apply at
Room 8, 157 Fifth-av.

O'NE OF THE FINEST GENERAL RETAIL BUSInesses in Illinois for sale on account of sickness;
altunated only 65 miles from Chicago in one of the finest
farming regions in the State. Sales in 1877, \$60,000;
stock from \$8,000 to \$10,000, which will be sold on
time with approved security. Address
FRANK
GROSSE, Cheoanse, Ill.

GROSSE, Chebanse, III.

CPLENDID BUSINESS OFFANCE FOR A PART'

having \$1,000 capital, the sole agency of Chicago
for a patented article in gents' furnishing goods to
workingmen; an energetic, so are business man, witgood reputation, apply at once. 88 Fifth-av., base TO RENT-VINEGAR FACTORY, WITH ALL necessary machinery, ready for use; will rent very low to responsible party. Call or ad dress for particulars, w. A. SCHONFELD, Attorney-st-Law, 70 La-Salle st., Room 15.

WANTED-SOME ONE TO BUY A STOCK OF clothing and mens' furnishing goods, doing a good business in a good town. For particulars write to Lock-Box No. 9. Byran, Ohlo.

ON MONDAY, JULY 1.
WE WILL OCCUPY, WITH A FULL STOCK OF
ELEGANT PIANOS AND ORGANS,
OUR NEW WAREGOMS,
NOS. 225 AND 247 STATE-ST.,
BETWEEN JACKSON AND VAN BUREN-STS.,
R. T. MARTIN.

PIANOS AND ORGANS E V R R T INSTRUMENT fully warranted. Old instruments taken in exchange. Covers and stools in great variety.

EAST 'PAYMENTS. Cor. State and Adams-sts.

THE LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT PIANOS STAND in tune splendidly, are first class, powerful, durable, and in overy way reliable. Can be purchased at the price of a reed organ. 'LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

A LADY IN CHICAGO OWNING 440 ACRES OF excellent farming land, partly timbered and watered by a creek, in Butler County, Southern Kansas, 15 miles from Eldors, the County Seat, is desirous of exchanging same for a comfortable house and lot in a good locality in the North Division of Chicago: The land was entered 7 years ago by an experienced gentleman, is entirely free from Incumbrance, with taxes all paid, and will bear the closest investigation. Nothing but good property of the character named will be considered. Apply to SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE-15 FINE RESIDENCE LOTS ON
the West Side, east of Ashland-av., for good Kansus or other lands. MEAD & COS., 140 Lasalis-st.,
Major Block.

CASH PAID FOR BOTKS-STANDARD WORKAalways bring good prices. Before you sell your libraty see CHAPIA, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED-"DEAN'S INTEREST AND EQUAtion Exponents. dith edition only; state lowest
cash price. Ful. Tributa botts. SEWING MACHINES. OTOF NICK SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELE IL Wilson, and other inschines below half price, an warranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Hoom 2.

MACHINERY. FOR SALE-CHEAP-ONE BENCH LATRE, to Finch awing 3 fost bed; one double shaper and comper shaft, and one railway cross-cut ass; all in perfect order; also a new 15-horse portable engine and boiler and one No. 4 stanierant blower. E., BOUSHS, 177 East Madison st., Moon &

WANTED-TO PURCHASE A SECOND-RAND 12 Tribuae office.

PARTNERS WATTED. PARTMER WANTED—IN A CLOTHING BUSINESS:
object, to keep a larger stock; doing a good basiness in a good tows: For particulars write to LockBox No. 8, Bryan, Ohio.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Mock keepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN FOR A GERMAN drug store; must have a little experience in the business, good references, and must speak German. Address P 16, Tribune office.

WANTED-AT Ses PULK-ST., FIRST-CLASS cake and brend baker; no other need apply. WANTED-A FIRST CLASS BREAD AND CAKE baker. Address P 7. Tribune office. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SECOND COOK; ONE who understands his business. T. ANDREWS, 77 Dearborn-st. WANTED-BROILER, MALE OR FEMALE, AT BURCKY & MILAN'S "Rest.," 148 South Clark Employment Agencies.

WANTED-TO LEAVE TO-DAY-300 RAILROAD laborers for the Kassas City extension of C. & A. R. R. twages, \$1. do to \$1.50 per day: 100 tis-chopjers, 10 farm-hands: free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Waterst. WANTED-ALL THE GOOD RAILROAD LABOR-rey can get for C., A. & St. Louis Extension in Missouri, 41.40 and \$1.65 per day; free fare; 5 farm hands, at J. H. SPKRBACK'S, 21 West Randolps-st.

hands as J. H. SPERBECK'S. 21 west Randolps-R.

Miscellameous.

WANTED—SMART CANVASSERS FOR "ILLUStrated History of Turko-Russian War," "Hustrated History of Dominion of Canaia. England. and
United States." 700 pages, octave, elegantly filustrated,
price \$4. General agent's commission to canvassers.
Gorgeous outfit free. Great induoments. Address
TUTTLE & COMPANY, 192 Wannington-at., Boston.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN KITCHet and help wait on table, one that understand
the business. Come prepared to work. At \$68 South
Halsted-st. Halsted-st.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-1,000 GOUD AGENTS
to sell Zells' Condensed Cyclopedia; only \$5; most
popular book ever sold; immense sale; big pay to good
agents. Address C. R. BHODIX. General Agent,
Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED—A NEAT, CAPABLE GIRL TO DO second work and nurse child 2 years old; must come well recommended. Apply at 343 Baring-st. third door south of Belden-av., North Side. Lincoin-av. Cars. WANTED-FOR ONE OF THE FIRST FAMILIES if the city, an elegant cook, German or Swede preferred. Call early at 142 Twentieth-at. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work at 138 East Jackson at. three doors east of Clark-st., opposite new Custom-House.

WANTED-A HRALTHY WET NURSE. APPLY between 9 and 10 a. m. to Dr. REA, 112 East SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. BITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

Book keepers. Clerks, &c.

CITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS OPEN—
ed. closed, or examined; accounts adjusted posting, etc., attended to day-time or evening, by a tonough accountant. Address P 39, fribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLES ALE PACK—
by a Unitation mais speaks terman and Scandinavian.
Address P 2, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE SOBelied is relation to a situation by a bank clerk
who desires to make a change and produce the position for the position (bookkeeper) over eight years; best of references from present employers. Address BANK CLERK
CATTION EASTERN EASTERN CALERY.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN IN A Odry-goods house (wholesale), where he can learn the business; salary no object. Pec, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARKERPER; THE very best of references can be shown. Address P 78, Tribune office. POR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES FIT FOR A sil use; one span brown horses sit for carriage or bugy; one sine asdde horse; one bay mare, can trot in 2:50; one very handsome pony, phaeton, and harness. All kinds carriages, pnaetons, buggies, side-bars, open and with toos. All kinds harness, wagons to let by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on monthly pavments or exchange. Come and see for yourself and be convinced that you can usy cheaper than any house in Chicago. Such sell to pay advances. H. C. WALK-ER, 249 and 251 state-st. POR SALE—WILL SELL, VERY CHEAP, ON AC-count of leaving she city, two carriages, one top buggy, one family team, one horse, and two sets of harnesses, separate or together. Inquire at 235 Wa-bash-av. bash-av.

L'OR SALE—HORSE, TUP EUGGE, AND HARness: good driver, safe and kind; very cheap, \$150.

Adures SST West Adams-st.

M ATTINEE AT CENTRAL PARK THIS APTERnoon; call and see a colt by the Hambletonian
horse Sitver Duke. horse Silver Duke.

WANTED—HORSE AND TOP BUGGY FOR CASH; horse to be about 900 pounds, gentle, not afraid, good looking, and perfectly sound; will not be taken without thorough triat; buggy must be in good repair (no phaeton). Address, stating price and particulars, U.M. F.-O. Drawer 545, city. WE ARE MANUFACTURING AS FINE CAR-riages as ever produced in Chicago, and selling at-very low prices; we have Hooker's, Manville's, and other Eastern makes; also, a variety of second-nand. 295 Wabash-av. P. L. SMITH.

WANTED-GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY: WILL une office. P 50, Trib-A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Room 5 and 6. Established 18c4.

A 1 PARTIES CAN BORROW MONEY ON HOUSE-A hold furniture, planos, etc., and other good se-curity, at less than usual rates. Address A B R. Tribune ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL Dearborn-st. Dearborn-st. Dearborn-st. Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description at GOLD-MD'S Loan and Bullion
Office (liceused), 99 Rash Madison-st. Established 1893. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT FOR SO TO COMMENTARY OF THE COMMENT OF T mercial paper. L. CURRY, 5 Tribune Building.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAUES Of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

TO LOAN—\$20,000. IN SUMS OF \$2,000 AND \$3,000, on improved inside property. Inquire of J. HENRY JACOB WEIL. 92 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—\$UMS OF \$500 TO \$10,000 ON CITY property and farms in this vicinity at lowest current rates. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSaile-st., Room I. THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO FIND SOME party who has \$5.000 to loan on first-class unimproved South skie property, near city limits, and will also give first-class A No. 1 indorsement in saddition to security. Address P 96, Tribune office.

9 PERCENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Central and Northern Illinois. DEAN & PAYNE, General Agents Northwestern Life-Insurance Company, Randolph and Dearborn-sta., Chicago. \$2.500 WANTED ON IMPROVED CITY \$2.500 property at 8 per cent; no commissions. Address, for five days, P 80, Tribune office. \$50.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT 7 Chicago property. L. CURRY, 5 Tribune Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

288 WABASH-AV.—A NICE ASSORTMENT OF furnished rooms to rent at \$5 to \$8 per week with board.

Roters.

PROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STAFE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, \$5. \$5. 50 per week; without board, \$2 and \$2. 50; day board, \$5. 95; louging, 50c.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, WABASH-AV., CORNER of Congresses.—Three flue suites and a few single rooms: prives reduced for the summer. Everything new, and table first-class. CHAS. E. CURRIER, Man-Ager.

NEYADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
Reduced prices. Geod rooms and board, \$1.50 per
day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-8T., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House-All alcely furnished rooms,
with board, from \$5 to \$6 per week; day board, \$4.

With board, from \$5 to \$6 per week; day board, \$4.

Cenntry.

Highland Hall, Highland Park, Ill.—

This elegant establishment will be open for sunmer guests July I. 1878, under the management of William K. Steele, formerly of the Brevoort. Insults of THOMPSON & STRELE, 101 Washington-8.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. BARGAINS IN FURNITURE!
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE!
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE!
AFTER TO-DAY, NOS. 225 AND 227 STATE-ST.
Reduced prices on every article in our eatire widek to
meet the demands of the times. Our prices are below
any ever known before. Full parior and chamber
suits at \$28 and upwards. II. T. MARVIN.

DEMOVAL!

REMOVAL!
ON MONDAY NEXT, JULY 18T,
We will open at our new watercomes,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
PARLOR & CHAMBER FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
LOW PRICKS! GOOD GOODS!
R. T. MARTIN.

LOST AND POUNDA LOST—THE AMOUNT TAKEN FROM OUR OF-fice was \$30 and the box. Can it be returned also? TAYLOR & THOMAS, 230 East Van Buren-st. I OST -A S OR 4 MONTHS' OLD BLACK-AND-TA.S L Gordon setter pup. Liberal reward paid for his re-turn to 13s Rush-st. Al Gordon setter pup. Liberal reward paid for his return to 138 Kush-8.

CTRAYED OR STOLEN-PROM STONY ISLAND

Farm, on the night of June 28, one bay gelding, illiUe white on hind feet, small white spot on end of nose,
few grap hairs on-face, interfessing sore on off hind leg,
medium mane and tall; also one large blocky bay mare,
small white star on face, of shoulder tamer sistands
reward for recovery. E. G. CLAME, South Chicago,
Ill., or M. FARIERLI. 1392 Frairbeav. Chicago,
CTEATED FROM PASTURE AT JEFFEMSON
OF Friday, 13st, a care gray boyse, 8 years old, about,
f. Tal, white on end of tall. Ecture to RICHAELI
RUSK, S. Kayenswood, or to JUMS GRASME, 310
TWelfth-st., alth regelve liberal reward.

TORAGE

TIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 180 WEST MONROEst., for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans
to any affectni: legal lacerest. Cash for stocks of goods.

STORAGE—GOODS RECEIVED AND STORED—
Also, storage-room to rent. daquire of chicago
Meat Preserving Company, Michigan and LaSalle-sia,

FOR SALE - 38 BAHRELS USWEGO CORN-turch, serv cheap. Apply at Hotel Windsor, be-tween 8 and 10 a. ur. E. G. COHEN.

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or New York.
PHIA, Pa., June 28.—Arrived,

The Tribune

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LONDON, Eng. - American Exchange, 449 Strangener Strangener

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. street, between Dearborn and St n's Cabin.' Afternoon and evening. Hooley's Theatre.
olph street, between Clark and LaSalle.
Square Theatre Company. "The Celebrated
Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre. street, corner of Dearborn. Adah Rich rs Bouffe Company. "Kenilworth." Al

White Stocking Park.
Shore, foot of Washington street. Chair
game between the Boston and Chicago Clu

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 991.

Once more the question of suprem rival educational institutions between Harvard and Yale has been settled by eight picked men on a side, and Harvard is victorious by fifteen lengths. The contest took place at New London, Conn., yesterday, and the fellows in crimson made the fastest time on record in America.

Last night, at 12 o'clock, the Bridgepor ers of abominable smells emptie their usual dose out upon unhappy Chicago The smell, if possible, is worse hot than cold. The recent nightly demonstrations o the stinkers is probably commemorative of the fact that the courts have just decreed that they are a nuisance, and do not exist-

St. Louis contributes a blood-curdling horror in the shape of a street assassination, in which a teacher in the public schools was the victim, and a party of boys who bore him a grudge the perpetrators. The unfor-tunate man was horribly cut with a razor, and only retained consciousness long enoug to locate the bloody deed upon one of his

The crop reports which we print this morning are full of promise to the hardworking farmers of the Northwest. The to an almost assured certainty of a repetition of last year's bountiful yield. One week of bright, hot weather, coming just in the nick of time, has been the salvation of the corn crop, and has been worth millions to the ripening wheat, oats, and barley.

Persons entering saloons to order bee should be careful not to affront the dignity of the man who keeps the place. At Roanoke, in Huntington County, Ind., a young man disregarded the etiquette of the bar-room so far as to tell the proprietor to "hurry up with that beer," whereupon the latter drew a revolver and shot the impolite customer through the head, inflicting a fatal wound. It is not unlikely that etiquette may be dis regarded by the citizens of the vicinage by organizing a hemp-stretching ceremon at which no regularly commissioned officer of the law will preside.

Yesterday's parade and review of the militia organizations of Chicago was a most creditable and gratifying display of the numbers and soldierly qualities of the volunteer organizations upon whom the city must largely depend for the preservation of peace and the protection of property. The immense crowds which thronged the streets along the line of march and the enthusiastic approbation bestowed upon the fine-looking bodies of men afforded proof of the deep interest now felt in our local militia. The moral effect of such a parade, as a notifica tion to all concerned of the city's ability to take care of itself, can hardly be overest

From the instructions to be delivered by retary Evants to the gentlemen appointed as Commissioners for the United States in the International Money Conference soon to assemble in Paris there is reason to expect that the individual views of the Comoners, so far as they conflict with the purpose of their appointment, will be held in abeyance, and that they will labor sealously for the fulfillment of that purpose, viz.: the advancement of the cause of the double standard. Any other course would be misrepresentation, and not representation, of the United States in the Conference. The people who demanded and nce. The people who demanded and secured the remonetization of the silver dolexpect that their representatives will endeavor to prevent any steps backward.

The hoofs and horns of MANTON MARRIE were brought into notice yasterday by the testiment of Gen. Lew Warzacz before the Portra Committee. Gen. Warzacz before the in a position in Florida upon the occasion of his first visit where it became accessary to fight the devil with fire. Manna had endeavored to to Gen. Wallacz the talk which Massus had with him, and was reminded by Gen. Wallace, as an offset to the corrupt proposition of Thiorn's agent, that Harrs, if elected, would have the same that Haves, if elected, would have the same opportunity to take care of his friends. This was the only conversation had with McLix before or pending the count in which any reference was made to possible

rewards, and this was rendered necessary as from one Republican to another, on ac-count of the attempt at bribery in the inter-est of Transa. Such comfort as the Porran derheads can extract from Gen. Wat-LACE's frank statement they are heartily wel-

An indication that certain characteris of Western civilization have not yet given much trouble to the people of Japan, who are rashly copying after that civilization, is furnished in the statement this morning that the great Japanese reformer, OKUBA, assas-sinated not long ago, who was the prime mover in the recent mighty change in the current of Japanese customs, left an estate of precisely \$140 in Japanese currency. He had, but shortly before his death, mortgage his private residence for \$8,000, and sent the money to Satsuma, for the re-e ment of schools in that quarter, and the relief of those made destitute by the ravages of civil war. Considering the exalted statio occupied by this Japanese statesman, and his opportunities to have gathered in a com-fortable loot, this evidence of barbaric and pagan repugnance to theft and greed is a natter to make enlightened nations marvel.

A single statement of L. E. DENNIS, whose on" was heralded as one of the proofs that was to unseat President HAYES, ffectually knocks the bottom out of the Porres investigation, so far as it relates to the Florida case. In his testimony before the Committee yesterday, DENNIS gave the whole case away when he declared upon oath that "It was the idea of the Southern Republicans to impress upon the minds of the Northern Republicans that every-thing was fair and honest in Florida. Nothing could more conclusively demon strate the shameful partisan injustice which east the imputation of dishonor upon Minis ter Norzs by designating him in the pream ble of the Porres resolution as one of the Republican officials who had been instrumental in fraudulently securing the vote of Florida for HAYES and WHEELER. In th face of this statement the charge falls to the ground that promises were held out by Gov. Noves and others as an inducement to the perpetration of frauds by the Florida canvassing officers. The visiting Republicans were carefully kept in ignornce that any frauds had been committed by the Republican election officials, and were constantly assured that everything was fair and honest." It is said CLARKSON N. POTTER is heartily ashamed of having caused the return of Minister Noves to face an accusation so utterly un supported by facts, and it is to be hoped for the credit of the Chairman of the Comittee, that he is ashamed of his part in the disreputable business.

THE NATIONALS AND COMMUNISTS. Those who suppose that the Greenback of facts and the steady progress toward resumption basis underestimate the power of demagogues and the credulity of many people. There is an individual in Chicago who attained considerable notoriety during the War, and built up a fortune which he afterwards squandered, by appealing to the disloyal sentiments and bad passions of the Copperheads, and by railing in an idiotic but chnic fashion at the American Government. This person has undertaken to recoup his lost fortune by pandering to the combined Communist and Greenback senti-

ment in much the same fashion as he for-

merly pandered to disloyalty. He is engaged

in organizing what are called Greenback

have already established nearly 4,000 such organizations. He has brought out a series of pamphlets and circulars which he sells to these clubs by the thousands at an enormous profit. It is not likely that he has any other object in view than to acquire money for himself, and to do this he does not hesi tate to spread abroad some of the most villainous doctrines in the most disgusting shape that have ever been disseminated among a civilized people. Unless he mis represents his own success in this business, he has found dupes and victims by the thousands, and it is certain that his declared sentiments, and sometimes his very words. have found a place in the local platforms adopted by Greenback conventions and meetings. The new school of Greenbackism, of which this scheming and money-making fellow is the prophet, is the most advanced and desperate of all. It demands that "every United States bond shall be burned," and that every bondholder shall be plid off immediately in greenback, legal-tender, lawful money of the United States for every claim he holds against the United States." The theory is that the Government is absolute, and has the right to create "absolute" scrip, which shall be "as sacred, as lasting, as eternal as the Government itself." It is proclaimed that the taxpaying people owe the Government no allegiance till it shall have complied with this demand, and, if it shall refuse then "we had better unite with the West and South and secede from the Union." It calls upon the young men of the West and South to "clean all of those Eastern pirates out of the homes and the property they have stolen," and exhorts the people to organize Greenback Clubs-"with bayonets in reserve." The following continuous extract will give an idea of the scope and despera-

will give an idea of the scope and desperation of the movement:

Now we warn you, you cowardly, sneaking, dishonest, treacherous, false-hearted, avaricious, mercenary birelings of an Eastern money power, that we, the people of the Western and southern States, including Pennsylvania and all of New York west from the mouth of the Hudson River, do intend to take possession of the Government of the United States, hurly you and your bondholding element from power and create for you enough legal-tender greenback money to relieve the General Government from its embarrassments. We will offer this money to you, because it will be what the law in its power declares to be a legal-tender far the payment of a debt. And this, you home-robbers, murderers, pilferers, and deniers of the rights of industry to live in a land of liberty; you can take this greenback money and put it to use paying your debts; you can hire it when you have it in abundance to those of as in the Western and Southern country who are in debt and who negotiate our lands and our labor for this legal-tender money that we can pay our debts with; or you may know that the next move will be at your expense. The Government shall issue this greenback money. Mark what we say in behalf of the millions of laboring people in the United States, who have too long been held in slavery by most infamous, nunecessary, unlawful, unconstitutional masters. We mean that the debt of the United States shall be paid in greenbacks and right here we inform you from the Western prairies, that so sure as Goo lives, if this question is not settled by 1880; if the law than does not declare that the bonds shall be paid in greenbacks paid to recently the content of the United States were been allowed the greenbacks money, but will, from that debt of the Government shall is greenback so or such as all merer again sall hour, strike for the remulation of every bonded debt of the Government shall rever again sall hour, strike for the remulation of every bonded tion of the movement: tebt of the Government, and thus wipe out from that the Government, and thus wipe out from the colors shall have nothing. For this in your pipe at make the most of it! Ours is an absolute Government. It is a Government of the people, and the Elevan it shall be a Government for the pople, and the class of the colors of the people, and the state of the people, and the state of the people, and the class of the people of the pipe, or it shall be a Government for the pipe, or it shall be a many fragulate that each separate State will, in comparing the complete world.

n, be a complete world.

Perhaps it is of little use to attempt to son with people of such weak intellect and bad purpose as will lend ear to these infamous harangues. There is certainly no ent to be held with the author and

But it may avail in some quarters to out that this scheme will, without que defeat itself. If the combined Gree ers, Nationals, and Communists should succeed in securing direction of American legislation, and should proceed to pay off the United States bonds in shinplasters and flood the country with billions of so-called "legal-tender of irredeemable scrip; if they should ac quire sufficient power to revolut Supreme Court, and set at defiance the constitutional principle of Government money; if they shall thus enable a class to swindle their creditors by paying their debts at 10 or 15 cents on the dollar, there will be just one result which will break down their main purpose, viz.: All the manufacturing commercial, and business transactions of the country will thenceforward be made on spe cial coin contracts.

It will not be possible to deprive the

American people of this privilege without ing the last pretense to free Govern ment, and the privilege will be exercised to the extent of a universal practice. Every man who owns property, every man who has capital in any shape, every holder of seal money, mortgage, or collateral, will insist upon a special coin contract in every timetransaction. No man will be trusted for a year or a month, a week or day, except on a contract to repay in coin. No man will part with anything of real value with a prospect of repayment in a rapidly-depre ciating currency. The people who think with thousands of millions of "absolute scrip will do well to ponder just this special-contract necessit will bring about. It is estimated that the various banks of the country-National State, private, and savings-have about \$2,300,000,000 of money loaned out among the people. It is said that the mortgage oans amount to between \$1,000,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000 more. Say the aggregate prirate loans amount to \$4,000,000,000, the an average of \$2.500,000,000 (including short-time bank loans) coming due annually. Let the fiat money be spread abroad, and ot one dollar of all these loans can be renewed except on the basis of a special coin ontract. Then there will be an embargo on nanufacture, production, and trade of all kinds that will produce such hard times as have never been dreamt of in this country. The "absolute" money will be as dead-see fruit in the hands of those who now expect to reap fortunes; it will turn to ashes in their grasp. The farmer's bushel of whea may bring him fifty "legal-tender" dollars his horse may bring him 500 of these san legal-tenders," and so on; but he will flud t poor, miserable, uncommercial trash, while his credit will be utterly destroyed, and the whole country will be in condition of alarm and disaster. If the Greenbackers ask why the coincontract policy was not adopted when the United States Government first began to ssue the present legal-tender paper money,

the answer is simple enough. The first issue of \$50,000,000 was redeemable in gold, and eccivable for all dues, including duties; the next issue of \$150,000,000 was fundable in 5-20 Government bonds bearing gold inerest; so the greenbacks came out by degrees with certain guarantees; the stimulant f war was upon us, and the people were deermined to fight it out; there had been no revious experience with this kind of money. and there was no such threat as there is now ly irredeemable and worthless character. But the American pe ole have lived through one era of intoxicating inflation and the subequent ruinous readjustment of values. They will not hazard another experiment, i which disaster is a certain prospect, but will, at the very outset, establish the special-contract rule, which has always been maintained

they shall become really formidable. THE RIVER AND HABBOR BILL. From an official copy of the so-calle River and Harbor bill, we make the followug abstract of a large proportion of the ap propriations. Here are specimens: Appomattox River.
New River in mountains
Decoquan River :
icquis Creek.

in California, and will thus defeat the Na-

ionals and Communists from the momen

	Acquia Creek	8,00
		13,00
	Elizabeth River	5,00
	Nansemond River	2,00
	Chickanominy River	5,00
	I Mackwater River	5,00
	Other appropriations	130,00
	Wicomico River.	\$ 5.00
	Charter Piver	3,00
	Pocomoke River	10 00
	Cambridge harner	10,00 5,00
	Otherappeopriations	80,00
	Cambridge harbor Other appropriations North Carolina.	00,00
		\$100.00
	French Broad River Neuse River	15,00
	Neuse River	40,00
		20,00
	Scuppernong River	2,00
	Edinton haroor	4,00
	Scuppernong River Edinton haroor. SOUTH CAROLINA.	
		\$200,00
	WEST VIRGINIA. Great Kanawha River Little Kanawha River	
	Great Kanawha River	\$222,00
	Little Kanawha River	18,00
	Elk River	5,00
	Wyandotte River	2,00
	Savannah harbor.	
	Savannan harbor	70,00
	Complete Piers	10,00
	Ocetanania and Consumition Planes	15,00
	Ocones Piver	10,00
	Darian harive	
1	Fint fiver. Ocmatgee River. Oostanaula and Coosawattee Rivers Oconee River. Darien harbor.	8,00
	Codar Keys	\$ 20,00
	Apalachicola River	8,000
١	Apalachicola River	10,000
ı	Pensacola harbor	20,00
1	ALABANA.	40,00
1	Chattahoochee River	18,00
1	Alabama River	25,000
ı	Tomorgbee and Warrior Rivers	40,00
ł	Alabams River Tomoughee and Warrior Rivers Mobile aarbor Coosa River	10,00
ł	Coosa River	25,000
I		
I	Galveston ship-channel	75.000
۱	Galveston harbor	50,00
ı	Sabine Pass	30,000
l	Saoine Narrows	10,000
ı	Trinity River	10,000
۱	Trinity River	10,000
I	Other appropriations	20,000
ı	LOUISIANA.	-
ı	Ouachita River	10,000
ı	Red River raft	24,000
I	Cypress Bayou	15,000
ı	Red River. Snags in Red River.	150,000
ı	Snags in Red River	25,000
۱	Men Oricade maroor	50,000
۱		**
١	White and Sr. Preside Discourse	10,000
۱	Sanonille Piver	10,000
۱	me diver	10,000
۱	Fort Smith Bar. White and St. Francis Rivers. Sanguille River. The appropriations for "harbo	rs" in
۱	Michigan and Wisconsin are of cour	rse nu

merous: Wisconsin securing \$153,000, ex-cusive of rivers, and Michigan securing \$207,000 for harbors alone. Among the startling appropriations are the following: startling appropriations are the following:
For a harbor of refuge from the ice, near Cincinnail, \$50,000; for harbor at Michigan City, Ind., \$75,000; for Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, Wisconsin, \$250,000; for St. Mary's River and Canal, Michigan, \$175,000; for harbor of refuge on Lake Huron, \$100,000; and for the Yazoo River, Mississippi, \$30,000.

Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island are always strong in favor of appropriations, and in this bill have liberal donations for harbors and vivers.

nations for harbors and rivers. Appropriations for the large rivers are ed to be legitimate, but even in this money is grabbed for mere local purposes. Thus of the appropriations for the Mississippi River it is required that there aders, for their mission is purely shall be expanded \$75,000 opposite St. Louis,

\$45,000 at the harbor of Memphis, \$84,000 rg, and \$12,000 near LaCrosse. And out of the money for the mprovement of the Missouri River there nust be expended \$50,000 near St. Joseph \$50,000 near Omaha and Council \$20,000 at Nebraska City, \$20,000 at Atch son, \$30,000 at Omaha, \$25,000 at For Leavenworth, and \$12,000 at Sioux City This kind of deception is contemptible. Direct appropriation for the "harbors" at points were too glaringly fraudulent and therefore, under the pretext of improv ing the rivers, the money was located in their particular loc dities.

The more the bill is examined, the more disreputable and disgraceful it appears. It is legislation for which no person will take the responsibility. It appropriates \$9,500, 000 of money, the greater part of which is to be wasted, and for which there will not be the slightest work to show. It is an expenditure of \$9,500,000 for electioneering purposes. It is a law requiring a tax of a east \$12,000,000 to meet the expenditure and of the expenditure at least 50 per cent may, so far as accomplishing any public ben efit or service is concerned, be thrown into the sea. About a quarter of a million of dollars is to be expended for "improving the navigation" of rivers high up in the mountains of West Virginia! No greate act of legislative recklessness was ever en acted, and there ought to be some persons held responsible therefor.

The European Congress, considered in its inception, its surroundings, its discussions, and its results is one of the most solemi farces ever enacted in the history of nations There is not a feature of it that is not broadly ludicrous, and its ludicrousness is all the more palpable from the enforced air of dignity and seriousness which the plenipotentiaries and high jinks feel called upon to wear. Their superiority to ordinary human beings is only attested by their ability to keep their faces straight. If any one of them were possessed of a temperament like that of Sunset Cox, he would explode the whole Congress with a grin, for if any one of these solemn-visaged Ministers should intimate by a relaxing of the muscles of the face, by laying his forefinger upon his nose, or by winking his left eye, that the little game was all cut and dried, there would be an end of the Congress, and the world would laugh at them. By preserving their gravity and solemnly blinking, these diplomatic owls mainain their reputation for wisdom, and sucessfully trade upon the credulity of the people they represent.

A sharp-witted and somewhat unscrupt ous London journalist, with a keen scent for news, by stealing the confidential agreement etween England and Russia has exposed the very penetralia of the European Con gress. By his act of piracy we get a view of all the mechanism, and see at a glance what it is that makes "the wheels go round," and, to tell the truth, the show is very slim one. The agreement between Russia and England was made on the 30th of last May. By this memorandum, published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, we find, among other things, that England discards the longitudinal division of Bulgaria, while Russia agrees not to insist upon it at all if England objects, although she would like to point out the advantages of it. Russia insists that the Turks ought to get out of Southern Bulgaria. England accepts the retreat, and Russia will not object to what is of "absolute" and "flat" scrip of an utter- enacted by the Congress. England, however, will insist upon the right of the Sultan to canton troops on the frontier, and Russi insists upon the right to discuss it. Russia engages that her war indemnity shall not involve territorial annexation. England will not contest the final decision of Russia, but will point out the "serious objections" to it-if she has any. As to Bayazid, which is the entrepot of Turkish trade with Persia, Russia is willing to let the Turks keep it, but in exchange for it has given to Persia the territory of Khotour. which the Shah has always wanted. The agreement as to Bessarabia is perhaps the richest part of the memorandum, and shows how one nation may decline to knock a chip off another nation's shoulder and still not incur a reputation for cowardice. England expresses her "profound regret" that Russia should insist upon the cession, but, as the other Powers are not ready to fight to prevent it, she "does not find herself sufficiently interested in this question to be authorized to incur alone the responsibility of opposing herself to the change proposed,"consequently she won't dispute Russia's decision. The English of all this humbug is a good square back-down. Mr. Hewitt would have done well to have taken note of

Lord Salisbury's nest way of getting out of a tight place, and might have replied to Mr Watterson that he felt profound regret that Mr. W. should have made such charges, but, as neither Mr. TILDEN nor any other manager connected with "the bar"! was ready to fight on his side, he did not find himself sufficiently interested in the question to be authorized to incur alone the responsibility of opposing him. This would have been the neat diple matic way of settling the affair, and WATTER son would have been so delighted at the elegant result of the pourparler that he would have gone on a Blue Grass spree of superb dimensions. We have indicated enough of the argument to show that England and Russia had neatly cut and dried the whole business before the Congress convened. It would not do to let the world know this, however, because the world in its plain, blunt way would have acked, What is Freasury is largely due to the remonetization the use of having a Congress at all? What of silver. Previous to that act the Resump is the use of all this solemn show and mumtion law was in force, and under that law mery, these grand banquets, this flourish of truncheons, and these gold and silver stick processions? So the plenipotenitaries meet and commence their discussions, England and Russia doing all the talking. Whatever England had agreed to yield, Russia proposes. Thereupon England argues, prote threatens, gets red in the face, blusters, and after the farce has gone on long enough, gives it up, of course. Whatever Russia had agreed to yield, England proposes. Thereupon Russia pulls, hauls, snarls, and growls, and in the end gives it up. Thus

the little game has progressed day after day, and not one of the plenipotentiaries has changed countenance or intimated in any

way that he is aware in any manner that

they are discussing things already discussed,

and settling things already settled. If it be

possible for a man to laugh inside of himself

and not allow a manifestation to be apparent

on the surface, BISMARCK, gravely sitting as

subentaneous laughter. To crown the pro-

sia for surpassing what she thought of making! While he could not raise any objection to the concessions they had felt it their duty to make, he merely wished to state that Rus sia made those sacrifices from a desire for peace. Crafty Gobtschakorr! Magnanimous SCHOUVALOFF! What concessions has Russia made? Not one touching the indemnity, the Dardanelles, Servia, Montenegro, Greece Asia Minor, Bessarabia, the autonomy Bulgaria, or the freedom of the Slavs. Not one concession is yet apparent except in the proposed extension of the new Bulgarian oundary so as to secure a port on Ægean Sea. The turkey was carved and all the choice pieces were distributed before the Congress met, leaving it nothing to do but to administer upon the giblets and bones. No wonder that Prince BISMARCE quietly suggested to the representatives that they must expedite business, as he was getting tired and should clear out if they didn't hurry. The sardonic agreement between England and Russia shows that the diplomacy of the present has not advanced a whit in dignity or honesty beyond the diplomacy of the days of Louis XIV., when craft always conquered. JUDGE SIDNEY BREESE. Illinois has lost one of her ablest and surest officers. Judge Barrer died yesterday

had granted concession

at an advanced age, at Mount Vernon, where he had been attending the session of the Supreme Court. For over fifty years he has been in the public service, and in every position has won distinction and honor by his inflexible integrity, his industry, and his great ability. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the Supreme Court of this State, and to the latest hour of his life worked faithfully in the public service. Though he has been known to the people of Illinois principally because of his brilliant career, he was otherwise dis inguished. His arrival in Illinois ante dated the admission of the State into the Union, and one of the remarkable incidents of his history is the story, graphically described by himself, how when the State Capital was changed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia, young Breese packed the "State Government" in a buggy and transported it across the State to its new location. Judge BREESE has outlived all his contemporaries. For many years he had been accumulating and preparing the maternals of a history of the State of Illinois with which history he had been personally identified from its beginning. Large po tions of this history he had written in de tached pieces, requiring only such labor as might be necessary to make it a connected volume. He intended to publish this, expecting that from its sale he would have an income in his old age, and be some aid to his family after his death. But the Judge never felt himself old enough to conclude the work or prepare it for publication. Once, we believe, he had brought from his home at Carlyle as far as Ottawa a trunkful of his manuscripts, intending to put them in order, but, finding there was time enough, the papers were sent back, and remain until this day incomplete and unedited. There are but few men who can now supply such history as he might have given to the public. The Judge was a scholar and a man of large and varied reading. He had peculiar ability and vigor as a writer, and this last accomplishment adorns even the latest of his judicial opinions. He has fallen at his post, just where he would have selected to fall; he has lived a life of usefulness; has added to the world's stock of knowledge; as died full of years and of honors, public life of unblemished character, and will take his place in the list of the great nen of the State who, though younger than e, have gone before him.

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

The latest report of the condition of Treasury showed a stock of coin on hand of over \$189,000,000. This was on the 1st of June. Since then there has probably been an addition to the sum. Against this sum there were outstanding certificates for about \$53,000,000. These certificates, however, are generally redeemed by payments at the custom-Houses, and the coin once deposited the Treasury is but seldom withdrawn, and remains there until paid out in the ordinary transactions of the Department. About the same time, the amount of coin in the National Banks of Europe, which financially represent the Governments, was as follows

Bank of France \$420, 560, 000 Bank of Germany. 128, 340, 000
Bank of Germany. 128, 340, 000
Bank of Austria. 67, 725, 000
Bank of Holland. 47, 130, 000
Bank of England. 116, 247, 000
Bank of England. 20, 725, 000
Scotch banks. 10, 948, 160
Irish banks. 14, 702, 340
Bank of Spain. 37, 561, 000

It will be seen from this statement that the United States had on the 1st of June a greater amount of coin in the Treasury than was held by any of the National Banks of Europe except France, and that, adding the coin held by all of them to that in our own Treasury and in our banks, one-fifth of the whole amount was held in this country. Is not this a striking rebuke to those men who insist upon the issue of more paper money to meet the wants of trade? cash balance due to this country on merchandise account is very large, -so large as to furnish abundant exchange on foreign countries without the shipment of coin from this country. In fact, so far as can be judged by any present indications, the excess our exports, despite the decline in values, will be as great in 1878 as it was in 1877. This turn in the financial condition of the

gold would be the exclusive legal-tender in the payment of debts, public and private This would necessitate so large an amount of gold as to give that metal an extraordinary value, because of its scarcity, and add to the obligations of all indebtedness a large per-centage equal to the increased value of gold The remonetization of silver destroyed the gold conspiracy by admitting silver to a parity of value as a legal-tender, and freed the American Government people of any obligation to pay gold, if gold cost more than silver. Gold coin having, therefore, no special or ex traordinary value, has become general foreign exchanges. We export silver to China as a commodity. We receive gold from Europe in exchange for surplus exports of merchandise. balance in our favor on the foreign trade is so large and so continuous that the ac cumulation of coin in this country is growmediator, must have been convulsed with ing rapidly. In the meantime the coinage of silver is progressing and the coin accumulating, until at this time greenbacks are

being exchangeable on demand for coin, will, because of their convenience and portability, be preferred to coin in all ord nary transactions. It is immaterial whether the silver dollars ever enter into general circulation; they may remain permanently in the Treasury, being represented by outstand-ing certificates. These certificates, being always redeemable and receivable for duties, will answer every purpose that the silver will, and, being added to the sum of green-backs in circulation, will be "an expansion" of the currency equal to the whole sum of he silver coin, and fully equal to the "wants of trade."

The country can now see, in the improved condition of the national finances, the great value of the Silver Remonetization act, and can now understand how important to their interests was that victory of the people over the gold-gamblers and money-lenders.

Peor old Mr. Joseph Medill, of The Chicago Tributure, is still chasing under the slight and incidental drubbing Gail Hamilton gave him a year ago. This is the way be goes on almost daily even yet: "Gail Hamilton' begins a sentence, 'Not being myself a fighting man.' What Tennyson calls 'a worn and wrinkled follower of the camp,' ch'' How the lady's lash must have stung him, to be so vividly and profusely remembered?—New York Tribuns.

Yes, we are all getting "old," and more's the pity. Still, as the pious song says, "I would not live alway." WHITELAW himself is getting ulong in the forties, and aging fast bachelor, while GAIL HAMILTON, JAMES G. BLAINE, and the "old" man of THE TRIBUNE year three of the four will be across the "fifty" line. We must correct our friend REID on one point. The "lady's lash" left no "sting." "Old "editors become blase, you know, and they enjoy a good thing even at their own expense; and, as that was the first scald ever received from a woman, the sensa-tion was a novelty. There was something com-ical as well as laughable to find a whole column of Mr. REID's paper in 1877 devoted to scratching and screeching at a half-stickful minion paragraph item that appeared in this paper in 1876 about the religious proclivities of the BLAINE family. The "old" editor enjoyed nany a hearty laugh over it; and if Mrs. Lady JANE GREY SWISSHELM should for any reason cease sending her piquant letters to THE TRIB-UNE, he intends securing GAIL HAMILTON to take her place, if greenbacks and persuasion can engage her pen, believing that she would prefer contributing to the columns of a live writing. So we give our junior fair warning in

The Machine organ returns to its attack on Secretary Bristow for appointing Mrs. Capt. JENES to a clerkship in the Treasury Department in 1875. It admitts now what it sup pressed before, -that she was appointed at the commendation of Senator WEST, of Louisiana, to the minor clerkship, and adds: "It still remains that Mrs. JENKS held a position in Mr. Bristow's department without being called upon to do any work, and was paid a salary by Mr. Bristow for her wit, perhaps, but certain not for official service." One thing is certain that the author of this remark will never paid a salary by any one for his wit, nor can any properly-managed newspaper office afford much wages for the official services of a writer whose idea of the duties of a Secretary of the Treasury is, that he should devote his time running about the building watching a couple of thou-sand cierks—female and male—to see that each did no "sogering," but put in a full day's work and at the same time look after all the whisky thieves in the United States and Chicago at the same time. Their organ would have been delighted, no doubt, if he had watched Mrs. Capt

The demonstration in favor of Gen. GRANT or President in 1880 at the Republican State Convention of Illinois is one of the signs of the times that must not be lost sight of by observing people. The cloud is already con siderably larger than a man's band, and if the Southern give us another session of Congress like the one just ended (thank God!), the selection of Gen. GRANT as a candidate for President is by no means an improbable event. Under ordinary circumstances the mottoes and transparencies complimentary to GRANT at Springfield or Wednesday would be taken simply as an exhibit tion of neighborly and personal pride in the prominence and success of a former fellow-cit zen whom the people were proud to honor; but at the present juncture of national affairs the natter has a deeper significance. If we are to have trouble from internal dissensions, either rom the Socialists or from the Democratic par ty, a man of the Cromwellian breed and blood like GRANT, is needed at the heim. A great public crisis generally brings to the front the man that is wanted.

It looked for awhile back as if THURMAN, o Ohio, was indeed the coming man for the Demperatic nomination in 1880, but old BILL ALLEN is as lively as a Kansas grasshopper, and will enter for the race with more animation than ever. A correspondent has been to see the ex-Governor, and, after looking him well over, declares that "He appears at present better than 1 ever saw him look, and I have been accustomed to see him frequently for the past ten years. He seems more fleshy, his face is fuller, and his eye brighter than in any of the years of his later political life. There are few of the in-firmities of age apparent in him, and he looks though he would live to see the dawn of the next century and discourse upon history, and philosophy, and human life as profound after 900 as he does now." THURMAN had better take his chances on getting back to the Senate, and not stand in the way of Old Fog-Horn.

PERSONALS.

Ristori, who is shortly expected in Paris, said to have left the stage Bismarck never sends away a manuscrip r a letter without carefully revising it. "It is to credit." he says, "to be right where it would be inexcusable to be wrong."

A distinguished prisoner in the New York Tombs complains that he asked a clergyman who was visiting the prison for a chew of tobacco, and received a stone,—that is to say, a tract.

Col. James H. Blood, ex-husband of Victoria Woodbull, has so descended from his high estate as to be obliged to keep a cheap restaurant on Coney-Island beach. We may learn from this perhaps that Blood will not tell.—Buffalo Ex-

The sporting men of Boston have circum rented the anti-poolselling law. They hold "art ales" on the track, whereat picture-cards, each having the name and effigy of a horse, are sold at auction, the auctioneer, who is evidently a lover of art, retaining the privilege of buying back any one card at a price indicated on all, less the usual Alexander Hunter, the author of the John

Wilkes Booth vs. Robert Lincoln romance, was familiarly known on the Confederate sice as the Daredevil of the Army of Virginia, and is now Daredevil of the Army of Virginia, and is now a member of the Legislature. The contradictions of his sensational story have foreed aim to make a personal explanation, which appears in the Alexandria Gassits. He says that he made several years ago the acquaintance of a lady, who was a trusted friend of President Lincoln and Gov. Morton, and whose name was as well known in Washington as that of the wife of the President. This lady told him the story about the rivalry of Robert Lincoln and John Wilkes Booth. In his article he gave her the fictitious name of Mrs. Temple. He did not give her real name because that would have been an 'unwarranted liberty,' nor does he intend to disclose it without receiving her 'voluntary permission.' He does not seem to have the faintest suspicion that the popular verdict will be that of Misiress Prigg in re Mrs. Harris, 'There am't no such person.' Furthermore, says an ex-Prince Gorrechakoff arises and assuming a highly patriotic and very solemn tone—diplomats are always solemn—announces that what he is about to say is prompted by the love of truth and country. His colleagues it, the greenbacks in January next, with John Wilkes Booth FOREIGN.

Austria Formally Allowed to Och cupy Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Turkey, Through Her Plenipoten tiaries, Offers a Stubborn Resistance.

The Question of Recognizing the Independence of Servia Considered.

The Roumanian Delegates Retire from the Field Discouraged.

THE CONGRESS.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, June 28.—A Berlin dispatch states that at the sitting of the Congress Gortsch-koff being present, it was decided in accordance with the proposal of the British Plenipotenitlaries to intrust to Austria the task of occur ng Bosnia and Herzegovina in the interest the peace of Europe. The duration of the oc-cupation is not fixed, and full liberty is left Austria in regard to the organization of the provinces. It is believed, however, that she will follow the plans drawn up at the Constan-

The Congress unanimously adopted the proposal of the French Plenipotentiaries that Europe should refuse to recognize the independence of Servia unless the Servian Jews were relieved from their present disabilities.

The Congress has decided to appoint a Com-

mission to examine into the question of the ag-grandizement of Servia. The aggrandizement

On Saturday the Congress will hear the views THE GENERAL IMPRESSION

in high Russian circles is that the Congress will

VIENNA, June 28 .- The Roumanian delegates n Berlin have abandoned hope, and are about to return to Bucharest.

UNEASINESS.

The proposed Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina causes universal uneasiness in Servia, and military preparations continue.

HOW AUSTRIA DID IT. reports, on the opening of the sitting Friday, Count Andrassy read a memorandum setting forth the alarm and expense caused to Austria by the continued disturbances in Bosnia. He did not ask for annexation: he only begged the Congress to find some solution. Lord Sal then proposed that Austria be charged to occupy both Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Pienipo tentiaries assented thereto except the Turkish. who read a memorandum declaring Turkey could not possibly consent. She was only bound by the treaty of San Stefano, the limits of which were exceeded by the present demand. Turkey herself was able to protect Bosnia, and the

Lord Beaconstield declared England could not but adhere to Lord Salisbury's proposal. He reminded the Turks that they had previously been unable to maintain order in the provinces

Bismarck urged the Turks to ask for fresh in-

In this connection another says it is known that the Sultan has repeat of the feeling of the populace in Constant yield. It has declared in ment of Jews.

the Montenegrin question will be discussed. From easual remarks of Count Andrassy, it would seem he intends to resist to the utmos even the reasonable demands of Montenegro.

A dispatch from Berlin states that at Wednesday's sitting of the Congress the Plenipotenwho considered the matter one touching the national honor of Russia, consented withdrawal of the motion on which they had agreed that the Russians should evacuate their positions within six months

ANOTHER VERSION. A Berlin dispatch, in direct conflict with other dispatches, asserts that the Turkish protest against the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is so forcible that the Congress has left the question in abeyance.

The Russians are reported to be willing to

make Batoum a free port if no objection is made to the annexation of Bessarabia. TURBY OBJECTS

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28 .- Count Ziehv, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Constanti-nople, visited the Grand Vizier, Safvet Pasha, nople, visited the Grand Vizier, Survey at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. An extraordidinary Cabinet Council was subsequently held, the Sultan prisiding, and the question of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina discussed. The result was an order to the Turkish Plenipotentiaries in the Berlin Congress to protest against such occupation without the period of its duration being previously fixed. The council lasted the whole day.

COMMEMORATIVE PAINTING. LONDON, June 28 .- The Town Council of Berlin is considering a resolution that a grand his-torical painting be made at the expense of the town, commemorating the meeting of the GORTSCHAKOFF.

BERLIN, June 28.—Gortschakoff will remain in this city for the present. EASTERN NOTES. WAR EXPENSES PAID.

BELGRADE, June 28.—Gen. Fadaleff has handed the Servian Government \$600,000, the balance of the war expenses guaranteed by TURKISH 'MARAUDERS. ATHENS, June 28 .- News has been received

here that a numerous body of Turkish troops is marauding Thessaly. The Greek Ministry, fearing it will be impossible to restrain the army if the Turks pursue the army to the frontier, BETRENCHMENT. LONDON, June 28 .- It is said orders have been

issued to reduce the force and expenditures of the Portsmouth Navy-Yard, and it is understood that the autumn maneuvres will be abandoned this year to aid retrenchment. WARLIKE.

AGRAM, June 28.—Military magazines are being constructed at Agram, fungary, and provision contractors have been ordered to deiver at the Agram railway station by the 15th of July provisions for 50,000 men and forage for cavalry.

THE PRONTIER.

VIENNA, June 28.—The Press says that in

consequence of the violation of the frontier near Liono, by Turkish troops, the frontier town of Bilibrig has been occupied by the Dalnatian landwehr.

CHINA AND JAPAN. BY LATEST STEAMSHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 28.—Arrived, the teamer Beigic from Hong-Kong, via Yokohama.

Hong-Kong, May 27.—O. B. Bradford of the Shanghai Consulate notoriety, has gone to America by this steamer. Minister Seward follows at the end of the month. Both are summoned for examination at Washington.

Prince Kung retains the chief position of

resist invasion.

Mori, formerly Japane
ton, and lately Minister
he made Vice-Minister o
Admiral Patterson and The only property left Okubo, was \$140 in Jahad recently mortgaged make up \$5,000, which had recently mortgaged make up \$5,000, which had been selected for the selected for the

Tsung Li Yamen, but str

A proclamation by the V

nounces that attempts

emigrants on false brete

Islands, or elsewhere, wi

stant death.
Bishop Verolles, the

of Eastern service.

ary in China, has just dis

Уоконама, June 7.-Т

Minister Okubo, murder promoted to the class

likewise the son of Minis year ago while in the

likewise the period while in the service.

Gen. Saigo Yarimichi, te sioner to the Philadelphia appointed a member of and Minister of Public Kawamura, long Vice-Minbeen appointed a full Minthe Imperial Council.

A French corvette has we servite concerning the

death, to Satsuma to and the relief of suffe MISCELL Lewbon, June 18 .match took place to-day dus, the famous Amer Pennel, the no less w It resulted in a victo

sixty-eight. At the had brought down th nel thirty-five. At the were even; at the nine ahead, raining one mo of the match. Paris, June 28.—T French Geographical Sc Henry M. Stanley, the

New York, June 28.sars the campaign of the Cubans, without any 80,000 men, and the isla Five steamers are respain to carry home troe Martinez Campos had Government expenses of

MADRID, June 28.—It telegrams of condolenc courts. All the shops the theatres have cease on the Exchange is a decided that the body a state three days. The take place next week.

MADRID, June 28.—I of Spain were removed with great ceremove, along the line of the filled with yast crowds people. Rome, June 28.—The

Pople will celebrate a n the Cistine Chapel of the Queen of Spain.

VIENNA, June 28.—
for the future of Austrion given to all laws lungarian compromis years, may be regarded
THE HANG
LONDON, June 28.
THOUSE that the Duke
the late King George o
doned his rights to the
ment has been made

Sir Rutherford Ale Sir Rutherford Alec Times that though raig of the famine-struck that by the mouth of good results, till then tures dependent on tall but exhausted.—w means of support. A less are thus dependent there in China urgs at once, of which the only forward about Rutherford Alecck a have regeived from their little picture undergone in the fac of the trees of bar eating of the thatch on the dead, the sell slavery, each rough planation of its drift hardly say, would the present writer it kindly given a shoing of each. A grittle book, with the English interpretat Committee for help persuaded, touch tany mere circular. The means at once vis which is all the grotesque character.

grotesque charact INDIANA Special Dies

sublime view to pa ing to their peac dianapolis about al by Saturday night, State cutting will the week. But ev the report is the ty good, and the this statement in The corn-fields in The corn-fields he never at this seas vated as now. We then ever before, was never better, heat, as this week good as can be, but atanding. Timoti week, and hay, if thousands of doth product."

ST. PAUL, Mini ing the Page imp entering up jud thirds vote was first article the v 40. Second artic guilty, 20. Sev 24. Eighth—Guilt Guilty, 23; not 17; not guilty and of a county of years, and the ch to Page's conduc he was alleged to

BALTIMORE, States District cided a case in order of United nal Revenue I separate their fa tial partition. tial partition. T missioner of Inte pass an order

SPRINGFIEL rison Burkalow,
Johnson Count
ernor interfere
that he will no

FOREIGN.

Formally Allowed to Oca by Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Through Her Plenipotens, Offers a Stubborn Resistance.

stion of Recognizing the Insidered.

umanian Delegates Refrom the Field Discouraged.

sal of the British Pient

servia.

In press unanimously adopted the prothe French Plenipotentiaries that bould refuse to recognize the independent unless the Servian Jews were rom their present disabilities.

In press has decided to appoint a Compex to Servia. The aggrandizement users will probably also be referred to on.

rday the Congress will hear the views

emporary relief, but not in a real set-

A, June 98.—The Roumanian delegater

have abandoned hope, and are about to Bucharest.

DNEASINESS.

Doosed Austrian occupation of Bosnia agovina causes universal uneasiness in admittary preparations continue.

How AUSTRIA DID IT.

N. Jung 28.—A Berlin correspondent

the opening of the sitting Friday, adrassy read a memorandum setting alarm and expense caused to Austria ontinued disturbances in Bosnia. He

ontinued disturbances in Bosnia. Ho is for annexation: he only berged the to find some solution. Lord Salisbury beed that Austria be charged to occupy in and hierzegovina, and the Plenipoassented thereto except the Turkish, a memorandum declaring Turkey possibly consent. She was only bound aty of San Stefano, the limits of which eded by the present demand. Turkey has able to protect Bosnia, and the Plenipotentiaries had formal instruc-

RESIST THIS CONCESSION.

e to Lord Salisbury's proposal. He the Turks that they had previously le to maintain order in the provinces

k urged the Turks to ask for fresh in

connection another correspondent

grave doubts as to whether, in view ing of the populace in Constantinople, not safer to resist than to t has declared in favor of adence of Servia, subject, however, riso for the amelioration of the treat-

megrin question will be discussed.

all remarks of Count Andrassy, it
is he intends to resist to the utmost

asonable demands of Montenegro.

withdrawn.

th from Berlin states that at Wednesse of the Congress the Plenipotenthe request of Count Schouvaloff, level the matter one touching the

oner of Russia, consented to the of the motion on which they had the Russians should evacuate their thin six months.

ANOTHER VERSION.
lispatch, in direct conflict with other asserts that the Turkish protest occupation of Bosnia and Herzegorcible that the Congress has left the

abeyance. ans are reported to be willing to m a free port if no objection is made

TUREY OBJECTS.
INOPLE, June 28.—Count Zichy, the garlan Ambassador to Constantid the Grand Vizier, Safvet Pasha.

sesterday morning. An extraordi-et Council was subsequently held,

prisiding, and the question ustrian occupation of Bosnia govina discussed. The result ler to the Turkish Plenipo-

the Berlin Congress to protest occupation without the period of eeing previously fixed. The coun-whole day.

ing a resolution that a grand his-

emorating the meeting of the

ine 28.—Gortschakoff will remain

June 28.—Gen. Fadaleff bas Servian Government \$600,000, the

e war expenses guaranteed by

me 28.—News has been received merous body of Turkish troops is hessaly. The Greek Ministry, be impossible to restrain the army pursue the army to the frontier, plaint to the Porte.

ne 28.—It is said orders have been be the force and expenditures of h Navy-Yard, and it is understood

ne 28.—Military magazines are cted at Agram, riungary, and ractors have been ordered to de-

ram railway station by the 15th

in maneuvres will be abando

MEMORATIVE PAINTING.

STERN NOTES.

URKISH 'MARAUDERS.

RETRENCHMENT.

r the present.

ration of Bessarabia.

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION

THE CONGRESS. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. e sitting of the Congress Gortscha-

Mori, formerly Japanese Envoy to Washington, and lately Minister to Peking, is about to he made Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Admiral Patterson and staff are now in Yokoproposal of the British Flenipoten-intrust to Austria the task of occupy-and Herzegovina in the interest of of Europe. The duration of the oc-is not fixed, and full liberty is left The only property left by the late Minister, Okubo, was \$140 in Japanese currency. He had recently mortgaged a private residence to make up \$5,000, which he sent, just before his death, to Satsuma for the support of schools and the relief of sufferers by the civil war last n regard to the organization of the It is believed, however, that she we the plans drawn up at the Constan-

MISCELLANEOUS.

sung Li Yamen, but stripped of his rank and

A proclamation by the Viceroy of Canton an

approximate attempts by the Chinese to lure congrams on false bretenses to Peru, Sandwich falands, or elsewhere, will be punished by in-

stant death.

Bishop Verolles, the oldest French mission

ary in China, has just died, after forty years

of Eastern service.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, June 7.—The son of the late

Minister Okubo, murdered May 14, has been

promoted to the class of heriditary nobles, likewise the son of Minister Kido, who died a year ago while in the Emperor's personal

gerice.

Gen. Saigo Yarimichi, the Japanese Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exposition, has been appointed a member of the Imperial Council and Minister of Public Instruction. Admiral Kawamura, long Vice-Minister of the Navy, has been appointed a full Minister and member of the Imperial Council.

A French corvette has visited Fusan, in Corea, reinguire concerning the party of French missing in the party of French missing in the concerning the party of French missing in the party of French m

A french corvecte may visited fusin, in Cores, to inquire concerning the party of French missionaries believed to be held in confinement in the Capital. No satisfactory intelligence was obtained, the Corean officials taking a hostile attitude, and declaring themselves prepared to

BOGARDUS HIMSELF AGAIN.

Lewdon, June 28.—A spiengidly-contested dus, the famous American pigeon-shot, and Pennel, the no less well-known Englishman. It resulted in a victory for Bogardus, who killed seventy birds out of 100. Penner killed sixty-eight. At the fiftfeth shot Bogardus had brought down thirty-six birds, and Pen nel thirty-five. At the eightleth shot the men were even; at the ninetieth Bogardus was one shead, saining one more before the conclusion

PARIS. June 28.—The gold medal of the French Geographical Society was presented to Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, to-day, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A letter from Havana says the campaign of the Spaniards against the Cabans, without any battles, cost the latter 80,000 mep, and the island is a vast cemetery.

Five steamers are reported on the way from Spain to carry home troops. Spain to carry home troops.

Martinez Campos had begun the reduction of Government expenses on the island by giving up one-half of his own salary as Captain-General.

madrid, June 28.—King Alfouso has received telegrains of condolence from all the European courts. All the shops were closed vesterday, the theatres have ceased playing, and business on the Exchange is suspended. It has been decided that the body of the Queen will lie in state three days. The funeral will probably take place next week.

Madrid, June 28.—The remains of the Queen of Spain were removed to the Escurial to-day with great ceremony. In the city, the streets along the line of the funeral procession were filled with vast crowds of silent and mourning people.

REQUIEM MASS.

ROME, June 28.—The Italie states that the Pople will celebrate a solemn mass of requiem n the Clistine Chapel for the repose of the soul of the Queen of Spain.

of the Queen of Spain.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

VIENNA, June 28.—An event of importance for the future of Austria is the Imperial sanction given to all laws respecting the Austro-Hungarian compromise. This difficult matter, which occupied both Parliaments more than two years, may be regarded as settled.

THE HANOVER TITLES.

LONDON, June 28.—The Morning Post announces that the Duke of Cumberland, son of the late King George of Hanover, has not abandoned his rights to the throne, and no arrangement has been made with the Prussian Government.

THE GREAT CHINESE ZAMINE. Sir Rutherford Alcock writes to Monday's Times that though rain has now fallen in some of the famine-struck districts of China, and that by the month of October it may produce good results, till then none of the poor creatures dependent on the railef fund,—which is all but exhausted,—will have a chance of any means of support. A hundred thousand families are thus dependent, and the Relief Committee in China urgently telegraph for £5,000 mittee in China urrently telegraph for £5,000 at once, of which the collectors here can now only forward about £500. Let us offer Sir Rutheriord Alcock a practical suggestion. We have received from China a grotesque, but pathetic little preture book, painting the horrors undergone in the famine district, the stripping of the trees of bark, as well as leaves, the cating of the thatch off the houses, the feeding on the dead, the selling of boys and girls into slavery, each rough print accompanid by an explanation of its drift in Chinese, which, we need hardly say, would have been quite lost upon the present writer had not the friend who sent it kindly given a short translation of the meaning of each. A great multiplication of this little book, with the Chinese explanations and English interpretations, and the appeal of the Committee for help on the cover, would, we are persuaded, touch more minds and hearts than any mere circular. It bringshome what famine means at once vividly and with that pathos which is all the deeper for its quaint and grotesque character.

INDIANA CROP PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 28.—The News this afternoon, speaking of the crops, says: "It is a sublime view to pass from one end of the State the other and see the hosts of reapers marching to their peaceful victories. South of Indianapolis about all the wheat will be in shock by Saturday night, while at the north end of the State cutting will only be begun at the last of the week. But everywhere, without exception, the report is the same—an immense crop, quali-ty good, and the finest possible weather for the harvest. As to corn, while some croaking has been heard about backwardness, this statement may be made with confidence: The corn-fields have a good stand, and were never at this season so clear and well cultivated as now. Weeds are worse discouraged than ever before. The promise of a great cron was never before, for there will be no lack of heat, as this week indicates. The hay crop is as good as can be, but will be half spoiled by late standing. Timothy is just right for culting this week, and hay, if taken care of now, would add thousands of dollars to the value of the State's product." harvest. As to corn, while some

A FIZZLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. PAUL, Minn., June 28.—At 9:30 this evening the Page impeachment trial, pending before the State Senate since May 22, was closed by entering up judgment of acquittal. A twothirds vote was required to convict. On the first article the vote was: Guilty, 1; not guilty, Third—Guilty, 1; not guilty, 40. Fourth and fifth—Same as third. Sixth—Guilty, 21: not guilty, 20. Seventh—Guilty, 17; not guilty, 24. Eighth—Guilty, 22: not guilty, 19. Ninth—Guilty, 28; not guilty, 18. Tenth—Guilty, 17; not guilty, 24. The case grew out and of a county quarrel which has existed for years, and the charges brought relate generally to Page's conduct toward persons against whom he was alleged to encertain malice.

BALTIMORE, O., June 28.—In the United States District Court to-day, Judge Glies decided a case intended to test the legality of the order of United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum requiring eigar-makers to separate their factories and stores by a substanseparate their factories and stores by a substantial partition. The Judge held that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has no power to pass an order in opposition to the law, which clearly gives the manufacturer the power to sell cigars at his place of manufacture.

A CONDEMNED MURDERER.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.
Springpine, Ill., June 28.—A very strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Governor to commute the sentence of Har-rison Burkalow, who is to be hanged at Vienna, Johnson County, on July 5, unless the Gov-ernor interferes. The present prospects are that he will not interpose a reprieve or comSPORTING EVENTS.

Harvard Beats Yale's Boat-Crew in the Best Time on Record.

A Remarkable Day of Fast Traveling at the East Saginaw Races.

Rarus Trots in 2:141-4---Ten Heats in Better than 2:26.

Negotiations Completed for the Transfer of the Indianapolis Club to St. Louis.

AQUATIC. BARVARD TRIUMPHS OVER YALE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW LONDON, Cond., June 28.—As I predicted a month ago in THE TRIBUNE, the college boat-race to-day was a complete walk-over for Harvard. The contest was a straight victory from the word "Go," the crimson showing to the fore and never once losing its place from there to the finish. The time of the winning crew, as announced by the referee, was 20:44 3-5, with Yale following in 21:29. The race was witnessed by fully 40,000 people, who began to arrive yesterday, and kept on com-ing at all hours of the day and night up to the time of the start. New London is undoubtedly one of the worst cities in America for a great

regatta, so far as the town itself is concerned, but the course, on the other hand, is beyond THE VERY BEST IN THE COUNTRY. From the start, four miles up the Thames, clear to the finish, directly opposite the city, the line s broad enough to allow any number of water craft to accompany the boats outside the flags, thus avoiding any interference with the crews. Close up on the bank runs a railway, upon which platform cars loaded with specta-tors afforded a clear view of the entire river. House last night in rather lively shape, with the odds about two to one in favor of the crimsons. The college men were the principal buyers, but few professional gamblers being present. Every

hotel in the entire town was jammed to suffo-

cation, and the stakes were right lively during

the evening. The additional crowd which ar-

rived this morning could find no place to buy, borrow, beg, or steal food, and NO PERSONS TO TAKE THEIR BETS.

The disciples of the blue had completely witted during the night, and swouldn't bite at any odds. The race was announced to begin promptly at 11 o'clock, and the boat containing newspaper representatives steamed away from her wharf an hour in advance of that time. The river about the finishing point was crowded full of yachts, which had come in from the Sound for the occasion. Their masts and spars were gaily decked in brightly colored bunting, and the scene was thus rendered doubly vivid. At first there were some doubts as to whether the race would be rowed, owing to the stiff breeze which was blowing straight down the river, but, after some discussion, the referee decided to take advantage of the tide, which was just pust the ebb, and the crews were called out. Yale was the first to respond, and showed the nose of its boat around the point above the start at just 11:40 a. m. The men rowed across to the starting boat, and sat there in the cold breeze waiting for their opponents, who took their time about starting. wilted during the night, and swouldn't bite at

the boats were ready for the word, which was quickly given, almost before anybody was ready for it. Yale's spoons touched the water first, but the stroke did not send the shell six inches ahead of the Harvards. It was the old trouble of not getting hold of the water. The New Haven men rowed out of time, slid too soon at each stroke, and by their jerky action on the recover retarded the progress of their boat. Before the crews had pulled twenty yards the stern of the Harvard shell was opposite the bow of Yale. The crimson stroke, which was smooth, strong, and sweeping, was a trifle faster than the blue at the send-off, and ran up in the first few feet to thirty-six, while the Yale spoons dipped thirty-four times to the minute, but

HARVARD QUICKLY SETTLED DOWN

to thirty-three, and rapidly increased its lead to three lengths. In these positions the boats passed the first mile flag. Half a mile further down Yale made a brief, spattering spurt, and succeeded in closing up about half a length of the advantage gained by the other boat. But there was not enough life and strength in the men to make the effort a lasting one, and they began a weary stern-chase. Harvard went on composedly with its splendid stroke, and gained inch by inch from that point all the way to the finish. Just off the Navy-Yard a big steam-tug from New York collided with the press boat, and thus impeded the view for a minute or so. When the two vessels cleared each other the shells were far in advance and pulling for the finish. Harvard, a hundred yards above the stake-boat, by way of showing that the men were not extratored. yards above the stake-boat, by way of showing that the MEN WERE NOT EXHAUSTED, burst into a lively spurt of thirty-eight strokes to the minute. Yale, however, still hung to its slow, spattering gait, and was fully fifteen lengths behind when the flag fell. As soon as the race was over, about twenty small cannon on board the various yachts boomed out triumphantly, and the colors were dipped as the Harrards rowed easily by each vessel. The grand stand was densely packed, and from the crowd arose a deafening chorus of "'Ran! 'Rah! Rah!" to which the prayerful and meditative Bancroft bowed a graceful acknowledgment. A moment later the Harvards pulled up the river to their house, four, miles above. The Yale men were

men were

TOO MUCH EXHAUSTED

to make the return trip in their shell, and, accordingly, towed her up behind their launch. The time of the race is the fastest on record, at least in America. The crews had the advantage of a still tide and strong breeze, besides the buoyancy of salt water. Still, in spite of all advantages, there is little doubt that the Harvard crew is the best one that ever stepped into a boat. If the men had been pressed, they could have reduced the time a few seconds more.

THE CREWS

were as follows:

were as follows:

Harvard—Crocker, age 19: Schwartz, 20; Legate, 23: Jacobs, 21: Stow, 18; Brigham, 22; Smith, 18; Bancroft, 23.

Ya/s—Curtis, age 18: Hyde, 20; Kestor, 21; Livingston, 22: Taft, 18; Rogers, 20; Trumbull, 25: Thompson, 22.

The Harvards' average weight was nine pounds above Yale. The arrangements were extremely successful, and the crews will probably return here next season. At 3 o'clock this afternoon there is little enthusiasm and no excitement in the street. The young students have apparently yielded to this atmosphere of orthodoxy, which makes one want to go off somewhere and sleep.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., June 28.—The usual Fourth of July yacht regatts will occur Thursday next, commencing at 10 o'clock. About fifteen boats will compete for three money prizes,—\$25, \$15, and \$15,—and the course will be fifteen miles, entirely within view from the village landing. It is supposed that the Commodore will add to these prizes. At 2 o'clock three rowing races will take place for six cash prizes. The steamers Blanche and Lady of the Lake will accompany the yachts. Other sports and games will occur during the day with a regular Fourth of July celebration.

THE TURF. A GREAT DAY AT EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 28.—The closing

day of the trotting-meeting was a great feast for the lovers of fast horseflesh. Between the 2:32 and free-for-all trots, the pacing race, and an exhibition heat by Rarus, there were ten heats driven, the slowest being accom-plished in 2:26, and the fastest in 2:14%. It was a day's racing that will ever remain fresh in the memories of local residents and bright in the annals of the national trotting turf. The day was quite warm, with a gentle breeze blowing, and really seemed ordained for the occa-sion. It was a besitting termination to a grand week's sport. It was enjoyed by a large and enthusiastic audience, including a very large representation of the fair sex.

RARUS' GREAT PEAT overshadowed all eise. It was an exhibition heat, but was nevertheless a most extraordinary performance. Those who were most skeptical of his ability to beat any trotter in the world

concoded that such a heat as this early in the season justifies all that has been said in Rurus' behalf, and establishes almost a positive certainty that he will beat all previous records before the close of the sea-son. The mile was trotted without a skip or break, the first quarter being accomplished in 34%, the half in 1:07%, and the full mile in

break, the first quarter being accomplished in 34%, the half in 1:07%, and the full mile in 2:14%. The announcement of the time drew forth great applause, followed by vociferous cheers for Splan, who was called to the stand and introduced to the crowd.

THE 3:33 RACE

was won handsonarly by Ethel in unbroken heats. Gus Glidden's Alfred and Morrill Higbid's Col. Dawes showed to good advantage. In the second heat the later trotted from last to second in the first quarter, and drove the winner out in 2:28. In the third heat he trailed Ethel from wire to wire. Alfred did his work on the home stretch, where he came like a locomotive. Scott's Thomas was a good second in the first heat, threw a shoe on the first turn in the second, and barely saved his distance, and, in the third, came in third, but was set back for running. Ethel was under a stiff pull throughout.

THE FREE-FOR-ALL.

Cozette was awarded the first heat of the free-for-ail on account of a bad break and run in the first quarter by Hopeful, who came in a couple of lengths ahead, and could have made it a dozen had his driver been so disposed. The second heat was splendidly taken by Cozette, who carried Hopeful to a double break in the first half and trotted him off his feet on the home stretch, where he challenged her after trotting the third quarter at a lightning gait. McCarty then requested Splan, who was driving Adelaide, to take his place behind Hopeful. Splan consented, Crawford being selected to pilot Adelaide. The owner of Cozette objected, and filed a written protest against Splan's shifting. The change resulted in Hopeful's winning the next three heats, without letting any of the others closer than a good halling-distance from him. except on the home-stretch, where he was eased up. Adelaide disappointed her friends, while Mazo-Manie showed enough to warrant the belief that he will be a hot one in the 2:20 class. Little Gypsy was double-distanced in the first heat.

THE PACING RACE.

THE PACING RACE.

Sleepy George captured the pacing race in four heats, Sweetzer getting the first through a bad break of George's near the half pole. Sweetzer broke badly in the second, and had to be pulled to a standatill on the third quarter. By terrific pacing he saved his distance. George was close pressel by Sweetzer in the third heat and Sallie in the fourth, but had each at his mercy every inch of the way.

SUMMARIES.

Col. Dawes.
Scott's Thomas.
Callaban's Maid.
lowa Maid.
Belle Moore.
Lady Guest.

Time-2.214; 2.22; 2.21; 2.20.

LONG BRANCH.

LOTILIAR'S Spartan and
Dwyer's Bramble for \$2,500 a side, \$1,000 forfeit, mile and a quarter dash, carrying 110
pounds, to be run at Monmouth Park on Saturday, the 6th of July.

TENBROBCE.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—All doubts as to the
condition of Tenbrock have been set to rest by
his work of Tuesday, when, with full weight up,
he ran three miles in 5:36, fluishing the last two
miles in the unparalleled time of 3:34½ with
his shoes on. He was breezed again this morning, and fully sustained his former high rate of
speed and form. speed and form.

The mare is looking as pretty as a picture, and ran her two miles in 3:35.

W. B. Pettit, Esq., President of the Indianap olis Ball Club, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and, by appointment, met President Hulbert of the Chicago Club, and Harry Wright, of the Bostons, to consult about the legality and advisability of moving the present Indian-apolis team to St. Louis. Their conference was a long and secret one, but the results arrived at been in negotiation with Mr. Solari, who controls the Grand Avenue Park, on which the Brown Stockings used to play. Before closing any arrangement, he wished to ascertain how the move was looked on by his partners in the League. Both the Chicago and Boston Clubs were willing that a trial in St. Louis should be made, and Mr. Pettit accordingly left for the made, and Mr. Pettit accordingly left for the City by the Bridge last evening to conclude his negotiations, if he could get terms to suit him. A reporter who had some conversation with Mr. Pettit was convinced that he was wise in wishing to make a change. His audiences in Indianapolis have lately been about 600 to a game, which would clearly not pay salaries, to say nothing of other expenses; \$200 per game for thirty games, or \$6,000 receipts for the season at home, would starve any club. Mr. Pettit did not care to name his salary-list, but it can hardly be less than \$13,000 or \$14,000 for ten men, and it would take a clever financier to pay that bill with \$6,000 receipts. An arrangement had been made with Harry Wright by which (if all went weil) the games set for Indianapolis July 9, 11, and 13 would be played in St. Louis to open the season there. The change would not, Mr. Pettit said, involve a change of management, nor any transfer of contracts. He wished, further, to say that the newspaper talk about the disbanding of the Indianapolis team was utterly without foundation; it would "play out the string" on schedule time, whether in St. Louis or Indianapolis, and all agreements would be met.

In view of the negotiations which have been on schedule time, whether in St. Louis or Indianpolis, and all agreements would be met.

In view of the negotiations which have been going on, it is pretty clear that the transfer will be made, and the first game will be played in St. Louis July 9. If the team keeps up the gait it has struck since it met the Cincinnatis, it will have a good record to take with it.

have a good record to take with it.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 28.—The announcement was made by the Secretary of the Indianapolis Ball Club to-day that the game to-morrow will be the last League game blayed in this city. President Pettit goes to 8t. Louis to-night, and it is presumed will perfect arrangements for taking the Indianapolis Club to that city.

CRICKETS-TECUMSERS. BINGHAMTON, June 28.—Crickets, 9; Tecum-HORNELLS-BUFFALOS.
HORNELLSVILLE, June 28.—Hornells, 9; Buf-

CLEVELAND, O., June 28.—Forest City, 21; Independents, 3. INDIANAPOLIS—CINCINNATI.
INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—Base-ball: Indianapolis, 9; Cincinnati, 5.

Japanese Foot-Gear.

Among the first things that strike the traveler in Japan are the wooden sandals worn by there 36,000,000 of people. They have a separate compartment for the great toe, and make a clacking noise on the street. Straw slippers are also worn, and a traveler setting out on a journey will strap a supply of them on his back that he may put on a new pair when the old ones are worn out. They cost but three farthings a pair, and, leaving the foot free to the air, we never see those deformities of the foot in Japan which are so frequent in this country. They are never worn in the house, being left outside the door. Passing down a street, you see long rows of them at the doors, old and new, large and small. It is surprising to see how readily the Japs step out of them, and pick them up again with their feet, without stopping, when leaving the house. Constant habit makes them dexterous. Japanese Foot-Gear.

To Oyster and Shell.

New Fork Sun.

The trite story about the successful lawyer who took the oyster and gave his client the shell, is pat to the case of Mr. Warron R. Clark, of Rochester, who succeeded recently in breaking the will of his sister, Mrs. Mary R. Proctor. Mrs. Proctor willed all he: property to charitable institutions, with the exception of a farm in New Jersey, which she left to her brother. After a long litigation, the will was set aside, the personal property going to the husband, and a house in Rochester to Mr. Clark. The lawyers who had won the victory at once attached the house on a claim for \$20,000 in the interest from June il. They aver that Mr. Clark contracted to pay them \$20,000 for breaking the will. Clark is worse off than if he had not broken it, as the house cannot be sold for \$20,000, and he is not sure that the lawyers would be willing to take the New Jersey farm in addition and call it square.

THE RAILROADS.

Gould's Game to Beat Denver-Extension Bondholders. Present Condition of the Alton and

Terre Haute Leases. Interesting Statistics from the

Forthcoming. " Poor's

Manual." Vanderbilt's Rival Means the Barataria Ship-Canal.

ONE OF GOULD'S GAMES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 98.—The Times says the holders of the Denver Extension mortgage bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway are excited over the discovery of a characteristic attempt by Jay Gould and his confreres to swindle them pany was placed in the hands of Receivers Nov. 3, 1876. It had a large claim against the Union Pacific, which was in litigation, but on which a decision was recently given in favor of the Kansas Pacific. The Gould party have maneuvered so as to obtain of the Denver Extension bonds. These are secured by a first mortgage on the Denver Division, 245 miles, a like mortgage on one-half of the Company's lands (3,000,000 acres) lying bever City, a third mortgage on the Eastern and Middle Divisions, and by a sinking fund. The amount outstanding is \$6,880,000. Interest and funded and unfunded coupons brought the total amount due on the bonds up to over

\$8,200,000. On May 1 an agreement was sub stantially concluded between the Union Pacific people and the holders of the Denver Extension bonds. All the details had been arranged, and nothing remained but to complete the drawing up of the papers by the lawyers. The bondholders locked upon it as practically binding. Those who had assented were to receive—first, \$40 in gold for each bond of \$1,000 accompanied by a certificate for \$87.50 and the unpaid coupons, and \$2.10 in gold for each \$35 certificate, payment on account to be made on deposit of the bonds and certificates; second, 5 per cent interest in gold, payable semi-annually for five years, beginning on Aug. 1; third, at the expiration of five years, or sooner, at the option of the Pacific pool, a cash payment cqual to 80 per cent of the amount of bonds and unpaid interest, or, in lieu, fourth, the Union Pacific Railroad Company to issue to the bondholders \$5,000,000 of new 5 per cent fifty-year gold bonds, to be secured by the same property now underlying the Denver Extension mortgage. Last week Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, and a few other parties to the pool held a clandestine meeting in Kansas, without informing the other parties in interest, and repudiated this agreement, substituting an entirely different the other parties in interest, and repudiated this agreement, substituting an entirely different proposition, copies of which have been surreptitiously sent to the Denver Extension bondholders. It is as follows: The pool is to deposit with the United States Trust Company \$500,000 of Denver Extension bonds as security for the performance of the following: The Denver Extension bondholders are to deposit with that Company within thirty days not less than \$3,000,000 in bonds, with all unpaid coupons and certificates belonging thereto. If more than \$3,000,000 in bonds are to be immediately subject to the control and to become abselutely the property of the pool, on their performance, within five years,

THE ALTON & TERRE HAUTE TROUBLES.

A circular has just been issued by the officers of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad to the stockholders stating the circumstances of the present difficulty between that road and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne and the Columbus that in Sentember, 1867, the main line and the Alton branch of the Terre Haute Road were leased for ninety-nine years to the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company for 30 per cent & St. Louis Railroad Company for 30 per cent of the gross receipts up to \$2,000,000, with a fixed minimum in any event of \$450,000 per annum, they say that the stock of the Indianapolis & St. Louis is owned one-half by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and one-half by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroads. The lease to the extent of the minum rental of \$450,000 per annum was guaranteed severally, but not jointly, by the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafavette Railroad parties, of the first part, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago as parties of the second part, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad and the Lake Shore Companies as parties of the third part. The guarantors of the lease also guaranteed the Terre Haute severally, but not jointly, against any default on the part of either of the three guarantors. Shortly after the lease and guarantee were made the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafavette Railroad withdrew from the arrangement, and since then has paid nothing to the guarantee fund. The other two guaranteed minimum. Those two parties now claim that they are only responsible for their separate guarantee of \$150,000 each, and ask for a modification of the lease to conform to a minimum guarantee for which the parties of the second and third parts are severally liable cannot be less than \$200,000 instead of \$450,000. The Directors of the Terre Haute Road refuse to modify the lease, and claim that the minimum guarantee for which the parties of the second and third parts are severally liable cannot be less than \$200,000 as to each. In conclusion, the circular states:

The lease of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, main line and Alton, branch, was carefully drawn up to gooy. Tilden. He has repeatedly stated—as we are informed—that it cannot be broken. It is hardly necessary to state that his reputation as a railroad lawyer is pre-eminent, and we propose to stand on his opinion and work. The guarantors are perfectly solvent, and abundantly able to meet t of the gross receipts up to \$2,000,000, with a

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

From advance sheets of Poor's Manual, to be issued at the end of this month, it appears that the depression of the three previous years in railroad business continues. Not only has there been a considerable decline in the construction of railroads, but the earnings also show a larger relative decrease than at any period in eleven verse.

larger relative decrease than at any period in eleven years.

The number of miles of railroad opened during the year 1877 was 2,177, against 2,657 for 1876, 1,758 miles for 1875, and 2,305 for 1874. The largest number of miles built has been in New York and Pennsylvanis, and in narrow-gauge lines in Ohio, Iowa, and Texas. "No new lines of any considerable magnitude have been undertaken. The gross earnings of all the roads whose operations have been reported have equaled \$472,309, 272, against \$497,257,959 for 1878, and \$503, 065, 505 for 1875; \$342,589,222 were from freight, and \$130,050,050 from passengers. The netearnings have fallen off \$15,476,055, as compared with 1876. The ratio of net to gross earnings was 36.16 per cent, as against \$7.5 per cent for 1876, equal

the country, and the reduction in the rates of transportation noted in 1876 has continued throughout 1877.

The principal decrease in earnings has been in the Middle States, due partly to the depressed condition of the coal trade, and partly to the falling off in passenger earnings, as compared with 1876, the Centennial year. For each 100 miles of railroad in the United States there are 22.8 miles of second track, sidings, etc., 21.1 locomotives, 15.2 passenger-cars, 4.7 bargage, mail, and express cars, and 495.3 freight-cars of all kinds. The capital stock aggregates \$2,921,507 for each 100 miles; the funded debt, \$2.848, 308; the doaung debt, \$300,078; and the total cost of construction and equipment, \$6,069,893—equal to about \$60,699 per mile of completed road. The gross earnings per mile were \$6,380,94, operating expenses (63, 85 per cent), \$4,074; net earnings, \$2,306,80. Interest paid on bonds per mile of road, \$1,248,04; dividends paid on stock, \$739.52. The ratio of interest paid to total funded debt was 4.39 per cent; of dividends to the aggregate capital stock 2.53 per cent. In 1871, with only two-thirds as many miles of railroad in operation, and a little more than one-half the capital stock, the dividends aggregated \$58,558,312. The number of miles operated last year was 74,112, and the capital invested \$4,568,597,248. The number of miles operated last year was 74,112, and the capital invested \$58,507,248. The number of miles of railroad actually existing is 79,208, divided as follows: New England States, 5,822; Middle States, 15,166; Southern States, 13,840; Western States, 14,224; Pacific States, 3,156.

VANDERBILT'S RIVAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, June 28, -In a great measure the transportation question from the West to the East is now under the control of one man. in railroads, can now dictate terms to the farmers and producers of the West. It is hoped that he will exercise his power in the right direction, and that the rates of freight to the East will be lowered rather than increased. This hope may be realized, and it may not. Mr. Vanderbilt may see his interest in a higher rate of freights, may see his interest in a higher rate of freights, and he may see the same thing in a reduction. His action in this matter will be guided by his interests. So long as the Northwest and Chicago, its great commercial centre, can be "piugged up" by one man, who can control its transportation routes to the sea, its prosperity is in danger. It is not safe to trust any one man with so much power as Vanderbilt now possesses, for, if he does not abuse it, his successor will. There is an easy way to prevent the transportation of the West from passing into the control of any one man, company, or corporation, and that is by the building of the Barataria Ship Can a Pronnecting New Orleans with the Gulf by way of Barataria Bay, This will afford a sure and certain route—to the sea—that cannot be controlled except by the people themselves. And Mr. Vanderbilt and every other railroad magnate will forever be powerless to compel the producers of the valley to pay him tribute. Before the productions of this great valley can reach the markets of the world, they must first get to the sea,—that great open highway for all the nations. Here are the natural and artificial water courses to float our commerce to the sea, but they are useless so long as the mouth of the Mississippl River is filled with mountains of mud. No great people were sever so blinded to their own interests as are the people of the Mississippl Valley. Capt. Eads is tinkering at the mouth of the river, building jettles in the willow brush, and Congress votes the people's money to pay him and keep him at work. Who are the parties that are supporting Eads? Is it not such men as Vanderbilt and the great railway monopolists who control the transcontinental lines of railway? Who are the and he may see the same thing in a redu wine of 3.34% with the control of th Commission of Engineers had certified that the work was "permanent," the sum of half a million of dollars. These dredges have been constantly kept at work, and the official reports of Capt. Brown, of the Engineer Corps, show as follows: In February this "permanent" channel was 190 feet wide, in March 110 feet wide, and in April 70 feet wide. For the mouths of May and June we have not the exact figures, but the channel did not reach the winth of 200 feet since January last, when Eads received his payment of \$500,000. Capt. John Cowden, the projector of the Barataria Ship Canal, succeeded in getting his Company chartered by the last Congress. In a few days he will be in this city, and there is no doubt that he would cheerfully address the citizens and business men of Chicago on the importance and advantages of the only route to the sea that will guarantee commercial freedom to the millions of people who, in the coming ages, will inhabit this great valley. The name of the writer of this article can be had of the editor, and Capt. Cowden may be communicated with through him.

SPLENDID SUMMER-RESORTS. There is probably no other road that affords such excellent opportunities to those wishing to escape from the heated and sultry atmosphere of this crowded city than the Chicago, Milwau kee & St. Paul Railroad. Its facilities for reaching the magnificent summer-resorts and watering-places which abound along its line are superior in every respect. Among the attractive summer-resorts on this line are some of the superior in every respect. Along the attractive summer-resorts on this line are some of the best hotels in the country. The Townsend House, at Oconomowoc, with the famous Sommers, formerly of the Sherman, Tremont, and Palmer Houses of this city, at the head of the cuisine. It is a most perfect hotel in appointments, and occupies the most beautiful location in the Northwest. The celebrated Fountain Spring House, at Waukesha, is under the management of the well-known Cleveland, formerly of the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city. Trains to each of these famous resorts leave Chicago daily on and after Monday, July 1, as follows: For Oconomowoc, 11:10 a. m., 5 p. m., and 9 p. m. For Waukesha, 7:55 a. m., 10:10 a. m., and 5 p. m. Returning, arrive from Oconomowoc at 7 a. m., 10:45 a. m., and 4 p. m., and from Waukeat 7 a. m., 10:45 a. m., and 7:45 p. m. Excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates to both points are sold Fridays and Saturdays, and also ten and thirty-ride family tickets, are on sale constantly at the depot, corner of Canal and West Madison streets, and at the city office, No. 63 South Clark street.

LANSING AND FLINT. Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

LANSING, Mich., June 28.—As stated in THE TRIBUNE to-day, yesterday morning J. M. Turner, President, acting under the instructions of Vanderbilt, took possession of the forty-mile link between this city and Flint, known as the Chicago & Northesstern Rail-road. It was stocked with Michigan Central engines and cars, run up from Jackson. It is road. It was stocked with Michigan Central engines and cars, run up from Jackson. It is understood that the reason for this movement was that the Receiver of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad was not willing to comply with the terms of rental. The dispatching office has been located at the Lansing Division headquarters of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Connection having been made with the wires of the Chicago & Northeastern some weeks since, trains run on time the same as usual, and, as far as the passengers are concerned, with the exception of having to change cars, little or no inconvenience is experienced.

Sandusky, O., June 28.—At the special meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Sandusky & Cincinnati Railway Company, held here on Wednesday last, the agreement for funding six of that Company's second-mortgage coupons, and a modification of the lease of the Columbus Road, was accepted and ratified by a unanimous vote on 44,618 shares of stock, and at the special meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus Road, held yesterday at Springfield, the agreement for the modification of the lease of that road was ratified by a unanimous vote. SANDUSKY, O., June 28.—At the special meet-

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—The lawyers and the Judge had an informal chat in the Wayne Circuit Court this morning over the Detroit & Milwaukee case. Mr. Miller, for the holders of the first mortgages, wanted the Judge to fix in his decree of foreclosure a minimum price at which the road should be sold, but the opposing counsel were not willing. The Judge ordered the sale to take place on the 15th of August, but fixed no price at which it should be sold. He promised, however, to keep the evidence well in mind, and, if he thought the road went too cheap, he would not confirm the sale. It is thought that there is some scheme contemplated by which the holders of the second and later mortgares can get control of the road at the sale by having it bought in cheap, and that the effort to get into the decree a fixed price at which the road should be sold was to defeat that movement.

ITEMS. About 200 Mormons arrived here last evening by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail-road, and left soon after by the Chicago &

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ratiroad will sell excursion tickets July 4 to any station on its line in Hilmois and Iowa at one and onefifth fare for the round trip.

Mr. J. H. Hiland, Assistant General Freight Agent, and Mr. A. H. Pride, General Eastern Agent of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railroad, were in the city yesterday looking up business for their line.

Dusiness for their line.

The city was full of rumors again yesterday regarding impending changes among the working officials of the Michigan Ceutral. The most important of these was the report that Mr. J. Tillinghast would soon be appointed General Manager of both the Camada Southern and Michigan Central Railroads, and that Mr. Ledyard would remain with the Michigan Central as General Superintendent.

tral as General Superintendent.

Mr. J. Q. A. Bean, late General Eastern Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, has been appointed General Eastern Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney, in place of Mr. E. P. Ripley, promoted to the position of General Freight Agent. A better man for the position than Mr. Bean could not have been well selected. He is well acquainted with the duties of the place, having held the position previous to becoming General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, some years ago. He was also General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central, but resigned on account of his dislike to Western life and manners. He is now back again in the position which he claims to prefer over any other.

General-Agent C. W. Adams, of the Eric &

Over any other.

General-Agent C. W. Adams, of the Eric & Chicago Line, was anthorized yesterday to place on sale again tickets to New York, Philadeipbia, and Boston. The sale of these tickets by this line was stopped a few days ago by General-Freight-Agent F. R. Myers, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, owing to the difficulty in regard to the sale of tickets over this line by ticket-scalper Mulford. It appears upon investigation that the General Agent of this line in this city was not to blame for the difficulty, as he has sold the tickets to Mulford at the full rate of \$20 to New York. The officials of the roads comprising this line have again

Why Chase Resigned His Position as Sec retary of the Treasury.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Cincinnati Daily Gazette of the 21st inst charges that Chase became disgusted ad signed his Secretaryship of the Treasury because Lincoln had been renominated for the Presidency in 1864.

As a part of unwritten history, I am enabled to give, in Gov. Chase's own words, the reasons that governed him in resigning his portfolio. In the winter of 1864-86 Gov. Chase,

"To sum it up in a few words I was gradually thwarted in the design, until the upleasantness reached such a other that my feelings in the matter demanded my resignation."

The persons who listened to this explanation by Gov. Chase are all now living, and can corroborate what is here narrated—if their memories retain it.

The writer distinctly recalls the manner and the words of Mr. Chase, as they made considerable impression upon him at the time when the subject of Gov. Chase's resignation was generally discussed, and curiosity excited as to the governing motives.

Outstand Constant

More Quickened Conscience.

Detroit Prec Ress.

A fair to medium Detroiter went home to supper the other night to find that his wife had entered the house only a few moments before

him, and he naturally inquired where she had "Richard," she answered, in a very sober way, "I have been to consult a fortune-teller!" "What!" he exclaimed, turning pale in an instant, and staggering back against the wall. "Yes, I have been to consult a fortune-teller," she went on, as the tears came to har

eyes. "Bosh! madame! Fortune-tellers are hum-

"Bosh! madame! Fortune-tellers are humburs-swindlers-liars!"
"Richard, this fortune-teller told me—"
"I won't hear it—I want none of their non-sense," he interrupted.
"Richard, it concerns you!"
"I tell you I won't hear any of her balderdash! She lied about me, of course, and I'll make her take it back or go to prison!"
"Richard, won't you let me say that she said you were gradually killing yourself by too close atteution to business!"
"Did she say that?"
"Why, of course, she did!"

"Did she say that?"
"Why, of course, she did!"
"Lizzle, forgive my harsh words, I see that
they tell the truth, and the truth only. After
supper l'il get a carriage and we'll ride out, and
while we are down-town you'd better get that
new bonnet you spoke of!"

Grant and Stonewall Jackson.

Baltimory Sun.

Gen. Grant was recoulty reported by a correspondent as speaking disparagingly of Stonewall Jackson while at Constantinople. Col. Mosby, of Virginia, wrote to Gen. Grant, inquifing if he had used the language attributed to him. Gen. Grant, writing under date of Paris, May 20, in reply, says: "You say I am reported as speaking disparagingly of Stonewall Jackson by one correspondent. I have not seen that. I knew Jackson when he was a cadet, served with him in the Mexican war, and know that he enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him. He was regarded as a man of great ability, great perseverance, and great piety. which have said as man of great ability, great perseverance, and great plety. Whatever be did the did consciontionally, no matter whether it was right or wrong. I have compared him in conversation with Cromwell. It is probable that I have said as much to you about Jackson as I ever have to any correspondent."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Charles Heidsleck's Champagnes. The popular Slilery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal," so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Emil Schultze, 35 Beaver street. New York.

XLCR Codfish—The Best Boneless Codfish in the world. Made from selected George's Bank fish. Ask your grocer for it. Put up by George P. Trigg & Co., 182 Dunne street, New York

Chas. Gossage

LADIES HARDKEBOMILES.

'Uncommon Bargains"

Ladies' Hdkfs. From an Importation of 2,500 dozens we place on sale the following

5-8 Hemmed.

great attractions":

100 Doz. at \$1.50, worth \$2.00. 50 Doz. at \$2.00, worth \$2.75. 50 Doz. at \$2.75, worth \$3.50.

2 in. Hemstitched.

EXTRA LARGE AND CLEAR. 100 Doz. at \$2.00, worth \$2.75. 100 Doz. at \$2.25, worth \$3.00. 100 Doz. at \$2.75, worth \$3.50.

1-2 in. Hemstitched.

LARGE AND VERY DESIRABLE. 100 Doz. at \$2.50, worth \$3.50. 100 Doz. at \$3.00, worth \$4.50. 700 Doz. Colored, Bord'd, and Light Mourning Hemstitched at \$2.50

and \$3, good value for \$4 & \$5. 100 Doz. Fr. Lisle and Silk Mixed, very choice colors, at 35 cts., entirely new.

300 Doz. Scalloped and Fancy Emb'd Hdkfs. at 50, 60, and 75 cts., worth fully a third more.

All the latest "Novelties" in Sheer, Fancy Emb'd, Rievere, and Fine Needle-work Hdkfs. to be found in Foreign Markets.

Special Designs for Monograms and Arms executed in India Ink to order.

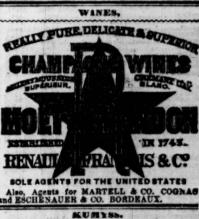
Overskirts, and Basques, richly embroidered, \$4.00, \$4.50; and \$5.00; would be chesp at \$8.00, \$9.00, and \$10.00.

100 Extra Fine Quality Combination Linen Ulsters, something new, at \$8.50; worth \$8.00.

A few more of our Fine Quality Silk Cloaks left, will be sold for less than the cost ot material. Also Cashmere and Drap d'Ete Cloaks, and a large line of Long Circulars.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Same Goods at our North Side Store. North Clark and Erie-sts.



AREND'S

Or Milk Wine. The King of Foods. The original and only article of its kind. A delicious beverage of wonderful nutritive power, grateful to abe most delicate stomach. No other food makes blood and strength to the control of the cont

KOUMISS. The BEST Koumfie is made by C. H. EKLLT, north-east corner Wabash-av, and Jackson-at. Only \$1.65 per half-dozen quarte, delivered. Setisfaction gustran-teed. Try 16.

BUSSIA SALVE. USE REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

ne 28.—The Press says that in the violation of the frontier y Turkish troops, the frontier whas been occupied by the Dal-A AND JAPAN. LATEST STEAMSHIP.
co, Cal., June 28.—Arrived, the
from Hong-Kong, via Yokohama-

May 27 .- O. B. Bradford of the

late notoriety, has gone to Amer-mer. Minister Seward follows

e month. Both are summoned at Washington.
retains the chief position of

The Railroad Business in 1877--- Decrease in Earnings-Mexican Dollars.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active-Hogs and Provisions Firmer.

Wheat Opened Weak---Corn Easier Oats Irregular --- Flour

FINANCIAL.

The condition of financial affairs remains un hanged. Discounts are in light demand: there is a surplus of loanable funds, and rates are more at the command of borrowers than of lenders. Rates are 6@10 per cent to regular customers; outside borrowers get accommodation at 4 per cent on call, and 5 per cent on short time. The currency novement was not active in any direction. New fork exchange was sold between banks at 60@ 5c per \$1,000 premium. The clearings were

The advance sheets of Poor's forthcoming an-ual Railroad Manual gives anything but an en-ouraging exhibit of the railroad business of 1877. ruction of new lines shows a decrease gross earnings have fallen off, operating expense have increased, and there is a larger relative de crease of earnings than in any other year since the first publication of the manual. The number of new miles of railway built in 1877 was 2.177; in 1876, 2 637; in 1875, 1, 758; and in 1874 2, 305. The larger part of the railroad building last year was in New York and Pennsylvania, and in narrowgauge lines in Ohio, Iowa, and Texas. The fol-lowing table shows the principal points of last year's business, compared with preceding years:

Year.	oper-	funded debt.	Dividends paid.	Earnings.
1877	74, 112 73, 508	4, 468, 591, 98	5 68,039,668	\$472,909,272 497,257,959 503,065,505
1874 1874	71, 769 69, 273 66, 237	4, 221, 763, 59	67, 042, 942	520, 463, 016
1872	57, 323 44, 614		56, 456, 681	403, 329, 208
Ye	ar.	Net earnings.	from freight.	from passengers.
1877		\$170,970,667 186,452,752	\$342,859,222 861,187,376	\$130,050,050 138,120,583

These figures show that the dividends are less than for any previous year since 1871, that the de-crease from earnings by freight has been \$18, 278, -154, and by passenger traffic \$6,070,533. No dividends were paid on any of the railroads in Arkaness, Colorado, Florida, Kanass, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, and Varent new aventings on leased lines, in ont, nor, excepting on leased lines, in lows and Minnesota. The greatest loss in earnings

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF MINERAL WEALTH. osit of pure rock salt has just been found York State that it is believed will prove to e one of the most valuable in the world. A laengaged in sinking an oil-well at a place miles southwest of Rochester struck, at a of 1,200 feet, a stratum of pure rock sait be fit for use without being refined. If the antici-pations that this is the bed from which the Onouaga salt-marshes are saturated, and that it is of cannot fail to be far-reaching. The sait monopoly at Syracuse will be broken up, and all the American consumers of sait will be benefited by cheaper production. There are but few deposits of pure world. One is in Valencia and other in Poland, and another in Armenia, near Mount Ararat.

SWAMPING A PANK. The examination at Reading, Pa., of Cashier E. P. Boas, of the Reading Savings Bank, that failed for \$1,200,000 last November, showed an extraordisary series of breaches of trust. The Casalier had engaged in the most extensive outside speculations with the money of the bank. He had gone into railroad building, extravagant real-estate and house-building enterprises, and had advanced \$20,000 in one installment to a friend without security, for an egg venture. All these specula-tions proved unprofitable, and a disastrous collapse

was the result. MEXICAN DOLLARS. The Mexican dollars are coined at eight or ten different mints in Mexico, and have been coined for the Mexican Government in Europe, when the demand from China outran the supply. The earlier foliars were 901 to 902 fine; after 1834 they rose to 103 and 906 fine. Since then they have been coined as low as 895 to 898 fine. Carclessness in the mint is believed to be the cause of these varia-tions, which have made the weight of the dollar range from 403 to 417 grains. Most of the pieces

THE BANK OF PRANCE. The return of the Bank of France for the week ending June 13 shows cash and bullion \$420, 562, -000, discounts \$124, 396, 000, Treasury bonds \$47, 318, 000, active note circulation \$452, 306, 000, bublic deposits \$38, 268, 000, private deposits \$102, 806, 000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. The report of the Bank of England for the week ending June 17 shows surplus \$15, 321,000, public deposits \$36,926,000, other deposits \$105,631,-000. Government securities \$81,039,000, other securities \$93,771,000, notes onemployed \$50,529,000, notes in circulation \$137,450,000, specie on hand \$118,687,000.

Coin was 100%@100% in greenbacks.

The rates current in New Y	ork and Chicago	were;
	Sixty days.	Sight,
Starling		488
Belgium	51714	515
France		515
Switzerland		515
Germany	95%	95%
Holland		40%
Adstria.	**********	46
Norway	***** **** ****	2714
Sweden	*** ***** ****	2754
Denmark	**********	2714
GOVERNMENT		See L
**	Rid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	110%	1 1036
United States 5-20s of '65	104%	105%
United States 5-20s of '67	10816	108%
United States 5-20s of '68		1111
United States 10-408	1091	10834
United States new 5s of '81 United States new 416s	· · · · · · · · · · · 106 M	10754
United States new 4 percent con		10434
Oursed States Hew & belcant con	tpons101%	101%
LOCAL SECUI		900
Chia-con	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (le	ong)*104	*105
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage	s-(long), *104	*105
Chicago City 7 per cent water los	in(long)*10el	*10734
Cook County 7 per cent bonds	long)*104	*105
North Chicago 7 per cent (Lincol	n Park) *99	*****
City Railway (South Side)		*****
City Italiway (West Side) City Italiway (North Side) Traders' Insurance Company Chience Gauttalia		175

TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Pros.

New York.

To the Western Associated Pros.

New York. June 22. —Gold opened at 100%, and loved at 100% herrowing rates & I, and fat:
Governments were active and higher.

Italized bonds were firm.

State ascurities were steady.

Stocks opened alrong, but soon weakened, and, using the aftersoon, were heavy, with an increased pressure to sell, under which prices desimed in the Schore to 50%, after the official report for the past six months was started by a decline in lake Shore to 50%, after the official report for the past six months was taken of the report by specualtors, is some uncreased the arphia were specially in the day, and including the constitution of the report by specualtors, is one and the arrhive in the day. The greatest decline was in Michigan Central, Cleveland, Columbia, Cinefinate indianapoles, and Lake shore. The drop of these stocks ranged from 1% to 2%. Towards the close Granner stocks and coal shares, which the stock of the Directors to day, shows not carrings of six months of \$501. 21%. Ablich were stocks. The Lake Shore statement sunitted to the Directors to day, shows not carrings of six months of \$501. 21%. Ablich were stocks and of six months of \$501. 21%.

000; payments made on the Ashtabnia accident \$70,000; subscription to stock in Pittsburg & Lat Erie Railroad Company. \$200,000; nuchase land in Chicago, \$80,000, making \$475.000; dividend of 1 per cent, payable Aug. 18 next, \$494.665, leaving a surplus of \$21,548, making \$415.213; total, \$991,213. Transactions aggregat 148,000 shares, of which 3,200 were Erie, 67,00 Lake Shore, 8,000 Northwestern common, 2,60 preferred, 1,500 Rock Island, 7,000 St. Pas common, 5,000 preferred, 6,300 Ohios, 7,70 Wabash, 11,300 Lackawanna, 3,300 New Jerse; Central, 4,000 Michigan Central, 2,300 Illinois Central, 1,500 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 6,600 Pacific Mail, and 7,800 Western Union.

Indianapolis, 6,600 Pacine Mail, and 7,60 err Union.

Money market easy at 2½. Prime me paper, 3@4. paper, 3@4.
Customs receipts. \$168,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$1,204,000.
Clearings, \$10,000,000.
Sterling schange, bankers' bills, 485%.
Sight exchange on New York, 488.
Dry goods imports for the week, \$727,000.

W. U. Tel. Quicksliver pfd... Pacific Mail.....

chigan Central Michigan Central 23 Chicago, B. & Q.
Union Pacific. 644 Hannibal & St. Joe.
Lake Shore. 564 Central Pacific bonds
Illinois Central. 829 Union Pacific bonds
Cleveland & Pittaburg. 79 C. P. Land Grant.
Northwestern. 478 U. P. Sinking Funds. Tennessee, old. 47% U. P. Sinking
Tennessee, old. 40 Virginia, new.,
Virginia, old. 20 SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28. Folloclosing quotations at the Stock Boar 10% Hale & Norcross.

8 Julia Consolidated.
44 Justice.
144 Kentuck.
45 Mexican.
24 Northern Belle.
154 Ophir.
27 Overman.

Caldonia. 21 Northern Belle.
Caldonia. 154 Ophir.
Consolidated Virginia. 126 Savage.
Crown Polat. 126 Savage.
Eureka Consolidated. 579 Silver Rill.
Kxchiquer. 3 Unlun Consolidated.
Gould & Curry. 64 Yellow Jacket.
Grand Prize. 3-a Leopold. NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Gold, 101@101 Sight exchange on New York, 3-16@45 pre Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 489.

London, June 28.—Consols, 95 13-16.

London, June 28.—Consols, 95 13-16.

Reading, 104; Erle. 16; preferred, 32¼

United States Bonds—67s. 107%;

110; new bs. 108%; 4½s. 105%.

Pauls, June 28.—Rentes, 113f 45c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for recorriday, June 285 Mather st. 350 ft e of Halsted st, n f, e6x118\(\) ft. dated June 25 (thisha K. Hundley to Edgar Loomis, et al.).

Loomis, et al., 107.

Loomis, et al., CITY PROPERTY 6,000 1,800

80 ft, dated Feb 27. 625

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF BEVEN
Wentworth av, 24 ft n of Forty-fourth st, w f.
1,24x124 ft, dated June 19. 600
Chappel place, s e cor of Forty-third st, w f.
189x126 9-10 ft (Samuel Porter to Solomon
Turck), dated June 11. 8acramento av, bet Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts, ef. 42x124 ft (with other loss), dated June 27. 8200
Sheridan av, 5. 6000 dated June 27.
Sheridan av, s e cor of Porty-fourth st, w f,
475x 124 ft, dated June 17. COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotation delivery on the leading articles for two days past;

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on twelve months ago: 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

6, 447 5, 250 6, 441 22, 647 17, 482 243, 390 74, 958 4, 110 488 4, 110 488 2, 900 23, 900 50, 867 14, 000 440 1, 849, 073 183,000 440 1,849,073

65,990 900 283,740

54,810 15,332 46,540

249,235 277,951 260,738

4,494 100,045

67,496 100,045

67,700 2,915

2,795 5,645

4,87 4,48 4,57 1,948

3,977 1,2 5

7,483 640 1,419

5,783 640 1,419

5,783 640 1,419

5,783 640 1,419 Cattle, No.
Cattle, No.
Sheep, No.
Hides, Ibs.
Highwines
Wool, Ibs.
Wool, Ibs.
Wool, Ibs.
Wool, Ibs.
Wool, Ibs.
Hav. toos
Lumber, m.
Sait, Bris.
Foultry, coops,
Eggs, Poultry, coops,
G. apples, pris.
Beans, bu. 7 32 28 10, 185 4, 905 9, 259 1, 770 19 38

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city nsumption: 5,623 bu wheat, 1,217 bu corn, 775 The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 24 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 13 cars No. 2 do, 19 cars No. 2 soft spring. 18 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected (75 wheat); 162 cars high-mixed corn, 2 cars new do, 1 car and 5,700 bu new mixed, 417 cars and 29,700 bu No. 2 corn. 139 cars rejected, 3 no grade (724 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 24 cars No. 2 white, 36 cars and 1,300 be No. 2 mixed. 3 cars rejected (64 oats);

10 cars No 2 ryc, 1 car rejected do; 1 car No. 3 harley, 1 car feed do. Total (876 cars), 395,000 bp. Inspected out: 23,396 bu wheat, 249,691 bu corn. 2, 319 bu oats. 1, 602 rye.

Some people on 'Change were wondering yesterday how the 800, 000 qrs of corn on passage to the
United Kingdom a week ago could have dwindled
down to 430, 000 qrs now. Like Miss Rosa Dartle, they merely ask for information.

The Chicago Board of Trade vesterday decided,

reek after I o'clock of Wednesday; the object being to observe the Glorious Fourth in a right royal manner, and have a little time afterwards for repentance. But some members who are dissatisfied with the vote have moved a reconsideration, which will be acted upon to-day. It is very probable that the Board will transact no business next Thursday or Friday, however it may be with Saturday; so that parties who want to get their grain in next week should forward it in the first half.

The leading produce markets were somewhat irregular resterday. Wheat was easier, some called it weak, early, but was firmer towards the close. regular yesterday. Wheat was easier, some called it weak, early, but was firmer towards the close. The depression was enicify due to a heavy feeling elsewhere. Corn was easier, in sympathy with little demand for shipment. Outs were lower on futures, but firm on spot, and rye declined about 2c per bu. Hogs were quoted firmer, and provisions were firm after an early touch of weakness. The weather was brillismt, and the receipts fair in volume, except in barley. The feeling was hearish in unany departments, as a consequence of settled fine weather, but there were enough who reflected that prices are already pretty low to prevent any very big tumble in quotations.

The dry goods market was quiet and unchanged. Orders are coming farward rather freely by mail for summer fabrics, notions, and such goods as are needed to keep country goods in good condition. Graceries were sleady. Sugars continue active and sim. Froits, nuts, and teas were unchanged. Fish were fairly active and firm. Butter and cheese were in fair request for shipment, and steady, excepting the common grades, which were dull and casy. Oils were dull and tame at the late decline. Coal and wood were quiet at former quotations.

former quotations.

The lumber market continues quiet. The offer-

usual Fourth of July fleet. The yard dealers reusual Fourth of July neet. The yard dealers re-port a light order trade. Wool was in fair request and steady. Hay, seeds, hides, and broom-corn were quiet and unchanged. Poultry was slow and eday under larger offerings. Nearly all seasonable green fruits were abundant and in fair request at a lower range of prices. Potatoes were plenty on the street and easier. he street and easier.

Lake freights were dull and tame at the recent Lake freignts were duly and tame at the recent decline. Carriers asked 1½c on oats. 1½c on corn, and 1½c on wheat, but little was wanted, and some would undoubtedly have shaded those quotations ½c if they could thereby have obtained cargoes. Room was taken for 57,000 bu corn and 30, 000 bu oats. Through rates by lake and canal were dull and

easy, at 6c for corn and 7c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 8%c for corn to New York and 9%@10c for do to Bos-Rail freights were quiet and nominally easy, at about 15c per 100 hs for grain to New York and 14c for do to Baltimore. Through to Liverpoo

was quoted at 40c in specie per 100 ms. IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. June 28. —Receipts: Flour, 13, 169 brls; wheat, 48, 723 bu; corn, 48,060 bu; oats, 24,710 bu; corn-meal, 305 pkgs; rye, 13,000 bu; mait, 3,380 bu; pork, 415 pkgs; beef, 311 pkgs; cut meats, 2,096 pkgs; lard, 3,271 pkgs; whisky, 826 brls.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 15,000 brls; Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 15, 000 brls; wheat, 250, 000 bu; corn, 111, 000 bu; oats, 29, 000

bu; rye, 61,000 bu. GRAIN IN SIGHT. The following table shows the visible supply of | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Barley

Also, 404,000 bu rve, against 417,000 bu a week

previously. FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON.

POREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON.

An exchange says:

The steamer Melita, Capt. William Watson, was cleared from this port yesterday by J. B. Brigham & Co., for West Hartienool, England. She rook out 50 head of live cattle, 50 hogs, 21,000 bu oats, 2.700 bu corn. 1,400 bris four. 4,445 bu dried peas, 200 racks and 1,250 tes lard, and a quantity of meal, bacon, wooden-ware, and other articles. This is the first shipment of live cattle to the east coast of England. The Melits has attracted considerable attention during her solourn but the same build and capacity. Trom the same of about the same build and capacity, from the same of about the same build and capacity. Trom the same of about the same build and capacity. Trom the same of the same build and capacity, from the same of the same build and capacity. The project is that the steamers should sail from Boston to West Hartiepool or some other point on the east coast. Thence they would take a cargo of fruit, brimstone, etc., for Boston. It is believed that quite a number of steamers could be employed in such a line, and thus a large amount of new business could be diverted to Boston. The new line would afford convenient means of transporting freight to the North German ports and other points on the continent, between which and the ports on the east coast of hardand numerous lines of steamers ply regularly. Through rates of freight could thus be made from Boston to the Continental ports at figures which would compete with the present rates via New York. A good deal of freight is constantly offering from Boston to German ports.

There is incombit that a vast quantity of freight would offer itself for Boston from the Mediterranean. Large Importers of brimstone are located here, and a primary market quantities of fruits which are now lauded in New York and then real-tipped here.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs, June 28: The Inter-State Industrial Exposition, 35 packages of statuary; Chapin & Gore, 12 octaves sherry wine, 4 bris sherry wine, 4 bris sherry wine, 4 bris she

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were in fair demand, and averaged firmer. In sympathy with hogs, which were reported stronger. The early market was tame, with prices tending downwards, but soon recovered and then ruled firm on a fair inquiry for all descriptions of product. Shippers were fully represented. There was no important change in the tone of advices from other sounts.

points.

MESS PORE—Was more active, and irregular. The
market declined 714c per briearly, but advanced 15c,
and closed 714c above the latest prices of Thursday.
Salés were reported of 1.000 bris spot at 80.2569.30:
2.250 bris seller July at \$9.15@9.30; 13,000 bris seller 2. 250 bris seller July at \$9. 1569. 30; 13. 000 bris seller August at \$9. 27369. 45; \$40 f., 000 bris seller September at \$9. 4569. 60. Total, 21. 250 bris. Sales on the early call were made of 1, 250 bris for August at \$9. 3069. 37%, and 1,000 bris for September at \$9. 50. The market closed firm at \$9. 3069. 33 cash; \$9. 3069. 32% seller July; \$9. 4569. 47% seller August; and about \$9. 902 octors and \$9. 9

\$8.50@8.75.

Larn—Was rather quiet, and declined 5c per 100 lbs
Larn—Was rather quiet, and declined 5c per 100 lbs
Larn—Was rather quiet, and declined 5c per 100 lbs
Larn—Was rather quiet, and declined 5c per 100 lbs
Larn—Was rather quiet, and lbs September.

Man's-Were in good demand for shipment, chiefly to Southern points, and were firm. Hams were stronger, the inquiry being active recently, in proportion to stocks, and other describtions exhibited little change. btions exhibited little change.

er, the inquiry being active recently, in proportion to stocks, and other describations exhibited little change. Sales were reported of 350,000 lbs short rios (winter) at \$5.50; 350,000 lbs loot at \$5.53,14 for July, and \$3.40 for August; 200 boxes long-rib middles at 7c; 400 tos sweet-pickled anna (16 lbs) partly at 1945; 100 boxes long-cut hams (18 lbs) at becand 100 boxes staffordshire hams at we. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

**Month of the state of

FLOUR—Was dull and easy at former quotations. There was only a local demand, shippers being out of the market, unable to operate without loss. Sales were reported of 500 bris spring extras at \$4.7085.25; and 25 bris rye flour at \$2.65. We quote the market nominal at \$2.50@3.25 for fine, \$3.50@4.00 for superfines, @4.00@4.50 for extras, and \$4.75@6.00 for double extras, with \$6.00@8.00 for patents and some fancy brands. BREADSTUFFS.

BRAN-Was in fair demand, with little change in

ners, with \$6.00\textures, wit

and a Side Side; 6, 800 bu by sample at Side Side on track; and 0, 600 bu do at 33% 40c free on board cars. Total: 248, 000 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active, cash being steady, while futures decilined \$6.96c. No. 2 oats were wanted to fini short sales and for asipment, and the meagre offerings sold readily at 246.24%, closing at the inside. The fine weather, favorable error proports, and free offerings from the country depressed futures, which were quiet, though Angust sold rather freely early. The market size sympathised with other grain, and New York came in quiet. Augustroid at 225.25%, and closed at 225c. September sold at 225.25%, and closed at 225c. September sold at 225.25%, and closed, at 225c. September sold at 225.25%, and July at 262.25%, closing quiet was 255c. The receipts were significant of the did not contribute the market. However, significant of the did not contribute the sample, though a portion of them did not come of the market. However, significant of the did not contribute the sample of 14,400 but \$6.000 to \$1.000 to

more sellers of September, which sold (15,000 bu) at 650,—30 below the price previously paid. Cash was quiet at 480, and the lower grades were nominal at 23'ye for feed, and about 35c for extra No. 3. Cash sales were reported of 460 bu by sample at 434'con track, and 400 bu d. at 37c free on board. Total, 800 bu.

00 bu. 2 o'clock CALL.

Wheat—Sales 500,000 bu, at 88438346 for July, 813(3)
13/46 for August, and 886 for September.

Corn—15,000 bu, at 39/46 for July, and 37/46 for Sepember.

Mess pork-1,500 bris, at \$8.47% for August and \$9.62% for September. Mess pork—1,000 bris, at 58.478.

Mess pork was quiet, witspaales of 1,500 bris at \$9.45

60.47% for August and \$9.30 for July.

Lard was a shade better, sales being made of 1,000
tes at \$6.65 for August and \$7.05 for September.

Meats were steady; sales 625,000 bis short ribs at 55%c;
50 tes sweet pickled hams, averaging 16 lbs, at 9c; 500
tes city tallow at 69%...

Wheat was in moderate demand, opening weak and
closing stronger. July sold at 87%/883%c, and closed at 88c. August sold at 81% 82%c, and closed at 88c. August sold at 81% 82%c, and closed at 88c. August sold at 81% 82%c for July, 36%638%c for August, and 37%637%c for september.

Oats were quiet at 25%c for August.

Charler was made for 17,000 bu corn.

LAST CALL.

Charter was made for 7,000 bu core.

Mess pork was firmer, closing at \$9,35,69,40 for July.

\$9,475,69,50 for August, and \$9,625,699,65 for September. Sales 3,000 bris, at \$9,47,469,525 for August.
Lard was quiet, at \$6,524,69,50 for August, \$7,025,67,05 for September, and \$6,325,66,85 for July.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and unchanged. Dealers are filling the usual number of mall and local orders. We quote: Strictly green hurl, 536@6c; red tipped do, 436@5c; green brush that will work itself. 54655c; red and red tipped do, 3360436c; inferior. 836c; crooked,

and red tloped do, 356945c; inferior, 785c; crooked, 364c.

BUTTER—The best grades continue in good request for shipment, and firm under moderate offerings. Low grades and the medium qualities are dull: Choice to fancy creamery, 18613c; good to choice dsiry, 12614c; medium, 96211c; inferior so opminon, 588.

BAGGING—Was in fair request and steady: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 19c; buriaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13615c; guantes, single, 14615c; double, 23624c; wool sacks, 40645c.

CHEESE—The demand continues fair, the move-ment being chiefly in choice grades, which are wanted or export. Skims and low grades are dull. The cet is well supplied. We quote: Full cresm. To part skim, 54264c; full skim, 465c; low grades. 3/4C. AL—Was dull at the following prices: Lackawanna, large egg. \$5.25% small egg. \$5.50; nut. \$5.75; range, \$5.75; Piedmont, \$7.00; Blosburg, \$6.00; Erle, \$5.048 5.50; Batturore & Ohlo, \$4.254, 75; Minonk, \$3.50; Wimington, \$3.00; Gartsherrie, \$4.75; Indiana block,

5.50; Battimore & Offio, 48.25,67; St. Minorik, 83.50; Wilmington, \$3.00; Gartasherrie, \$4.75; Indiana block, \$4.50. EviG8—Were dull and weak. The offerings are increasing, and eggs are arriving in bad order, and have to be candided before any one will buy them. On the street they were quoted yeaserd sy at 1061046c.

FISH—Were reported in good request and generally firm. Quotations: No. 1 whitefish, per 4-bri, \$3.002.10; framily whitefish, \$2.00362.10; front; yellow the street firm of the street firm o 17c. Downstio—Alden apples, 17020c; New York and Michigan, 4465c; Southern, 36334c; Ohio, 3466 4c; beaches, unpaired, haives, 4565c; do quanters, 45646c; raspherries, 30631c; pitted cherries, 24625c. Nora—Filberts, 11568124c; almonds, Tarragona, 20 621c; French walnus, 10541c; Navies wainuts, 125 becans, 7.85c; liver pecans, 6664c; Winnington peanuts, 4365c; Tennessee do, 55654c; Virginia do, 6566c.

pecans, 7486; Haver becans, 66204c; Willington peanuts, 48465c; Tennessee do, 59255qc; Willington peafiles.

GREEN FRUITS—Were very plenty, and in fair demand at lower prices. The fruit from the extreme
South is arriving in poor order, and some of it does not
bring enough money to pay freight and other expenses.
All Ends of fruit appear to be abundant, and prices are
ruling lower than for several seasons past. Oranges
are scarce and steady, and the demand for lemons is
improving: Strawberries, Michican, 506390c per case
of 16 boxes; do black, \$1.351.35 per case of 24
boxes; do black, \$1.351.35 per case of the boxes;
early lichmon cheer case; blue serries, \$3.00 per pos;
early lichmon cheer case; blue serries, \$3.00 per por;
blacked of 24 boxes; pearlies, 256601 per box;
lemons, \$5.5682, 50 per box; branans, \$2.0062.00 per box;
lemons, \$5.5682, 50 per box; branans, \$2.0062.00 per box;
lemons, \$5.5682, 50 per box; branans, \$2.0062.00 per box;
lemons, \$5.5682, 50 per box; branans, \$2.0062.00 per box;
lemons, \$5.5682, 50 per box; branans, \$2.0062.00 per box;
lemons, \$6.603.852, \$6.603, \$6.60

sign; C No. 1, signific; C No. 2, 856886; yellow, 774 656; Sixtres—California sugar-loaf drips, 456486; Califor-nia silver drips, 526856; good sugar-house sirup, 386 dor extra de, 426450; ww Orleans monasca, choice new, 54650; do prime, 446480; good, 556386; com-mon, 28600; common mojasses, 33638c; black stray, new. 48@50d; do primo mojasses, 23@38c; place mon. 28@50c; cominon mojasses, 23@38c; place 28@30c. Spices—Allspice. 18@18j4c; cloves. 40@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper. 15@416c; nutmegs, No. 1, 20@35c; Calcutta ginger. 8@6c. Soar—I'ue Biue, 5½c; German mottled, 5½c; Blue Lily, 5½c; White Lily, 5½c; White Rose, 5½c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon importal, 5¼dc. Blossom, 7c; Savon importal, 5¼dc.

Soap—True Blue, Sect. German mottled, Sége: Blue Lily, Sége: White Lily, Sége: White Rose, Sége: Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imoerial, Sége.

If AV—Was dull Sales were made of No. 1 timothy at \$8,12%, whre-bound, and of No. 1 prairie at \$5,75, in large wood-bound bales.

If IDES—Were unsettled. The offerings continue light, but other markets are tame. Leather is dull, and many of the local dealers appear to be indifferent solidated to the second of the local dealers appear to be indifferent solidated to the local dealers appear to be indifferent solidated to the local dealers appear to be indifferent solidated to the local dealers appear to be indifferent solidated to the local dealers appear to be indifferent solidated to the local dealers. In the local dealers appear to be indifferent solidated to the local dealers. In the local dealers appear to be indifferent solidated to dealers appear to be indifferent solidated to dealers and the local dealers. In the local dealers are solidated to the local dealers and the local dealers. In the local dealers are solidated to the local dealers are solidated to the local dealers. Solidated to the local dealers are solidated to the local dealers are solidated to the local dealers. Solidated to the local dealers are solidated to the local dealers are solidated to the local dealers. Solidated to the local dealers are solidated to the local dealers and large to the local request and easier. The offerings were liberal. Sales were made at \$1.750 and springs at \$1.500 appears. The local solidated to the local dealers. Solidated to the local dealers are solidated to the local solidated to the local

at \$1.10@1.25. clover at \$4.30@4.40. Hungarian and millet at 80@75c. Bucksheat sold at \$5c. Flour seller September sold at \$5t. Bucksheat sold at \$5c. Flour seller September sold at \$5t. Bucksheat sold at \$5c. Flour seller September sold at \$5t. 125.60 higher sold at \$1.18. Spot was quoted at \$1.22.60 higher sold at \$1.25. Spot was quoted at \$1.22.60 higher sold at \$1.25. Spot was quoted at \$1.22.60 higher sold at \$1.25. Spot was quoted at \$1.20.60 higher sold at \$1.20.60 higher so

LIVE STOCK. Hogs. Sheep. 28, 453 1, 051 14, 714 1, 080 22, 233 1, 131 27, 150 1, 494 28, 000 270 Cattle, 2,406 3,130 3,043 4,809 3,160 Total 16.594
Same time last week 19.807
Saigonenia Monday 611
Tuesday 412
Wednesday 5.53
Thursday 3,382 120,550 102,225 6,975 2,309 6,963 8,128 1,358

and the demand at best was only fair, although the ag-gregate trade was sufficient to make a fair showing. The advices from the East were without any particular change as compared with yesterday, and shippers, al-though buying moderately, did not display any vim or

change as compared with yesterday, and shippers, although buying moderately, did not display any vim or special desire to purchase. A few exporters were present, but they were unable to find cattle sufficiently good in quality to suit them, and as a consequence there were no sales reported in their favor, and the highest price of the day was \$5.00 for 16 choice heavy steers av 1,462 lbs. 34 av 1,528 lbs, and 16 av 1,605 lbs. Aside from this, \$4.80 was a top price, while \$4.1064.40 was the general range at which most of the transfers were made. Texan cattle solid quite freely at \$3.1064.85 for good grades, while native butchers' stock sold at \$3.0064.00 for ordinary to good grades. The demand for stock steers was resagre, and values were nominal. closing quiet.

No. Aft. **Price.** Aft. ** Price.** Aft. ** P

4.00@4.10, and to shippers at \$4.06 market closed steady and firm; about all solutions market closed steady and firm; about all solutions are shippers at \$4.06 market.

A. Price, | ## A. Price, |

SHEEF-Receipts to-day, none; total for four days,

SINEET—Receipts to-day, none: total for four days, 6,300 head: none selling.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Triouse.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28.—Exevas—Receipts, 501 cars: last week, 650; with a failing off in Eastern and local demand, and an increase in river trade, the market from the opening to the close has ruled steady at last week's closing prices; sales for the week 2.500 head, 303 short of the business of last week; supply of native stock averages a trifle better, with a large number of Texas, Coloradoes, and stillers embraced in the receipts, but they found buyers at paying prices; through shipments, 313 cars, about equally divided between Brighton and New York.

Singer AND LANSS—Receipts, 81 cars; last week, 56; the increase of the supply of sheep has not affected the market, which has ruled steady, with a fair demand at last week's prices; with a light run of lames, and a fair local and fastern demand, prices advanced by Wodnerday, and the safern demand, prices advanced by Wodnerday, and the safern demand, prices advanced by Wodnerday, and the Steady of the Steady.

ALBANY, June 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 501 car-loads, against 600 last week's no change in prices; market steady.

NEEF AND LANES—Receipts, 18.200, 5,000 more

against two last week, market a fraction firm: run of lambs light, with an advance of 14@4e; common to fair, 514@6e; fair to good, 6@6ke; extra, 64e; choice, 64c.

light, with an advance of \$469.4c; common to fair, 5566 8c; fair to good, 6804s; extra. 84c; choice, 64c.

NEW-TORK.

NEW-TORK.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Excess—Receipts. 1, 900, making 4, 300 for four days, against 6, 450 same time last week; no advance in prices, but a little firmer feeling under the inducate of moderate receipts, and yards well cleared of all fair to good stock; nearly 40 carloads of Texas. Colorado, and Montana steers sold at 7c to dress 55 hs, with 50c per head off, up to 8c to dress 55 hs, in 10% to 6c to dress 55 hs, to 10% to dress 56 hs, to 10% to dress 57 hs.

Suker-Receipts. 5.500, making 15, 400 for four days, against 13, 200 same time last week; sheep continue dull; lambs weaker; sales at 83.2564.40 per 100 hs for sheep, and \$6.0067.50 for lambs; a few fancy wethers for export at \$5.25 per 100 hs.

Swink-Receipts. 4.260, making 16.450 for four days, against 16.100 same time last week; none for sale allive.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

June 28.—CATTLE-Receipts, 1.598; total for the week, 2.300; market dull; Western sheep, \$3.2563.90; lambs. \$1.7565.50; Sears unsold.

Hoos-Receipts, 5.805; total for the week, 2.300; market dull; Western sheep, \$3.2563.90; lambs. \$1.7565.50; Sears unsold.

Hoos-Receipts, 5.805; total for the week, 25,000; market full; Western sheep, \$3.2563.90; lambs. \$1.7505.50; Sears unsold.

T. LOUIS.

steady.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS

paceting, 8-3.00, 18; butchers to extra pa.0.08.29; receive, 2.200, SHEEP—Supply light; good grades and fat lambs wanted at previous prices; receipts, 165.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—Hous—Steady at \$4.15@
4.20; receipts, 2.100; shipments, 630.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 95c July; August, 81c. Corn dull and lower at 34c. Oats firm at 25@26c.

Bye, 50c.

Provinces—Steady shoulders, 546c. clear vib. 546c.

Provinces—Steady shoulders, 546c. clear vib. 546c.

Provinces—Steady shoulders, 546c. clear vib. 546c.

Rye, 50c.
PROVISIONS—Steady: shoulders, 514c; clear rib, 534c.
Lard, 7c asked. Hams, 86014c.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Hous-Fairly sciive and a shade higher; common, \$4.35; packing, \$4.25@4.49; butchers', \$4.40@4.50; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 685.

The cargo market was quiet yesterday. The offer

About haif a dozen cargoes were sold at recent figures Piece-stuff was steady at \$8,0008.25, common to fai Piece-stuff was steady at \$8.00@8.25, common to fair inch was quoted at \$9.00@10.00, and the medium grades at \$10.50@12.00. Coarse inch was quoted at \$8.50@0.00. Lath remains at \$1.25. Shingles were quiet at \$1.85@2.10. A few cargoes arrived in the afternoon, and the feet is expected by Monday.

Saies: Cargo schr Lester, from Manistee, 241.000 ft strips and oosrds at \$12.00; cargo schr Reguiator, from White Lake, 85.000 ft common inch at \$9.00; 35,000 ft 2-inch at \$8.00; and barge Crippen, from Manistee, 310.000 ft piece-stuff at \$8.25. Sold by Billings & Auten.

Third clear, inch.

Pirst and clear dressed siding.

Pirst common dressed aiding.

Flooring, first common dressed.

Flooring, the common dressed.

Flooring, the common dressed.

Flooring, third common, dressed.

Box boards, A. 13 inches and upwards.

Box boards, A. 13 inches and upwards.

Box boards, G. 10 to 12 inch.

B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch.

Stock boards, 10 to 12 inch.

Stock boards, 10 to 12 inch.

Or common stock boards. or common stock boards encing, 12, 14, and 16 to 20 feet encing, No. 2 ommon boards.

ill boards.

mension stuff.
mension stuff. 20 to 30 feet.

ills. 2 Inch.
ckets, rough and select.

ckets, sciect, dressed and headed

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following telegrams were received by the Chicago Roard of Trade:
LIVERPOOL. June 28-2:30 p. m.—Weather hot.
Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat—Winter, 98 666109: spring,
88 86698 2d; white, 98 11d6 008 3d; clup, 108 3d6 10 9d. Sa Sd@9s 2d; white, Sa IId@10s 3d; club, 10s 3d@10 9d. New corn, 22s 9d. Rest unchanged. LoxDon, June 28. —Liverpoot—Wheat dull; California club, 10s 4d@10s 8d; do white, 10s@10s 4d; spring, 3s 64@9s 3d. Corn steady. Mark Lane—Wheat a shade cheaper. Cargoes off coast—Wheat very inactive; fair average No. 2 soring, 4ls; fair average red winter, 43s 6d@44s. Corn easier: fair average American mixed, 22s 6d@23s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very heavy. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 38s63Ss 6d. Country markets for wheat—English generally cheaper: French generally cheaper. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat small. Weather in England hot and forcing.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Liverpool, June 28—11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s.

LIVERPOOL, June 28-11:30 a. m.-FLOUR-No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s. GRAIN-Wheat-Winter. No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 7d; white, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s; club. No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s; club. No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 4d. Corn-New, No. 1, 22s 9d; No. 2, 22s 6d; old, No. 1, 27s 9d; No. 2, 27s 3d. Provisions-Pork, 43s 6d.

Liverpool, June 28.—Cotton-Moderate inquiry; freely supplied; 63-162064G; sales, 6,000 bates; American 4,900; speculation and export; 2,000; sales of the week, 36,000, of which exporters took 2,000; speculators, 3,000; total receipts. 21,000; American, 14,000; actual extotal receipts. 21,000; American, 14,000; actual extotal receipts.

tors. 3,000; total stock, 818,000; American, 649,000; total recepts. 21.000; American, 14.000; actual export, 6,000; amount adost, 212,000; American, 84,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners. 4,000; American sales, 29,000.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, 911d@1083d; do club, 108 3ddgs 9d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 88 8dg0s 2d; do winter, 98 8dg108. Corn—New Western mixed, 22 9d. Oats, 28 8dg209. d. Peas—Canadian, 9486348 3d.

Canadian, 94:6348 3d.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 45s. Prime mess beef dull.
Receipus of wheat, 10,000 qrs; American, 8,000 qrs.
LONDON, June 28.—TALLOW—38s-638s 3d.
LINSEED OIL—27s.
ANTWEEP, June 28.—PRISOLEUM—25s 6d. AMERICAN CITIES,

AMERICAN CITIES.

XEW YORK.

Special Disposeh to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, June 28.—GRAIN—Wheat in comparatively limited resourst, as well for export as on speculative account, though again quoted 162c, in most instances fully 2c, per bu lower, closing irregularly on spring wheat; options rather steadier on lignter offerings; sales 129,000 bus 18,000 bu No. 1 Minnesosa and Milwaukee spring in store and adoat at \$1,000 1.01; 4,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at 91c; 16,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, July option, at 97c. Corn less active for early delivery, and quoted ½%(c per bu lower on freer offerings, steamer quality showing the least depression; mixed Western ungraded at 41½/4644/4c; Kansas mixed quoted 44½c; white Western at 53c. Rye very dull and quoted lower and irregular; 1,500 bu No. 2 Western sold at 60c affost. Oats a shade lower an fairly active business in No. 2 Chicago for prompt

and forward delivery, partly for export, and light movement in most other kinds; white Western, 9,800 bu at \$18,300/6;; mixed western, 12,600 bu at \$0,832/6; No. 2 Chicago. 15,000 bu last evening at \$13/6, and \$0,000 bu to-day, early delivery, at \$10; do first haif of July, 20,000 bu at \$10; do at \$10,300 bu at \$0,000 bu at \$10; do at \$10,300 bu at \$0,000 bu at \$10; do at \$10; No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at \$10. Provisions.—Mess pork in moderate demand for early delivery at about former prices: sales of 76% bris mess at \$10.30410.60; other kinds quiet; for forward delivery, Western mess more active; June option quoted

at \$10.30\$(10.60); other kinds quiet; for forward delivery, Western mess more active; June option quoted at \$10.10\$(10.25; July, \$10.10\$(10.25; August, \$10.25; September, \$10.35\$(10.40; October, \$10.45)
al. Cat mests moderately sought at former prices. Bacon, 200 boxes short clear sold at \$8.15; market firm. Western steam lard moderately active for early delivery at a shade easier prices; sale of 680 tes prime at \$7.20 (small lots from dock at \$7.17\(\phi\); for forward delivery more freely dealt in; June option nominal; July, \$7.20\$(7.25\(\phi\), August, \$7.25\$(7.27\(\phi\); September, \$7.32\(\phi\), \$7.35\$(0-tober, \$7.42\(\phi\), \$7.25\$(rember nominal; seiler the year, \$7.17\(\phi\), \$7.25\$(rember nominal; seiler the year, \$7.12\(\phi\), \$7.25\$(rember nominal; seiler the year, \$7.42\(\phi\), \$7.55\$(7.65).

Tallow-in moderate request; sales reported of 80. 000 Rs at 26.87%@7.00. Sucans-Raw in good request, on a basis of 73-169
7%c for fair to good refining; refined as last quoted.
Whissy-Quoted at \$1.08% regular, on a very dull
market.

Market.

Fre:ours-Comparatively firm basis as to rates in chartering movement: vessels for grain in less argent request, notwithstanding a further fall in wheat and corn values here, and rates in this whest and corn values here, and rates in this connection quoted weaker; in most other trade connections business comparatively dull, but indicative of no important changes; in berth freights a moderately active market noted at about previous figures; for Liverpool, by steam, 200 tes and bris provisions in lots at 88,648 ed; from the West, through freight, 2,800 kgs provisions within a range of 496,51c, chiefly at 47 649c per 100 lots, as to routes.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, June 22.—COTTON—Outet at 11.7-1862

G46e per 100 los. as to routes.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York. June 28.—Corron—Quiet at 117-166
119-16c; futures, June, 11.536; l.1.54c; July, 11.55c;
August, 11.526*11.58c; September, 11.22c; October,
11.05c; November, 10.616*(10.9c; Pecember, 10.906)
10.92c. Net receipts at all United States ports during
the week, 6,000 baies; last year, 6.00; total receipts at
all United States ports to date, 4.200.000; last year,
3,900,000; exports[from all United States ports for the
week, 16,000; last year, 15,000; total exports from
all United States ports to date, 3,290,000; last year,
2,900,000; exports[from all United States ports, 177,000;
last year, 262.000; stock at all United States ports, 177,000;
last year, 262.000; stock at Liverpool, 818,000; last
year, 1,00,000; stock of American afoat for Great
Britain, 84,000; last year, 103,000
FLOUR.—Steady: receipts, 13,000 bris; super State
and Western, 83,4063,85; common to good extra,
3,904,30; good to choice, \$4,3565,75; extra Onio,
5,8066,50; white wheat extra. 84,0463,75; 81,
0013, \$3,9567,00; Minnesota patent-process, \$6,006
GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower: receipts, 49,000 bu;

\$5.8046.50; white wheat exira. \$4.0743.75; St. Louis, \$8.10567.00; Minnesots patent-process, \$8.0067.00.

Grain—Wheat dull and lower: receipta, 40,000 bu; rejected spring, 90c; No. 2 do, 98.998c; No. 1 do; \$1.0061.01; No. 2 do and winter red western \$1.05; No. 1 white, \$1.15; extra do, \$1.161/401.10. Rye-Market dull; Western, 603c62. Barley noninally unchanged. Mait nominally unchanged. Corn active, but lower; receipts, 48,000 bu; ungraded, 426445c; No. 3, 415c; steamer, 425/6445/6; No. 2, 446445c; No. 3, 415c; steamer, 425/6445/6; No. 2, 446445c; Onta active and lower; receipts, 25.00 bu; No. 2 white, 38c; do Chicago, 30/631/4c; mixed Western, 306-31/4c; white Western, 316/365/5c.

Hors—Firm

HAY-Dull and unchanged.
HOYs-Firm. Grocenius—Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good reining, 73-106756. kiec-benand fair and market firm: Carolina, 6-36c; leouisians. 7-6756.
FRINGLENUM—Lower; crude, 6-6; refined, 11c.
TALLOW—Steady & 7-6756.
REMIN-Unchanged.
TULERNINE—Quiet at 2962046.
EGGS—Market dull; Western, 10-2114c.
PROVINIONS—Fork active but lower; mess, \$10.306-10.60. Cut means steady at 5-56. Lard heavy; prime steam. \$7.20.
BUTTER—Market dull; Western, 6-20c; State, 8-20c. Cures E-Quiet.
MRIBAY—Market dull: \$1.0846.
NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—FLOCE—Quiet but steady;

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—FLOUR—Oplet but steady; superdine, \$3, 2566, 50; XX \$4.25; XXX, \$4.50, 50; high gradies, \$5.566, 50; O. Grain—Corn quiet and weak at 47@40c. Onts quiet but steady at 33c.

HAY—Market dull; quoted prime at \$11.00@12.00; choice, \$13, 50@14.00.

PROVISIONS—PORK—Market easier at \$10.37%, Lard—Good demand at full infurers: tieres, 756675; ker. \$6.

250: fair, 25628c. Rice steady with a fair demand: 696
67:46.
BRAN—Quiet at 3954c.
PRILADELPHIA.
PRILADELPHIA. June 28.—PLOCE—Dull and lower;
squers. 8: 50-48-09; extras. 83. 50-48-66; Minnesota
family, 8-0.066. 25; high grades. 85. 50-66.50;
GRAIN—Wheat cull and lower; red. 81.0566. 12: amber. 81: 726-1.18; white. 81. 1861.20 Corn dull and
lower; yellow, 44c; mixed. 42c. Oats easy; white
Western=826.34c; mixed do, 28631c. Rye—Marked
dull at 86c.

werr yellow. 44er mixed. 42c. Oats easy; white was ren. 288.34c; mixed do. 289.31c. Ryc—Market dull at 68c.

Provisions—Quiet but steady. Mess pork, \$10.50. India mess beef, 17c. Hama, 1061.2c; aweet pickled hams. 946.10c. Lard firm: butchers', \$6.75a7.0c; city kettle. \$7.75.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western Reserve, 142.16c.

EGGS—Market dull; Western, \$1.03. 4c.

Parnolaum—Western, 190.13.4c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western, \$1.00.

Reckipts—Fiour, 600 bris; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oata, 6.500 bu; ryc, 200 bu.

ST. LOUIS, June 28. FLOUR—Nominally unchanged; very little doing.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 3 red fall, \$22834c cash; 790.2814c, closing at 8054c, July; 7954681c, closing at 8054c, July; 7954681c, closing at 8054c, August; No. 4 do, 71c. Cora firmer; No. 2, 2484c cash; 7954c sub; 3954c sub; 34546 august; 38546305c september. Oats inactive; No. 2, 2484c cash; 286 duly; 22c September. Ryc dull and lower at 48c bid.

WHISKY—Firm at \$1.06.

Provisions—Fork easier: jobbing, \$9.621460.75.

Land heed at \$6.85. Buik meats firm, but no bling the street of the stree

BALTIMORE. June 28.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western spot steady; futures weak
and lower; No. 2 Western winer red. spot, \$1.00% a.
1.08; July. 198/cc; September, 30%; \$1.00%; a.
20%; July. 198/cc; September, 30%; \$1.00%; a.
20%; July. 44%; 24%; a.
20%; September, 47c; steamer, 33c. 0as firm and quiet;
Western white, 34%; 25%; Pennsylvania, 30%; 32c.
Kye steady; good to prime, 55%; 32c.
Kye steady; good to prime, 55%; 32c.
Hay-Steady and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.
PSTROLEUM—Quiet; refined, 110311-10c; crude, 8%; 34c.

August, 86%c. Cern dull; No. 2, apot, 37%c; August, 38%c.

LOUISVILLE.

36c: new, 33c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 24c. Reviower; No. 1, 50c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, of the control of the con

BUFFALO, June 28.—Grain.—Wheat neglected: tirely nominal. Corn dull: sales, 2,500 bu Kansas 414c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

CANAL FEBIOHTS-Unchanged. DETROIT.

DETROIT. Mich., June 28.—FLOUR—Heavy and lower to sell.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer, with a fair demand for cash bleat; extra, \$1.03; No. 1 white, \$1.03; amber nomi-

OSWEGO.

OSW

GALVESTON. June 28.—COTTON.—Dull: middling, 10%c: net receipta, 142 bales; sales, 159; weekly net receipta, 1,362; sales, 725; exports, coastwise, 1,400.

MOBILE, June 28.—COTTON—Quiet: middling, 10%c; net receipta, 451 bales; sales, 200; weekly net receipta, 451; sales, 1,175; exports, to Great Britain, 2,748;

11c; net receipta, 12 bales; weekly net receipta, 12 sales, 205; exports, coastwise, 440. SAVANNAH, June 28.—COTTON—Dull; 10 11-16c; net receipts, 162 bales; sales, 100; pts. 1,043; gross, 1,070; sale wise, 1,961.

PETROLEUM. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., June 28.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged: standard white, 110 test, 9c.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 28.—PETROLEUM—Market opened excited and panieky; sales at \$1.07%; declined to \$1.01%; advanced to \$1.00%; closing offered at \$1.01%; shipments, 31,000 bria, averaging 34,000. Transctions, 300,000 bris.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—PETROLEUM—Crude weskers \$1.22%; at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined dull at 11611%; Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, June 28.—Business continues quiet in nearly all departments; woolen goods moving slowly, and in relatively small lots; Kentucky jeans in modeste request; cotton goods quiet and stead; in good demand and scarce; prints dult in

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, June 28.-SPIRITS TURPERTINE

CRANKY BILL EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of The Tr COOK COUNTY JAIL, June 28. - In answer to correspondent you say that my fellow-prisoners call me "Cranky Bill." I beg leave to say that they do not call me by any such name, and moreover, I wish to say that I had been the possessor of that name before 1 got into my present quarters. If the kind and obliging in-dividual who furnished THE TRIBUNE with the valuable information that my fellow-prisoners dubbed me "Cranky" had taken a look at the books in the office of this place he would have noticed that I am booked as Cranky Bill.

For the benefit of all who desire to know why. I assume this name as a nom de plume. I ber leave to say that all poets are more or leas cray.

reave to say that all poets are more or less cray, myself to the contrary.

As a sample of my lunacy I send the following lines, hoping you will publish them. It is the introduction to my poem entitled "The Press Gang," which will soon be ready for publication. I am yours, Cranky Bill, Cell 33.

THE PRESS GANG. Far across the Atlantic,
Where white chalk clifts line the shore,
Where the screaming of the sea-guil
Mingles with the ocean's roar.
Where the Kentish coast looks barren Where the Kentish coast looks barren in its native grandeur wild—Nature's breastworks to the ocean By primeval ages piled. At their base the scattered remnants Of a wreck by ocean borne, Drifted high upon the beach, Driven there by wind and storm, While around with ax and wedges Gather fishers young and old To claim the gift by ocean given Provender for winters cold.

To claim the gift by ocean given
Provender for winters cold.
Fast by ax and wedge and crowbar
Timber from their joints are sprung.
While disputing human voices
Drown the song the sea begun.

Let me picture their rough features
Hardened by a life of toil,
They who now, beside the ocean,
not the breakers of their spoil.
Soon the tide, at length returning,
Drives the toilers from their post.
Let us follow to their fireside.

To their homes on Kent's rough coast,
Where a dishing village, sheltered
In a narrow rock- bound glen.
Forms the homes of rough, though honest,
Unpretentions fishermen.
Let us gaze upon the village,
With its fishy smeil and oin,
While we listen to the thrilling
Of the redbreast on the wing.
Here 'twere vain to look for traces
Of the modern architect;
The fisher's habitation
By no trumpery is decked.
Yet galed roof and chimney broad
Bespeak comfort and good cheer,
Stern reminders of the nast eak comfort and good che rn reminders of the past -fashioned days so dear.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

TORIGINAL ?

Secretofa Fair Face.

an Item of Interest to Every Lady who Desires to be More Beautiful than she now is.

Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, subjected to the whims of an American climate possesses that basis and starting point of real beauty-a What nature has thus denied, art must be called upon to furnish. It can be done; it is done daily. Prof. W. E. Hagan placed beauty within the reach of every unblessed daughter of Eve when he discovered that surprising article known in fashionable circles as the

MAGNOLIA

The Magnotia Balm is a sure device for creating a pure and blooming complexion.

It concents all natural blemishes in the most supprising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, eruptions, reduces, blotches, freckles, and tan with magical power. It drives away all evidences of fatigue and ex-

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, retund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 30 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Balm removes all blemishes and one-ceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is as harmless as water, it is to life-like in its affects that the closest observer cannot delect its use.

Ladies who want to make themselves attractive can make an absolute certainty of it by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and we know of so other way. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drag store.

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, III.

It is well known Dr. James for the past 30 years has steed at the head of the preferrion in the treatment of all special and chronic diseases that require immediate attantion. A head at the million, explaining who should heary? I Why set I Only counts to prepay youtage. Call or write; Dr. James has experiently the most delicate attention, home and heard accommodated towards of the country of the most delicate attention, home and heard accommodated. Oursuitation free. Office hours 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., Sunday, 18-15. Dr., James is 60 years of age. KNOW A new Medical Treatise, "The SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESENTATION," a book for er-Presentation, Price St, sent by mail. It contains afty original processing the same of which is worth ten times the

The second of the contains afty original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Media awarded the author by the National Wedical Association. The Boston Hersial age: "The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Paysilogy ever published," The London Lancet says; "No serson should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble hearfactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receive of 8 cents for postage.

The author can be consulted.

Address DR. W. H. PARKEI,
No. 4 Bultneh street, Boston, THYSELF No PAY Dr. Kean,

173 South Clark-st.. Chienge. It personally or by mail, free of charge, on all persons, or special diseases. Dr.J. Kean is the specian in the city who warrants cures or no pay. PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy cure of Nervous Deblity, want of mergy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy attend-nts. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address N. AQUES & Co., 130 West Statusta, Cincinnati, Only EDUCAT

THE HIGH The closing exercises year were remarkably q Commencement, which feature and attracted pensed with, so far as and much expense was The exercises at the C

few and simple. They we class-rooms at noon, Pro were presented by Mr. dent of the Board of Ed Mr. Sultivan alluded to of Chicago, which, he si with that of any other ranked high. School at istered during the year The machinery had satisfactorily. The put idea—of the magnitity tha Board, the Superintend There were in use at orn buildings, in which 803 rolls over 45,000 children ute to the teachers, sa charged their duties, ments, in a faithful and some further remarks, served praise for Mr. ants, Mr. Sullivan pres the following gradus Mary E. Baker. Cora A. Mary Bande, Ada B. Stanley P. Black, Ell Busby, Emma M. Butzo W. De Groodt, Robert I Minute A. Fair, Loleta Sarah A. Foss, Helen I Henry H. Geselbracht, D. Hanchette, Katte A. tigan, Emma A. Isham Kavanagh, Edwin B. Mary E. Marshall, R. Mary D. Seavey, J. Skiener, Helen Smeet Daisy Stewart, John Sweet, Annie M. Tilt. M. Toner, Addie M. V. burz, Henry B. Wilson Inspector English in presented the prizes a est scholarship, Miss James Ward scholarship, Miss James Ward scholarship, worth of the highest classical a ver received the prize a red off the honors.

ried off the honors.

NORTH-DIVISI

The names of the m
class of the North-Di
follows: Fred P. Am
ham L. Bush, William
hons, Michael E. Hall
John Langan, G. T. Si
Jennie Anderson, Em
clay, Annie E. Bectin,
Bond, Belle Booth, Le
bill, Rosalie Bross, J
Rush, Maggie A. Coo
honogan, Fannie Donegan, Fannie Fuller, Mabei W. Gill, Annie C. bel, Sarah E. Carrie Hennessey, S. Carrie Hennessey, A. Heunermann, Je Hicgids, Sarah B. Je Laughney, Fannie E. Annie T. McGeary, Miller, Nellie T. Mc Ella Murphy, Melid Mahoney, Marjon H. son, Ellen O'Conno Phelps, Laura E. Lavinia E. Ritter, An Smith, Ella T. Tayl Winton.

T. D. McChesney, J.
ers, George P. Porte
Louis Rich, G. I. Sn
Ware, W. A. Willia
A. Aloee, Mary R. I
hannah Bartky, Bl
Boggs, Minnie Bonß
Claney, Clara L. Ch
Crotly, Cora Christi
ine Danforth, Lu
Erwin, Anna H.
er, Emma Fried
Jennie Goldman, Ju
ning, Nellie Harnet
G. Hayward, Louis
Allee C. Holland,
Hutchinson, Marg
Kellogg, Jessie Kol
Loewenstein, Han
rison, Emma Maa
Elizabeth Munster,
A. Nichols, Anna M
Cora B. Pierce, An
Katy Rova, Agnes
M. Sawtelle, Alice I
Eilen Swartley, M
Cora A. Thayer, C
Williams, Emma A
Florence Wishard,
er, Carrie P. Walk
Following are

Following are
Jones School—Eo
School—Catherine
lard; Kinzie School
lin School—Char
Washington Schoo
Gunderson; Mose
Minnie Goodma
School—Belle S.
Florence E. Hon
Hartwell, Isaac
Travilla K. Har
School—Mollie H
Emma Mutschi
—Louisa E. H—Eilzabeth M
wald; Skinner S.
A. Port; Haven
Mirlam Knight; Meckel, Florence
Mary E. Kellv;
Hayes School—Aue
Carpenter School—Che
Carpenter School—Alexandrine G
vey, Maggie D
Albro; Wicker P
The total nu
high schools fron

HARV Special Co Sweet spring A box where This verse of presses what t of Cambridge, plenty; for in seen under h aspect, and Na son.

The old elms of green, althou poem as contrib Harvard," have morseless hand cally, with thei passer-by, who refreshment u enough remain their old-time f their old time is glory and historist he free und command of it tree has been fact, which, un a grays leve into the collect the Father of h. The collect with its many rangies, and the numbered. So which might to

DRY GOODS. ORE. June 28.—Business continues quiet in il departments; woolen goods moving slowly, intively small lots; Kentucky Jeans in moderat; cotton goods quiet and steady; grain bags amand and scarce; prints dult in first hands; drawers more active; foreign goods quiet.

TURPENTINE.

CRANKY BILL EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
COUNTY JAIL, June 28.—In answer to a padent you say that my fellow-prisoners "Cranky Bill." I beg leave to say the "Cranky Bill." I beg leave to say that not call me by any such name, and er, I wish to say that I had been the or of that name before I got into my quarters. If the kind and obliging in who furnished THE TRIBUNE with the who furnished The Tribunz with the information that my fellow-prisoners me "Cranky" had taken a look at the n the office of this place he would have that I am booked as Cranky Bill. he benefit of all who desire to know why ne this name as a nom do plume. I begoes at that all poets are more or less crary, to the contrary.

sample of my lunacy I send the follows, hoping you will publish them. It is troduction to my poem entitled "The lang," which will soon be ready for public I am yours, Cranky Bill, Cell Si.

THE PRESS GANG.

TRE PRESS GANG.

The tree the screaming of the sea guil ingles with the ocean's roar.

There the Kentish coast looks barren

I tag native grandeur wild—

I the stative grandeur wild—

I the stativ

to be user's habitation.

To trumpery is decked.

It gabled roof and chimney broad

speak comfort and good cheer,—

ern reminders of the past

d-fashioned days so dear.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

CONTGINAL ?

OR, THE

retofa Fair Face.

m of Interest to Every Lady who

unately not one woman in a hundred, sub-the whims of an American climate possess-nsis and starting point of real beauty—a clear complexion.

asture has thus denied, art must be called be done; it is done daily. Prof. W. E. aced beauty within the reach of every unaughter of Eve when he discovered that article known in fashionable circles as the of beauty, and called

NOLIA BALM is a sure device for creating blooming complexion. is all natural blemishes in the most sur-effective manner. ves all roughness, eruptions, redness, sekles, and tan with magical power.

the plainest face beautiful.

the complexion a dazzling purity and neck, face, and arms appear graceful, plump.

a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than I, and changes the rustic maiden into a try belle.

clid Balm removes all blemishes and contraback to beauty; and, while it is as water, it is no life-file in its affects that server comme delect its use.

to want to make themselves attractive

Server commendatelect its use.
So want to make themselves attractive
an absolute certainty of it by using
sonotas Baim, and we know of no other
the cheapest preparation in the world,
shaidawd, and may be had at any drug

MISCELLANEOUS. JAMES. VATE DISPENSARY.

shington St., Chicago, III.

A new Medical Treatise, "THE SOIRNOR OF LIFE, ON SELF-PRESERVATION," a book for every mail. It contains fity original of the region which is worth too times the old. Got which is worth too times the old. Got of the region of t

Dr. Kean

CRIPTION FREE. y cure of Nervous Deblity, want of id the whole train of gloomy attend-gist has the ingredients. Address Dr. 130 West historate. Cincinnati, Ohio

EDUCATIONAL.

THE HIGH-SCHOOLS. The closing exercises in the city schools this year were remarkably quiet. The High-School Commencement, which has always been such a feature and attracted such crowds, was dispensed with, so far as display was concerned, and much expense was thereby saved. HIGH-SCHOOL

The exercises at the Central High-School were The exercises at the central High-School were few and simple. They were held in one of the class-rooms at noon, Prof. Howland presiding. There was no display of any kind. The diplomas were presented by Mr. W. K. Sullivan, President of the Board of Education. In his remarks Mr. Sullivan alluded to the public-school system. of Chicago, which, he said, compared favorably of Chicago, which he city in the Union. It ranked high. School affairs had been administered during the year with care and economy. The machinery had worked, smoothly and saliafactorily. The public generally had no idea of the magnitude of the system or of the responsibility that rested upon the School Board, the Superintendents, and the teachers. There were in use at present seventy-two school buildings, in which So3 teachers have on their rolls over 45,000 children. He paid a high tribute to the teachers, saying that they had discharged their duties, in spite of discouragements, in a faithful and efficient manner. After some further remarks, including a word of deserved praise for Mr. Howland and his assistants, Mr. Sullivan presented the diplomas to the following graduates: Sadie American, Mary E. Baker, Cora A. Banks. Etta J. Barker, Kary Bande, Ada Benson, Arthur D. Bevan, Stanley P. Black, Ella W. Brown, Annie P. Busby, Emma M. Butzow, Hattie L. Clark, Harry W. De Groodt, Robert Dobson, Louise V. Dreier, Minule A. Fair, Loleta Ferris, Amelia M. Fisk, Sarah A. Foss, Helen Freiberger, Nellie Friend, Henry H. Geselbracht, Otto J. Haberer, Charles D. Hanchette, Katie A. Harris, Thomas L. Hartigan, Emma A. Isham, Annie W. Jones, Charles Kavanagh, Edwin B. King, Lillie F. Krigger, Mary E. Marshall, Rudolph Matz, Hstile E. Mead, Laura Mr. Millerd, Agnes M. Newell. Narioh E. Noble, Hewson L. Peeke, O. Edward Santer, Charles P. Sawyer, Clara Schlesinger, Harry D. Seavey, John Shillestad, John B. Skinner, Helen Smeeth, Carroll H. Stampofski, Daisy Stewart, John B. Strasburger, Annie Sweet, Annie M. Tilton, Ella E. Toner, Hattle M. Toner, Addie M. Vaughau, Marie P. Werneburg, Henry B. Wilson, Henry R. Bogg, William L. Bush, William Elmendorf, John M. Gibbons, Michael E. Halley, Harry R. Hamilton, John Langau, G. T. Spilman, George F. Tainter, Jennie Anderson, Elmma Baer, Elvira M. Barrieday, Annie E. Bectin, Grace Beryson, Mary A. Bond, Belle Booth, Louisa Borne, Sarah Breckbill, Rosaile Bross, Nattie G. Buck, Bella with that of any other city in the Union. It ranked high. School affairs had been adminstered during the year with care and economy.

Winton.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary was awarded to Miss Belle Winter, and Tennyson's poems omas and prizes were given by H. H. Bel-Principal of the school.

Chairman of the High-School Committee. The Highomas and prizes were given by H. H. Belied, Principal of the school.

The Commencement exercises of this school were held Thursday afternoon. Impector Annold presented the diplomas.

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Action of Pollowing are the Immediate of Pollowing are the Pollowing and the Immediate of Pollowing and the Immediate of Pollowing are the Pollowing and the Immediate of Pollowing are the Pollowing and the Immediate of Pollowing and Immediate of P

er, Carrie P. Walker.

Following are the Foster Medal awards:
Jones School—Edward Scanlan; Scammon
School—Catherine E. McMahon, Charles A. Collard; Kinzle School—Emily Julia Butz; Franklin School—Charles Hild, Annie T. Mende;
Washington School—Effic Christenson, Vaiborg
Gunderson; Mosely School—Louise Mecker,
Minnie Goodman, Eugenie Hegan; Brown
School—Belle S. Jennings, Lina Greenebaum,
Florence E. Homer, Emma D. Mann, Carrie
Hartwell, Isaac Rothschild; Foster School—
Travilia K. Harlan, Maggie Adams; Ogden
School—Mollie Herbst, Katherine D. Kreigh,
Emma Mutschiechner; Newberry School
—Elizabeth Mesick, Mary E. Oswald; Skinner School—Mamie Leonard, Clara
A. Port; Haven School—Grace E. Merrill,
Mirlam Knight; Cottage Grove School—Minnie
Meckel, Florence Brayton; Holden School—
Mary E. Kellv; Dore School—Lizzie Beattie;
Hayes School—Almina M. Hayes, Sarah Colby;
Clarke School—Christian Justice; Douglas
School—Sadie N. Morse, Ella F. Simonds; Lincoln School—Lucy D. Halsted, Nellie L. Bacon;
Carpenter School—Julius A. Haze; Burr School
—Alexandrine George; King School—Ida Harvey, Maggie Delprat; Lawndale School—Ollie
Albro; Wicker Park—Emma Hendrick.
The total number admitted to the various
high schools from the grammar schools was 823.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 22. Sweet spring, full of sweet days and roses, A box where sweets compacted lie.

This verse of George Herbert's very well expresses what that portion of spring comprised within the month of June is to the quiet town of Cambridge,—days of gavety and roses in plenty; for in that month Cambridge is to be seen under her loveliest and most attractive aspect, and Nature puts forth all her arts to clothe her with beauty for this, her festive sea-

The old elms have donned their summer garb of green, although aiss! several of these ancient trees, so often mentioned in college-oration and poem as contributing to the "classic shades of Harvard," have at last succumbed to the re-morseless hand of time. These appeal pathetimorseless hand of time. Indee appeal batterically, with their bare and leafless boughs, to the passer-by, who may often have found fest and refreshment under their branches. However, enough remain untouched by decay to preserve their old-time fame. First among the elms in

their cid-time fame. First among the elms in glory and historic association, if not in beauty, is the tree under which Washington first took command of the American army. Under this tree has been placed a tablet recording this fact, which, unfortunately, so much resembles a grayestone as frequently to delude the tourist into the tellet that here lie buried the bones of the Father of his Country.

The college-yard looks green and pleasant with its many grass-plats and shaded quadrangles, and the gradens binsh with roses unnumbered. So much for the natural beauties which might tempt the stranger to visit Cambridge in this lovely month of June.

Into these short four weeks, too, is condensed the greater part of the gayeties and dissipation of the whole year; for in winter—in spite of its large proportion of collegians—Cambridge is not what can, by any means, be called a gay city. Money among the Cantabrigians is seldom a drug in the market, and what large private parties are given are generally reserved.

for this season. The regularly-recurring series of four Senior "Assemblies" usually constitute the only large parties of the winter; but, this year, two other sets of "Sociables" have been organized, so that the young ladles have by no means suffered for chances to indulge in a dance.

by no means suffered for chances to indulge in a dance.

In June frequent garden-parties are given; and now, too, take blace pienies and boating-parties, concerts riven by the Harvard Glee Club and Pierian Sodality, Boylston Prize Exhibitions, etc., etc.,—all these festivities culminating in the grand event of the month,—Class-Day. The 21st this year was as warm and summer-like as could be desired by the most fastidious, and Nature seemed anxious to countenance by her smiles the revival of the time-honored customs and ceremonies which last year were omitted for the first, and let us hope for the last, time for many years. Perhaps my readers will remember that the innovation last year was caused by dissensions among the class of '77. The class of '78 has made a strong effort to bring tack the customs so long honored by their predecessors; and they must now feel rewarded as the Class-Day of '78 is pronounced on all sides to have been the most brilliant that Harvard has ever celebrated.

The exercises in the Theatrum were incomplete in one respect, as, owing to the sad death of the Class-Dect, the customary poem was

on all sides to have been the most brilliant that Harvard has ever celebrated.

The exercises in the Theatram were incomplete in one respect, as, owing to the sad death of the Class-Poet, the customary poem was omitted; but, in soite of this, the exercises were of a very interesting character, and the Ivy Oration, by Mr. W. K. Blodgett, especially, called forth great applause and laughter by its witty and spt allusions.

The "spreads" were many in number, and the rooms presented a very brilliant appearance with their bountifully-spread tables, beautiful floral decorations, and throngs of elegantity-attired ladies, whose many-colored dresses gave sparkle and color to the scene.

The large college societies all entertained at their rooms,—the "Hasty-Pudding," "Pl-Eta," "Cygnet," and many other clubs giving hand-some "spreads," or "teas."

One of the largest of the spreads, and the most perfect in all its appointments was that given in old Massachusetts. Here the upper hall was devoted to refreshments, and young ladies were to be seen reposing blissfully on the wide, old-fashloned window-seats, fanned by the gentle breezes, or, lacking these, by their attendant swains, and partaking of ice-cream and strawberries with keen zest. A vision of luxury, indeed, to one entering the hall, heated by the not noonday sun. In the lower hall dancing was going on, and here the floor was crowded with undulating figures, in spite of the heat and the counter-attractions above, which I have described.

Memorial Hall was also open for dancing, during the afternoon, to those fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission; and here, owing to the larger space, there was much greater comfort, and loss frequent collision among the dancers. From the gallery at the end of the great dining-hall the scene was a very pretty one. The light feil, through the richly-stained windows, in lantastic patches and figures upon the floor, and upon the constantly-changing figures in a kaleidoscope. From the walls looked down upon this festive scene, and

observance of Harvard Class-Day since they lived and moved within the classic shades of the old college.

At about 5 o'clock a steady stream of people commenced to move toward the old tree around which so many graduating classes have stood together,—together for the last time; and here feelings of sadness must be mingled with the joy and hilarity of the occasion. Here, hand in hand, and heart to heart, they sing their classone, and then, at a given signal, a rush is made for the tree, and a scene of the wildest confusion and excitement follows, each striving to obtain a trophy from the bright garland of flowers which is wreathed about the gray trunk of the old elm. When the last blossoom has disappeared, a general emoracing and shaking of hands ensues, and much true affection is shown by these farewell demonstrations, in spite of the somewhat rough appearance which they present to the spectator.

Immediately after the exercises around the tree came the "teas," chief among which was that given by the "Hasty-Pudding," at the new club-rooms near Jarvis Field; and hither flocked all those fortunate enough to have invitations,—tempted not only by the bouctiful repast soon to be found there, but also by a desire to visit the mysterious precincts of the club, usually so jealously concealed from the public eye.

But I must hasten on to the evening. By 6 o'clock the yard was ropod in, and after this no one without a ticket was allowed to enter. During the remainder of the evening, the yard, Memorial Hall, and the President's reception divided popular favor.

As soon as the darkness fell, the groundswere the second to the club, as a soon as the darkness fell, the groundswere the class of the club particle has earned the proper discounds were the class of the club particle as a strengt the particle as a strengt the particle and the productions.

Memorial Hall was also densely crowded in the evening, and dancing was rendered an exceedingly doubtful pleasure. Dignified Seniors, in the regulation dress-coats and white ties, were to be seen wildly endeavoring to navigate their fair partners safely through the mazy dance. In spite of all care, however, collisions were frequent, and sad havoc was made among the gay robes of the waltzers, who were soon glad to seek refuge and coolness among the fairy-like scenes of the yard, only to be replaced by other aspirants for the discomfort of the dance. At 11 o'clock the hall was nearly empty, the yard was rapidly becoming deserted, the lanterns were extinguished, and the festivities of the Class-Day of '78 were at an end. And what remains? With the young ladies, pleasant memories of the day, mingled with sad thoughts of torn flounces and ruined dresses; and with the members of the Senior Class—But we will not attempt to analyze the complicated sensations of a college-graduate at the close of this day of mingled joy and sadness. Whatever else he may have felt, however, each member of the class of '78 must have been satisfied with the great success of his Class-Day.

COOK COUNTY NORMAL. The Commencement exercises of the Cook County Normal School took place yesterday af-ternoon in Normal Hall. A large gathering of the friends of the school from the city and Enthe friends of the school from the city and Englewood filed the hall. The following is the programme: Salutatory, Amelia L. Shock: essay, "Belis and Legends of Bells," Mirabella S. Stodder; essay, "Gates of Glass," Hattie B. Canfield; reading, "Mona's Waters," Nellie G. Loomis; essay, "Stones and Stumps," Emma J. Heath; reading, "That Elevator," Nettle F. Baker; duct, Katie E. Quine, Ernestine Witkowsky; class history, Grace E. Wellington; valedictory, Olive R. Mason; class song—words by Della R. Burt, music by Katie A. Quine; presentation of diplomas by the Principal, Prof. Larimore; presentation of certificates by County-Superintendent Albert G. Lane; presentation of prize scholarships.

Larimore; presentation of certificates by County-Superintendent Albert G. Lane; presentation of prize scholarships.

The following are the names of the graduating class of '78: May Andrews, Maggie S. Bell, Kittle Brennan, Cora Brown, Julia A. Crowe, Fannie Goldstein, Florence P. Hazard, Emma Herzog, Lizzie Justi, Helen C. Ledden, Nellie G. Loomis, Eva A. McCrea, Fanny Michels, Louise E. Morehouse, Hannah E. Page, Maggie A. Powers, Katie A. Quine, Ida L. Roeder, Julia Rosenthal, Julia M. Sheridan, Amelia S. Shock, Mary E. Troyer, Katie Walsh, Grace E. Weilington, Emma C. Whitley, Nettie B. Wood, Fannie L. Wright, Ernestine Witkowsky, Nettie F. Baker, Nettie C. Brandt, Della R. Burt, Grace Howland, Lizzie A. Ravmond, Mirabelle S. Stodder, Kate E. Gtbbons, Ella McClaughry, Maggie E. McDonald, Anna McKillop, Hattle B. Canfield, Rose J. Carroll, Mary A. Parlbrick, Olive R. Masou, Emma J. Heatb.

The scholars of the Notmal several days agodrew up and presented to Prof. Larimore a set of resolutious very complimentary to himself and the school.

KENOSHA, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., June 28.—The graduating xercises of the Kenosha High-School came off this evening at the M. E. Church. The seating capacity of the church was crowded to the utmost, while the hall was crowded with spectators who were unable to gain admittance. The graduating class for 1878 was composed of eight young ladies. Their essays were well rendered and well received by the audience. The music was fine.

BELOIT.

Special Dispute to The Tribunt.

BELOIT, Wis., June 28.—Beloit High School graduated a class of fifteen to-day. A great audience assembled in the Presbyterian Church. to listen to the closing exercises. Carrie M. Buckeridge delivered the valedictory, Rosetta C. Ritcher the German salutatory, Isanc Booth

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878-TWELVE PAGES tion, Robart Smith, Isaac Booth, and David Throne, orations, and essays were read by Helen M. Jackson, Helen M. Harrington, Ella H. Frost, Nettle M. Hendley, Addie M. Howard, Ellen J. Linderman, Annie C. Olds, Nellie E. Persels. Anna G. Mosher, Mary M. Redfield, and Rosetta C. Ritcher. All the exercises were exceedingly creditable, giving renewed evidence of the effective work being done by our schools under Prof. Beach's management.

CORNELL COLLEGE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Mr. Vernon, Ia., June 27.—This is Commencement-Day for Cornell College; and it has passed off satisfactorily to all of the immens throng that attended, and to all con-nected with the college. Degrees of different grades were conferred on sixteen, different grades were conferred on sixteen, besides three or four who received honorary degrees. Commencement-Week has been a busy week here. Every day and evening we have had oratious, lectures, and addresses,—some of them of great merit. Bishop Andrews delivered the Baccalaureate Sermon, on Sunday morning, to a large concourse, and it was a very fine effort.

ADRIAN, MICH. ADRIAN, Mich., June 28.—The class of 1878 of he Adrian High-School, ten in number, held their graduating exercises at the Opera-House this afternoon. An immense audience crowded the edifice, and the programme was creditably

ENGLEWOOD ALUMNI. The fourth annual reunion of the Englewood at the High-School Hall. A large audie gathered to witness the exercises, which were of a very interesting character.

MARINE NEWS.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, June 28. -No charters reported; coal reights nominally unchanged; we quote 30c to freights nominally unch Chicago and Milwaukee. Clearances for twenty-four hours ending 8 p. m. Clearances for twenty-four hours ending 8 p.m.: Props Delaware, merchandise; Starracca, merchandise; Colorado and Philadelphia, merchandise, Chicago; Idaho, merchandise, Duluth; schr Monitor, merchandise; Milwaukee and Watertown, Chicago; G. W. Adams, Toiedo; S. A. Conklin, Detroit.

Chicago; G. W. Adams, Toiedo; S. A. Conklin, Detroit.

Vessels passing Port Colborne lock in twenty-four hours ending at 6p. m., 27th: Westward—Prop Champlain, Ogdensburg to Chicago; barks Erie Belle, Kingston to Kincardine; Holivia, Kingston to Toledo: Lady Dufferin, Welland to Black River; G. M. Neelon, Kingston to Toledo; schra West Wind and E. H. Rutherford, Toronto to Cleveland; Denmark, Kingston to Toledo; schwarz Lydia, St. Catherines to Kingsville.

Eastward—Props Mains and Nashna, Chicago to Ogdensburg; barks Oliver Mowatt, Black River to Brockville; J. R. Benson and Van Straubenzie, Sheboygan to Kingston; brig H. Raney, Toledo to Kingsvion; burge O. J. Hale, Chicago to Ogdensburg; schr Oriental, Sault Sie. Marle to Kingston; Starling, Annie Mulvey, and Gerrit Smith, Black River to Toronto; Victor, Cleveland to Toronto.

PORT HURON. Port Hunox, Mich., June 28.—Down—Prop Missouri and barges, P. Chamberlain and consort Valcan and raft; schrs W. S. Crosthwaite, Florida Up-Props St. Louis, St. Joseph, E. B. Hale and consort, N. Mills and barges, Plymouth and and consort, N. Mills and barges, Plymouth and barges, Argyle and consort, D. F. Rose and barges, Olean and barges, Cuyahoga and barges, Fletcher and consort, Metamora and barges; schrs Alva Bradiey, Fayette Brown, Escanaba, Thomas Quayle, Sligo, John O'Neal.

Wind—South, gentle; weather fine.
Pour Hunon, June 28—10 p. m.—Passed up—Prop Ontario; schrs North Cape. Lafrineer, Oliver Mitchell, Guiding Star, Golden Rule, W. B. Phelps, John Wesley.

Down—Props Japan, Mayflower, Fountain City, Georgian, V. Swain with Maxwell, Orphan Boy, William B. Ogden, Glasgow and barges, H. Howard and barges, Niagars and raft; schrs David Vance, Fleetwing.

Wind Southwest, gentle; weather fine.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEFORT. Ill., June 28.—Arrived—Prop King Bros., Kankakee Feeder, 1,400 bu corn. 1,200 bu cats; Atlantic, Kankakee Feeder, 5,000

that there are are pienty of seamen who are willing to ship at \$1.25 per day, but are afraid so to do because of the threats of Union seamen. An owner informed The Tribune marine reporter yesterday that fully fifty non-Union and Union men had offered to ship at \$1.25 on board of a vessei that required a crew lately, and several were engaged at that figure. Union sailors contradict these reports, and in every instance state that \$1.50 has been paid when Union men have shipped.

LAKE FREIGHTS. Freights were dull yesterday at 11/2c for corn by sail to Buffalo, about 6c by the all-water route, and 814c by lake and rail to New York. Charter were made for 57,000 bu corn and 30,000 bu oats Probably considerable room was engaged for the early part of next week. The schr Accontias was taken for Buffaio at 1½c, and the h. F. Charch for corn to Ogdensburg. In the afternoon the stmr San Jacinto, corn to Collingwood, and the G. L. Wrenn to go to Milwaukee for 15,000 ou wheat.

CLEVELAND. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., June 28. - No change in rates of freight in coal and iron ore. The following charters were reported: Schr Delaware, ore, Es-canaba to Cleveland, p. t.; schre George Sherman and Brightie, coal, Cleveland to Lake Supertor.
and ore back to Lake Erle ports; stmr Coffinberry
and schrs L. C. Woodruff and Buckeye State, ore,
Marquette to Lake Erle ports; steam-barges Huriburt and Northerner chartered for coal, Cleveland
to Chicago, at 35c free.

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 28,—Arrived—Schre Pride of America, Exile. Cleared—Schrs T. C. Butts, D. K. Clint, David Wagstaff, Exite. Wind-South. MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Milwauker, June 28.—Grain freights dall and nominal at 1½ for wheat to Buffalo; charters to Buffalo, schr Angus Smith, 37,000 bu wheat, on New York through rate.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Eniz, Pa., June 28.—Departures—Prop Wins-low, Duluth; prop Delaware, Chicago; schr Mary, Port Colborne.

NAVIGATION NOTES

The tug Hackley laid up yesterday for repairs. The excursion steamers were well patronized The tug Ingram has entered on duty again, after The tug Ingram has entered on duty again, after receiving some general repairs.

The propeller lines are said to be doing a better business this season than last. The liberal shipments of West-bound freight have added largely to their trade.

Some of the tugs go out on the lake a long way for tows, and, if the distance is stretched much further, before the season is over they will take vessels at the Straits. The Protection came in with three schooners yesterday, the Wood with two, and the Rebel with two.

ELSEWHERE:

The steam yacht Nellie Bampton is out again, having been repaired at Detroit.

The cargo on the sehr Atlantic, ashore near Glen Haven, is being transferred to highters.

The steam fishing-smack George R. Green is to be converted into a full-fledged tug, at Milwanker.

kee.
The scow Sandy Morgan has been got off the beach at St. Joseph and towed upon the middle ground in the harbor.
The schr G. G. Cooper passed Detroit Thursday, en route to Europe with a cargo of deals. Capt. William Higgie, her owner, is on board of her.

excavated to open the cut of the Stargeon Bay Canal through from Green Bay to Lake Michigan. The new prop Delaware arrived at Buffalo Wednesday with 60,000 but of wheat and 600 orla He Pails to Keep His Mouth Shut.

The new prop Delaware, arrived at Buffalo Wednesday with 60,000 but of wheat and 600 orls of flour and sundries. She experienced rough weather down, and passed through it safely.

The small and old sohr heden, Capt. George Doak, water-logged and capsized off Shebovgan Wednesday. She nad a cargo of lumber on board. Her owner, John Saveland, has gone to see what can be done toward rescuing the vessel.

Capt. Carson, commanding the revenue star Manhattan at Osweyo, has been directed to act as inspector of life stations for Lake Ontario, the Eigent Life-Saving District in addition to his present duties.

Congress having voted an appropriation of \$100,000 for the Cleveland breakwater, Capt. Adams, the United States Engineer in charge of the work, will soon invite proposals for a new contract under that appropriation.

Capt. William T. Casgrain, Chief Engineer of the Sturgeon Bay Canal, and Capt. Miller, U. S. N., light-house inspector, have completed an examination in reference to the location of the new light-houses which are to be established in connection with the Sturgeon Bay Canal.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and the actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hours, ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ending at 10 o'clock last night;
ARRYALA.

Prop William Crippen, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Stor Chicago, Maridowe, sundries, Rush street.
Stor Corona. St. loc, sundries, Rosh street.
Stor Corona. St. loc, sundries, Rosh street.
The coronal street in the Schr B. A. Hish, Mankegon, lumber, Sould Hastestreel.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber, Gas-House Silp,
Schr Mystic, Manistee, lumber, Twenty-second-st,
Schr Rosa Belle, Muskecon, lember, Rush street.
Schr Kosa Belle, Muskecon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr M. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Stmr Alpena, Manistee, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Graham Bros., Green Bay, stone, N. S. Gas-

Star Alpena, Manistee, sundries, Rush street, Schr Graham Bros., Green Bay, stone, M. S. Gas-House.

Schr Grace Murray, Green Bay, posts, Market, Schr Arendal, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Market, Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, immber, Market, Schr Early Bird, Grand Haven, stone, Ogden's Canal, Schr Col. Ellsworth, Muskegon, lumber, C., B. & Q. Schr Mears, Burnalo, coal, South Halsted street, Schr Early Bird, Grand Haven, stone, Ogden's Canal, Schr Col. Ellsworth, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr Geetlia, Muskegon, immber, Market, Schr Geetlia, Muskegon, immber, Market, Schr Geetlia, Muskegon, immber, Stetson Slip, Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Slip, Schr J. B. Pennield, Goosto, lumber, Market, Schr G. A. Ring, Escanaba, ore, Blast, Furnace, Schr C. A. Ring, Escanaba, ore, Blast, Furnace, Schr G. D. Ferruson, light, Schr Topsy, Muskegon, light, Schr Topsy, Muskegon, light, Schr Holm, Muskegon, light, Schr Holm, Muskegon, light, Schr Moosing Bird, Muskegon, light, Schr Moosing Bird, Muskegon, light, Schr Kamedory, Kacine, light, Schr Ells Ellinwood, White Lake, light, Schr Ells Ellinwood, White Lake, light, Schr Goorge L. Wenna, Maulstee, light, Schr Goorge L. Wenna, Maulstee, light, Schr Goorge King, Bay City, light, Schr Ct. L. Young, Bay City, light, Schr C. L. Young, Bay City, light, Schr William Jones, Portage Lake, light.

CANADA.

The Legislative Gag to Be Put on Orange-men, but Not on Catholics—London, Mon-treal, Ottawa, and Toronto News.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
QUEBEC, June 28.—The bill introduced into he Local Legislature by Mr. Taillon, for the suppression of party-processions, which was framed by the Montreal City Corporation, provides that no assemblage of persons shall parade the streets of Montreal, nor march in procession therein, to celebrate any fete, anniversary, or political event attaching to itself religious or other distinction existing between any classes of the subjects of her Majesty, or to other distinction; and none shall carry or display banners, ensigns, or emblems of a nature tending to create animosity between the subjects of her Majesty of different re-ligious belief, or shall be accompanied by any band of music tending to excite feelings of this nature, etc. The last clause enacts that nothing in the present act shall extend to any procession of the clergy or of the faithful of any Church or other communion or religious belief which shall take place in the exercise of public worship, or to celebrate any religious ceremony ordained by any such church, and which shall be taken part in by the priests or ministers of such church,

family, on his death, will receive \$2,000 from the Supreme Lodge. From the number of responses received by the Local Secretary of the Orange Association,

who is arranging for the 19th of July celebration, it is thought there will be nearly 20,000 Orangemen in town on that day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 28.—The City Band, which obtained the chief prizes at the musical jubilee, at which there has been great dissatisfaction, have offered to try conclusions with defeated bands in any city in the Dominion, putting up the \$1,200 won here against a similar amount, with three judges selected from the United States.

who is arranging for the 19th of July celebration,

with three judges selected from the United States.
Judge Belarger's decision, that the judgment formerly obtained against the Oka Indians, depriving them of their property, was through forgery of the Seminary or its agents, has created great astonishment here.
Correspondence has appeared in the papers here expressing dissatisfaction as to the Sixty-fifth Rifles and St. Jean Baptiste Company of Infantry guarding the Sacred Host on the occasion of the rete-Dieu procession.
The Blake Arms act is being rigorously carried into force here.

casion of the Fete-Dieu procession.

The Blake Arms act is being rigorously carried into lorce here.

To-morrow and Monday will be holidays on the Corn Exchange.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BROCKVILLE, June 28.—Hanlan, McKen, and Luther take their daily practice on the river, preparatory to Monday's races. Plaisted, Ten Eyck, Kennedy, and Ellott have also positively entered. Everything bids fair for a grand race, and the people of Brockville are all enthusiastically joining in making this the greatest event of the season. Courtney will be here, but will not enter for the race.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 28.—Canadians appear to think it pretty certain that the fisheries-award of \$5,000,000 will be paid over to the Dominion Government without much further delay; and how to spend the money is being discussed. It is suggested that the money be invested in Canadian Government securities, and the interest appropriated to form a bounty fund for the encouragement of the Gulf and Lowe-Province fisheries, and the preservation and propagation of fish in Canadian fresh-water lakes and rivers.

The Minister of Marine has just issued a return showing the condition of the shipping interests of the Dominion. It appears from the comparative statement in the return that Canada stands fifth in the marine order of the world. The total tonnage of the Empire, including Canada and other colonies, is about 7,677,000 tons. The second in order is the United States, which possesses a tonnage of 5,564,980 tons, exclusive of lake-navigation. Canada possesses 7,362 yessels of all kinds, with an increase of tonnage over the previous year of 49,575. The value of the registered tonnage is about \$39,000,000.

It is believed that Lord Dufferin has finally consented to remain in Canada, at least until after the general elections shall have been held.

onsented to remain in Canada, at least until after the general elections shall have been held. By this means, if any constitutional question should arise before the next Parliament is constituted, the country will have the benefit of his services and advice. The election will be held in the latter part of September, or early in October.

in the latter part of September, or early in October.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Tonosto, June 28.—The County Orange Lodge has rescined their former resolution determining to go to Montreal on the 12th prox., and have decided to hold the usual celebration in this city instead.

In the County Court, a lawyer presented himself to conducta case, clothed in a gray coat and light-colored vest. Judge McKenzie assured the gentleman that his garments were not of a sort that the Court could recognize as belonging to a professional man, and he must dress-himself properly before he would be permitted to proceed with the case. It was embarrasing to the lawyer, but there was no help for it. He left the Court, and returned in a short time clothed in more professional garments.

At a meeting of the City Conneil to-day, the

short time clothed in more professional garments.

At a meeting of the City Council to-day, the Mayor stated that he would take measures to protect the peace of the gity on July 12, but refused to say what form they would take. This is not looked upon as satisfactory. Mr. McEvenne. President of the Irish Catholic Union, stated to-day that there was not the slightest foundation for the rumer that an Irish pienic was to be held in Montreal on the IIth of July. The rumor, he suspects, was started for a malicious purpose. The namual pienic of the Catholic Union will be held on Monday next.

The strike among the printers on the morning papers ended to-day, the Typographical Union

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, June 28.—The Tribune's Paris correspondent has interviewed Gen. Grant. The latter said he thought Don Cameron very clever, not as a writer nor as a speech-maker, but as a convincing talker in a quiet way-off on a sofa. "There are men who make fine speeches," said the General, "but they don't change your comions. Now, Don Cameron talks to you in a reasonable way, according to business principles, and it is a pleasure to fisten to him." He thought Senator Jones, of Nevada, was a man of much force of charac er, although he did not agree with him in his financial views. "He has an original mind." pursued the General. "He does not let any one else do his thinking for him. There was that report of his,—able and new, although not of my way of thinking. Besides, Jones is growing to be a statesman." He spoke of the ability of Thurman as a Democratic leader, and especially of that of Conkling as a Republican leader, in flattering terms.

THE FOURTH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 28.—Preparatio

re making for a more extensive celebration of the Fourth of July here than has occurred for years. Speeches will be delivered by ex-United States Senator Charles E. Stuart and J. C. Burrows, ex-member of Congress, both of this place. Prof. Larue, the American Blondin, will give a tight-rope performance. The Mutuals of Jackson and the Kaiamazoos play in the afternoon a match game of base-ball for the State championship. A varied and extensive pyrotechnic display in the evening will conclude the attractions of the day. Half-fare rates are offered by all the railroads.

ed by all the railroads.

Special Diagnath to The Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., July 28.—Arrangements are completed for the grandest Fourth-of-July celebration ever before attempted in this city. The Hon. J. R. Doolittle will be the orator of the day; W. L. Pease, President; Capt. W. H. Wilcox, Chief Marshal. The American Band of thirty-six pieces will furnish the music for the occasion, and a very large company of Horribles and Antiques will parade. There will be a grand military display, consisting of sham-battles, cavalry-raids, drills, etc., in which the Elgin Guards, Rockford Riffes, and other organizations will participate. zations will participate.

"HARVESTERS."

Social Dispaich to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 28.—Some sixty "harvest ers "-there are no tramps now-came in on the Chicago & Alton Read from Bloomington and intermediate points this afternoon, and transferred themselves to the Chicago & Rock Island Road. They claim to be en route to Iowa, and, so far, they have been as quiet and orderly as could be expected. Mr. David Murphy supplied the party with fresh bread gratis, which was received with cheers. The men boarded a freight train, but were driven off by Sheriff Piepenbrink and other officers. The majority of the gang are still hanging around the depot, but all will probably get away on the night freights. freights.

freights.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—A member of the force received a letter to-day from Terre Haute containing allusions to the bad feeling in that part of the State among the so-called laboring classes. A farmer living in Vermilion County had two of the newly-patented self-binders taken out of his barn and sunk in the Wabash River. Military companies in Terre Haute are guarding their arms night and day, and a powder-house was rifled of its contents one night this week.

A SECRETION THAT CONTAMINATES ITLE
BLOOD.

When the bile is diverted from its proper channels, into the blood, which is always the case in
liver complaints, it ceases to be a healtay secretion, and becomes a poison. Its abnormal presence in the circulation and stomach is indicated by
the suffusion of the skin with a hideous saffron
tinge, by beadaches, vertigo, nausca, pain in the
right side and under the right shoulder blade, by
indigestion, obstruction of the bowels, and other
minor symptoms. Order may be substituted for
this state of chaos, and further bodily evil averted
by using the benedicent, alterative and tonic, HosBlitzers, which, by relaxing the A SECRETION THAT CONTAMINATES THE bette.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

London, June 28.—A Lodge of the Independent Order of Workingmen has been instituted here by the Grand President of Michigan, the Hon. T. J. Crowe, of Detroit. The Lodge is the first instituted in Canada, and starts under most promising circumstances. Each member's family, on his death, will geceive \$2,000 from

POBOUS PLASTERS A CENTENNIAL AWARD

Is valuable to the recipiont and the public, when given to one of many competitors, as showing true merit. The composition of the composition of Benson's Cauchy of the composition of Benson's Caption of Washington of Caption of Benson's Caption of Washington of Benson's Caption of Benson's Caption of Washington of Benson's Caption of Washington of Benson's Caption of Benson's Caption of Washington of Benson's Caption of Benson's Caption of Benson's Caption of Washington of Benson's Caption of Benson's Caption of Benson's Caption of Washington of Benson's Caption o

FURNACES.

eating a Ventilation **Boynton's Furnaces** For Hard or Soft Coal or Wood. 78 Styles and Sizes. 30.000 IN USE. RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., MANUFACTURERS,

TO MANUFACTURERS

84 Lake St., Chicago, Ills.

Office City Workhouse, Cincinnati, June 4, 1878. Cincinnati, June 4, 1878.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon. Tuesday, the 2d day of July, 1878, for the labor of fifty, one hundred, or two hundred male the labor of fifty, one hundred, or two hundred male may be seen, and all information desired, on application at this office. All bids to be accompanied by two good and sufficient sureties (residents of Hamilton County, Ohio). The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids. By order of Directors.

W. L. THOMPSON, Secretary. SEWING MACHINES.

WEED SEWING MACHINES "ARE THE BEST." Ask to see them. or address WEED S. M. CO., N. E. cor. State and Van Buren-sts., Chicago, Ill.

SAFETY STEAM BOILER. Send for Catalogue of the FIRMENICH W. SAFETY STEAM BOILER. Requires no Cleaning of Soot or Ashes, And therefore the most economics J. G. & F. PIRMENICH,

BUFFALO, N. Y.



AMUSEMENTS.

HERSHEY MUSIC HALL THE BE RECEPTIONS TO-DAY. M MIDGETS EVENING, 7 TO 9. ADMISSION, 25 CTS.

WINTER'S LINCOLN PAVILION.

This (Saturday) Evening, June 29, at 8 p. m. sharp, GRAND CONCERT AT THE LINCOLN PAVILION,

Weather permitting, by

GEO. LOESCH'S CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,

Consisting of 30 of Chicago's Best Musiciana.

Admission, 25c. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

This Saturday Matinee at 2, and Eveninh at 8 o'clock, the GREATEST PLAY OF THE CENTURY. A CELEBRATED CASE! With the Original Cast of the Union Square Theatre, N. Y.

Matinee Prices, 25, 50, and 75 cents. HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
I. H. HAVERLY Proprietor and Manage
LAST SATURDAY MATINES AND NIGHT. ADAH RICHMOND

OPERA BOUFFE AND BURLESQUE TROUPS,
Last nights of GIS WILLIAMS. All appearing
in the popular burlesque, KENILWORTH, Or, Ye
Queen, Ye Karl, and Ye Maiden. Matinces Wednesdays
and Saturdays, 2:50. Sunday Night—Extra Performance. Monday—John Dillon and Dramatic Combination.

STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this week, ending June 30. from Clark-st. bridge:

Saturday, June 29—0n the lake at 2:30 p. m.; to Michigan City at 8 p. m., returning Sunday, June 80, at 12:30 p. in.

Brown's Brass and String Band on board. Pare to Waukegan and return, \$1; Michigan City and return, \$1; il others, round trip, 50 cents. McVICKER'S THEATRE.

TIPTH WEEK. FIFTH WEEK of the Great Popular UNCLETOM'S CABIN Scats can be secured six days in advance. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

DEALERS IN GOLD AND U. S. BONDS. Buy and sell on Commission for Cash or on Margin, all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange. Interest allowed on deposits, sub-

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New York.

ject to draft at sight. \$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. The majority of Wall street houses and men are as honest as their neighbors, and many of them have a world wide reputation for soundness and honersty. The old house of Alex. Profelingham a Co. Profers, 2 Wall street, New York, is entitled to absolute confidence. They state that an investment of about \$100 made recently returned over \$1,000 in less than eddays. Send for their circular, free. — Aus York Prisase.

would hold securely. I finally bought one of you "Common Sense Trusses," which in four monshe cured me entirely, having had no occasion to wear it for the past two years. Yours truly, K. WORMLEY.

Manufactured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PAR-KER. Office, 38 State-st., Chicago.

Trusses of all kinds, Supporters. Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, instruments for deform-tities, etc.

The proper adjustment of a Truss is itself an art re-culring both science and skill, only acquired by ex-perience. Manufactory established in 1846. Offices established in Chicago twelve years

EDUCATIONAL. Kenwood School for Young Ladies. Reorganized and to reopen Sept. 19, 1878.

This school, at Kenwood Station, corner Madison-ay, and Forty-eighth-as., on spacious and beautiful grounds, will be open for the reception of hoarding and day pupils as above. It will be under the direction of MRS. PROF. W. C. RICHARDS.
Aided by a full staff of resident and visiting teachers of the highest grade.

[27 Prof. Richards will preside over all the departments of physical science.
Circulars with all details may be had at 71 Randolph and 18 Adams-st., or at the Seminary, where visitors will be courteously received and all information given. June 20, 1878.

ADAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS.
This Academy is insended to fit boys in the best manner for the best American Collegos. Its success in this
design during the six years of its existence under the
late William R. Dimmock, has been graiffying. Its
course is four years, and its tution fee is \$150,00 annually. The next school year begins \$89t. 11, and the
examination for admission will take place the day before, Tuesday, Sept. 10. All applications for admission, for catalogues and other information, to be adireased to William Everett, Ph. D. acting Head
Master, or to J. P. Worden, A. M. Quincy, Mass.
Mr. Worden is in charge of the large Academy Boarding
House, and will receive applications for rooms. The
charge for room and board, including washing, is \$350
annually.

MRS. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY Fonteenth year opens Sept. 8, for young ladies and hildren. Boarding and day achool. Full corps of effi-cient and experienced teachers. Superior building, apparatus, etc. Special attention given to music. Cor. sixteenth and Pine-sta., St. Louis. For extalogue ad-tress MKS. EUGENIA CUTHBERT, Principal. PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. SEND for Illustrated Circular for 1878-78. SUMMER RESORTS.

CATARACT HOUSE, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The location of this favorite House on the bank of the river, with its splendid Parlor overhanging the Rapids, is unsurpassed by any other hotel at the Palis. The ventilation and drainage of the Hose are perfect. The table and second on the perfect of the perfe 21 to \$15, according to length of stay and location whitney, Jerauld & CO.,

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R.I JUNE, 97, 1878.

Transient Price, \$4.00 per day. First-class Elevators and Baths. Applications, Everett House, New York JOHN G. WEAVER 4 SONS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK, Open for the Season from June 15 to October 1. TOMPKINS. GAGE & CO.

PICEON COVE HOUSE, Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, Mass. Open Jupe 1. This is one of the pleasantest houses on the New England Coast. MRS. E. S. ROBINSON & CO. CLOTHES CLEANING.

Your Old CLEANED and REPAIRED of CLEANED and REPAIRED of trailing appoints a process of trailing appoints and Clothes! Claim, 90 Deprison and Clothes! Claim, 90 Deprison and Part of Claim, 90 Deprison and 9 BIRDS Imported CANARIES, Talking Parrots, and other Pency Barla.

RAMEMPER, 127 Clarkest.

Taridermists' Materials.

SAIL BOAD TIME TARLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. OHICAGO & MORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) an

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train having Chicago.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form 64 botel cars west of Chicago.

Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta. CHICAGO, EURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROADS
Depots foot of Lake st., Indians-av., and Sixteenth-st.
and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59 Clarkst., and at depots.

Leave. Arrive.

Mendota & Galesburg Express. 7:35 a.m. 7:30 p.m. Octaws & Streator Express. 7:35 a.m. 7:30 p.m. Rockford & Freeport Express. 10:50 a.m. 7:30 p.m. Dubuque & Siouz City Express. 10:50 a.m. 3:20 p.m. Dubuque & Siouz City Express. 10:50 a.m. 3:20 p.m. December & Siouz City Express. 10:30 a.m. 3:20 p.m. Downer's Grove Accomandation 11:40 a.m. 3:40 p.m. Downer's Grove Accomandation 11:40 a.m. 3:40 p.m. Autora Passenger. 2:15 p.m. 7:55 a.m. Preceport & Dubuque Express. 3:15 p.m. 7:55 a.m. Preceport & Dubuque Express. 4:15 p.m. 40:50 a.m. 40:50 a.m. 40:50 a.m. 40:50 a.m. 40:50 a.m. 40:55 a.m. 10:50 a.m. 40:55 a.m. 10:50 a.m. 40:55 a.m. 40:50 a.m. 40:55 a.m. 40

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison at. Dridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Handolph-st.

Kansas City & Denver Past Ex "12:30 p. m. " 5:33 p. m. Mobile & New Orleans Ex "10:30 p. m. " 7:55 p. m. Mobile & New Orleans Ex " 5:00 a. m. " 7:55 p. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas Peoris, Burlington f Past Ex " 5:00 a. m. " 7:55 p. m. A Kcoku (Express. " 5:00 a. m. " 3:35 p. m. Chicago & Paducah R. ft. Ex " 5:00 p. m. " 3:35 p. m. Jollet & Dwight Accommidat" " 5:00 p. m. " 9:10 a. m. Jollet & Dwight Accommidat" " 5:00 p. m. " 9:10 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-at. and foot of Twenty-secon
Ticket office. 121 Randolph-st.. near Clark. | Leave. | Arrive. | St. Louis Express | 9:30a m. | 6:20 p. m. |
St. Louis Fast Line	50:10p. m.	6:20 p. m.
Cairce New Oriens Ex	9:30a m.	
Cairce Texas Kxpress	9:10p. m.	6:20p. m.
Springfield Express	9:10p. m.	6:20p. m.
Springfield Express	9:10p. m.	6:20p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	9:10p. m.	6:20p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	9:10p. m.	6:20p. m.
Decorate Burlington & Seckut	9:10p. m.	6:20p. m.
Decorate Burlington & Seckut	9:10p. m.	6:20p. m.
Dubuquq & Sioux City Ex.	9:20p. m.	9:25a m.
Oliman Passenger	9:25a m.	9:25a m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-se.

Ticket office, of Clark-st., southest corner of Readolph, Grand Pacing Hotel, and at Palmer House. Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00a. m. 9:55 n. m. Day Express. 9:60 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 40:00 p. m. 10:80a. m. Atlantic Express (daily). 5:515 p. m. 9:600 a. m. 8:643 a. m.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotal. BALTIMORE 4 OHIO.
rains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monros-st. Ticket Offices 83 Clark-st., Paimer House,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. | Arrive. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNAT(& ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) Depot curuer of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side. Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st.

Depart. Arrivo.

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket Onice, 5d Clark-st., Sherman House. Davenport Express.

Davenport Express.

Omaha, Leavenwith & Atch Ex. *10:30 a. m. * 7:55 p. ib.

Omaha, Leavenwith & Atch Ex. *10:30 a. m. * 3:40 p. ib.

Peru Accommodation.

*5:000 p. m. *10:20 a. m.

*10:00 p. m. *20:20 a. m.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

| Leave. | Arfive.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILBOAD.

DEATH to Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Lice, etc. Warrant-ed. Arend's Insect Powder Depot, 179 E. Madison-st.

NERVOUS DEBILITY WEAK NESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by:

winchester's specific Pill, a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and menocessful remedy known. Two to Six Rozes assuming sufficient. For further information, Sor Circulary, Price, 31 per Box; Six Boxes, Symal, securely sealed, with full directions for a reparation only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemista, 36 John St., New York

NEURALCIA

CHAMPS

AND AL CHAMPS

AN

TAMAR INDIEN (Universally propertied by the Faculty).—A Lazalive. Refreshing, as legidacted Fruit Locatage: for the immediate relief as effectual cure of Constipation, Readaches. Elle. Remortholds, etc. Tamar (unlike pits and the sexual puralivas), is carceable to take and never produces from the Offichion, S. Offichion, 37 Haus Rambutsass. Farm. 800

Congressman Edward S. Bragg, of Wis-

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is at the Sherman House. Jose J. Duenaz e Mija and Ramon Boirg y Esposs, Mexico, are at the chief Pacific Hotel. Congressman Thomas F. Tipton, of Bioom-ington, was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday

About 150 editorial excursionists from Indiana, and Burdette, of the Burlington Hawkeys, are at the Palmer House.

A correspondent is informed that the Sub-Treasurer's office is in the Republic Life Building, on LaSaile street, between Madison and Monroe.

Mr. S. W. Burnham, the Chicago astronomer, received the honorary degree of Master of Arts at the Yale College Commencement Thurs-

A resolution to adjourn from Wednesday 11 p. m. until Saturday at 9:30 a. m. was offered n 'Change, and afterward amended to read until londay at 9:30 a. m., and adopted.

The Board of Directors of the Railway imployes' Mutual Beneat Association of the West eld a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Sherman louse, and transacted some routine business. Among the passengers on the Cunard teamer Algeria, which sailed from New York une 28, were the Rev. Edward Sullivan, Frank Gilman, and Conrad Seipp, well known to hicago people.

The West Town Boardwof Equalization ad a quiet time yesterday, and outside of the outine business of assessing there was nothing nusual going on. The Board will probably close a labors to-day.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manaese, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribure Building), was, at 8 a. m., 78 deg.; 10 a. m., 79; 12 m., 80; 3 p. m., 82; 8 p. m., 78. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.14; 8 p. m., 30.12.

Maj. Brisbin, commanding Fort Ellis, Montana, telegraphs that Capt. Browning, who has just returned from the Crow Agency, reports that the story about the killing of four white men by the Crows is not true, and was started by a squad of soldiers to frighten citizens away from the reservation.

The intensest quiet reigned at the North-ide Assessor's office. There were no complaints of any kind. The work of correcting the books ras doing on, and it was announced that although the books would not be ready to be turned over londay, the totals would be made, so that the ommittee on Equalization of the County Board and go to work if they desired.

Gen. Sheridan's headquarters will be

It is reported that the Union Park Con gregational Church is endeavoring to secure either the services of Prof. Swing or Dr. Thomas, if the latter will consent to withdraw from the Methodist faith, which is not likely. Prof. Swing is not in town, but it is said that very liberal propositions will be made to him to come over on the West Side. The Rev. Mr. Vanderveer has ceased to preach, but he will receive his salary to the 31st of August.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an in-quest upon the remains of George Eager at the esidence near the corner of State and Fifty-ninth treets, in Englewood. The jury found that death was caused by apoblezy. An inquest was also teld upon Mrs. F. D. Senior, who in an insane reak jumped from a four-story window of No. 553 North Clark street, and was dashed to pieces in the pavement below.

A subdivision of the Central Committee of A succivision of the Central Committee of the National Greenback Labor party, appointed to meet Mr. Dennis Kenrney, of San Francisco, on his arrival in the city and escort him to his hotel, met yesterday to make the necessary preparations, it being understood that he would arrive during the afternoon. Upon inquiry, however, it was learned that Mr. Kearney would not be in Chicaco until a late hour this evening, and, as the assembly had no other object in meeting than has been stated, it dispersed.

The Executive Committee of the United Trades-Unions met last night at Socialist head-quarters, No. 7 Clark street, and, after disposing of some routine business concerning to-morrow's picnic, listened to speeches by George E. McNeill, a labor movement agitator from Boston, and a man named Gunton, from Fall River, Mass. Kearney, the ruling spirit of Communism in California and adjoining States, is expected in this city to-night. He is announced to speak at the Trades-Tnion picnic at Ogden's Grove to-morrow, Mesgra. Gunton and O'Neill will also speak then and there.

Gunton and O'Neill will also speak then and there.

The Germania Mænnerchor screnaded Sheriff Kern at his residence, No. 1601 Wabash avenue, last evening. The Sheriff was not at home when they arrived, but appeared soon afterward, and made them heartily welcome. The occasion could not pass without a few speeches. The Director of the Mænnerchor, after a few songs, spoke briefly, complimenting the Sheriff, and in the name of the Society expressing a pride that the Germans as a nationality were so creditably represented in the most responsible office in the county. Mr. Kern replied in a few brief remarks, returning thanks for the honor shown him, and for the expressions of confidence and esteem, songs and toasts followed.

Robert Stickney, the baraback rider who

Songs and toasts followed.

Robert Stickney, the bareback rider who was so uncermoniously set adrift with many others of the saw-dust frateraity by the sudden collapse of Stone's circus a few weeks ago, vesterday brought suit against the agent of the Midgets to recover a certain amount of money, and not being satisfied with this, later in the day swore out a writ of attachment against the Midget property. The writ was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Prindiville late in the afternoon, but from its reading he scarcely knew what to do with it. It demanded that he should seize the Midgets, and at once the question of whether they were personal property or human beings flashed through his mind. He retired last evening think-lag the matter over, and tais morning will meet

their agent at the Briggs House and see what can be done.

The saloon-keepers' picnic at Ogden's Grove yesterday was quite an imposing affair in its way, and as most of the participants were Germans, the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed. Although the event was supposed to be under the auspices and patronsye of all the saloon-keepers, it resolved itself at a very early stage of the proceedings into a picnic of the larger-beer saloon-keepers. The attendance was amost exclusively German, it being safe to say that there were not a dozen Irishmen or Americans in the procession, although a considerable number of them visited the Grove during the day in common with others of the classes to whom such events are always attractive. The procession formed at the corner of hisisted and Randoith streets about 10 oclock, but it was after il when a start was made. At the head of the crowd were Sergeant Fox and four mounted policemen, immediately following them being the officers of the Saloon-keepers' Association, also on horseback. Then came a band wagon filled with musicians. After this was a long time of carriages, about fifty in number, occupied by the saloon-keepers and their fapilies. The cavalcade was breught ap by gayly-decorated wagons of the different brewing firms and pop manufacturers. A. Lomax, Frank Falik, V. Blatz, Bartholomae & Roesing, Brand & Co., P. Schoenhoien, Joseph Schitz, Downer & Bemis. Philip Best, F. Puermann, Bartholomae & Leickt, Schmidt & Glade, Fred Sciot, A. Mette & Bros., Arthur Christin, and J. Jerussiem being represented. The procession moved east on Randolph to Desplaines, thence south to Van Buren. east to Clark, north on Clark to Division, and west to Clypourn avenue, and then to the Grove, where the day was spent in the manner customary on such occasions.

The following telegram was sent yesterday in the

AGO. June 27. 1878.—To the High European ass. Review. Germany: With a sincere conviction to Plenipotentiaries of the Presipotentiaries of the Sevent European Powers assembled at Berlin of Pronounce a Just verthe cause of the Sawonia pronounce a Just vertween the Cause of the Sawonia pronounce a Just vertween the Cause of the Sawonia proposer and the Turk. we, the Poles thrown on the bore of America, rounselves also justified in presenting our mofore in Justice and the Cause of Poles in Justing now mader the aparticular and proceedings of the Cause of Poles in Justing now mader the aparticular and proceedings of the Cause of Poles in Justing now mader the aparticular and proceedings of the Cause of Poles in Justing now mader the aparticular and proceedings of the Poles in Justing now mader the aparticular and proceedings of the Poles in Justing now mader the aparticular and proceedings of the Poles in Justing now mader the process of the Poles in Justing now mader the Poles in J o you in the cause of Poland.

oles living now under the guardianable of ave, in many instances, suffered greater and sormous wrongs than did the Slavoniaus under the raic, and we appeal to the great Congress melioration of those dreadful wrongs indicated "ambapy country, reminding you at the same at the partition of Poland was an outrage on the many configuration."

The parameter of the pa

Cassopolis; F. C. Dade, U. S. N.; the Hon. John Crangle, St. Louis; W. B. Pettit, Indianapolis; N. A. THE CITY-HALL.

The cash in the Treasury was lesse The disbursing clerk added \$1,000 to the The license receipts were \$100. The saloon licenses are due Monday, and the aut

The Treasurer's receipts were: Water Office, \$3,453; Collector, \$346; Comptroller, \$427; dividend from estate of Duncan, Sherman & Co., \$1,719; total, \$6,245.

Committee meetings to consider the May-or's nominees are called, as follows: Health and County Relations and Buildings, Monday afternoon Police and Markets, this afternoon. . The Judiciary Committee were to have passed upon some of the Mayor's nominees in the afternoon, but did not, as there was no quorum. Aid. Tuley and Cary adjourned until Monday at

The only building-permits worth mention ing were the following: William Leahy, three story and basement brick store and dwelling. No 284 Sedgwick street; Aulier & Behrens, three story brick store and dwelling, Division street near Larrabee, \$3,300.

The certificates of the death of Sherry and Connelly reached the Register of Vital-Statistics only yesterday. As it was they had to be written for, County-Physician Geiger having perhaps, forgotter that it was necessary to report the fact of the two deaths by hanging.

The School Committee met in the after-noon, and decided to recommend the confirmation of English, Konn, Armstrong, and Brenan as School Inspectors. Allen was laid over, since it was understood that he had withdrawn on account

The second dividend from the estate of The second dividend from the estate of Duncan, Sherman & Co. arrived from New York yesterday, making the total receipts thus far \$4,300, or about 10 per cent of the amount the city had on deposit with the firm at the time of their failure. How much more the estate will yield is not known.

Prof. Barrett will start his electrical light again next week, having, as he believes, discovered a pian for distributing the rays which will make the light of practical value in illuminating the streets. He will first make a test on the Water-Works tower, and subsequently from that on one of the engine-houses.

No extra counsel have been employed since Corporation-Chuasel Bonfield took hold, except Sidney Smith, who was secured for the Gage case. The other lawyers who have recently been on the same side with Mr. Bonfield did not represent the city, but people who had interests at stake, and, to protect those interests, were desirous of defeating the litigation which would imperil them.

Four of the members of the Committee on Four of the members of the Committee on Bridewell sat down in the afternoon, and McNurney, the Chairman, read the names of the persons the Mayor recommends for Inspectors of the House of Correction—C. G. Hammond, Louis Wabl, and John C. Haines. They decided to defer action until this afternoon, in order to allow the other members a cannec to vote, and to post themselves as to the reputations of the nominees.

The annual report of the engineer in The annual report of the engineer in charge of sewers shows that there had been constructed, prior to Jan. 1. 1877, 300. 155 feet of sewers in the South Division, 745, 471 feet in the West Division, and 293, 837 feet in the North Division. In 1877 the additions were; North. 14,000 feet: South, 15,711 feet: and West, 38,895, the cost being \$117.879. This makes now in operation 1, 468, 129, or 278 1-20 miles. The expense attending the cleaning of sewers and catchbasins was \$35,639, and the cost of repairs \$9,778.

A special meeting of the Council was called for last evening, and there were present Ald. Tuley, Sanders, Tuley, Turner, Pheips, Gilbert, Lodding, Cullerton, Riordan, McNaily, Lawler, McNurney, Rawieigh, Ryan, Stauber, Niesen, Janssens, McCaffrey, Daly, and Janss—20. Unfortunately for those who wished to transact business, not more than sixteen memoers could be found at any one time, though there were rumors that plenty more were lying about the foot of the stairs unwilling to come up. On examination of the charter and rules, the Charman decided that, in the absence of an ordinance fixing a penalty, he could not send out after the absentees. Ald. Culletron talked for his own amasement for about an hour, after which Ald. Ryan's motion to adjourn was carried.

THE NORTH SIDE.

The Supervisor of the Town of Lake was nriched yesterday by receiving \$23,000 from the County Collector.

The County Treasurer announces that he Jacob Gross, Clerk of the Circuit Court,

paid \$3,000 over to the County Treasurer yesterday, the same being the surplus earnings of his office the last six months. To-day will end the June term of the Criminal Court, and Judge Moore yesterday gave notice that he would hear all motions. Attorneys will take notice that unless they appear to-day they will lose the opportunity to be heard, as the Judge is determined to close up all the business of the term to-day.

the term to-day.

The County Collector yesterday levied on the effects of Gottsfield & Jarm, No. 38 West Burron street, and J. Kammerer, No. 701 Ashland avenue. The custodian in the last case was resisted, and butteners' knives are said to have been flourished in his face. By the aid of three policemen, bowever, he finally came off victor.

men, however, he finally came off victor.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service will be locked up this afternoon, and the County Treasurer and Court-House contractors have been invited to attend the special seance. The object of the gathering is to discuss ways and means to proceed with the Court-House work,—in other words, to try to hit upon some plan to raise money to pay the contractors. The meeting promises to be full of venom, but it is not imagined that it will amount to much in the end. The plain proposition is, the contractors want money and the county has not it, and cannot get it immediately, to give them. It may be agreed to suspend the work, and this is about all that can be done under the circumstances.

The Grand Jury returned to its labors yes.

The Grand Jury returned to its labors yes The Grand Jury returned to its labors yesterday morning, quarreled awhile, and took up the investigation upon which the last jury spent so much time. This was followed by the hearing of a number of docket cases, and the day's labor was completed in discussing and reviewing all the matters looked into out of the ordinary run. As near as could be gotten at, the result was that Waldron and Pomeroy were indicted, and the other cases were allowed to drop. This means nothing, however, for when they meet this morning they are liable to reconsider all they did yesterday, and bring in a contrary report from that now indicated! One thingreconsider all they did yesterday, and bring in a contrary report from that now indicated. One thing they will report this afternoon, beyond all doubt, is that on their visit to the Insane Asylum Thursday they discovered very foul air issuing from a sewer in connection with the premises. But this is nothing new, but has been talked about for two the interest of the premises. or three years. If the jury suggests a remedy for the stench it will have done one good thing. The jury will be discharged to-day.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING. The spirit tax brought in \$29,955 yester

The Sub-Treasury disbursements amounted to \$30,000 yesterday.
Silver dollars to the amount of \$1,000 were

distributed by the Sub-Treasurer yesterday. New 4 per cent bonds to the amount of \$44,000 were sold by the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Tobacco and cigars yielded \$6,361 yester-day; beer, \$2,506; special tax,\$325; and the bank taxes brought in \$176.

The internal-revenue receipts were very large yesterday, considering the season of the year. They rolled up to \$30,325.

Thomas Owens, who is charged with at-tempting to pass counterfeit half-dollars, was up before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, and held until Monday for further examination. Mr. Justice Harlan informed Assistant District-Attorney Thompson, Mr. Jewett, special counsel, yesterday morning, that he had concluded to take the second-batch whisky cases for decision upon brief. Owing to the pressure of business in court, and the fact that he leaves for the Indiana Circuit Tuesday evening, it was impossible for him to hear any oral argument. No decision in these cases will be rendered until next September. him to hear any oral argument. No decision in these cases will be rendered antil next September.

Collector William Henry Smith was extremely sad yesterday. He was puzzled—he was vexed. And it was all owing to a foreign shipment of butter to Chicago. A Chicago firm some time ago exported several thousand firkins of butter to England. It was duly received there, and proved to be a varied collection of oleomargarine, wagon-grease, see. The sons of proud Albion to whom this sunf was consigned received against the lot as a sample of American butter, and sent back swenty-nine sample firkins to the party that shipped them originally, to show what the stuff is combosed of. A little firkins, when it contains good butter, is a good thing; but when twenty-nine little firkins are sent, and these twenty-nine little firkins ontain 1.903 pounds of the loudest-smelling stuff imaginable, they are not apt to leave one in a happy humor on a very hot day. The worst feature is that the Collector wants \$70.72 for import duty. The beauty of our bonded warehouse system is shown in this. The goods were shipped from New York under bond made by the railroad company to see that the Government receives its dues. The stuff arrived here, a mass of rotten, etniking grease. The Contom laws compel that the goods be sent to warehouse, to be kept until taken out of bond. The consignee refuses to receive the stuff, and here is where the trouble comes in. The butter is in the warehouse, and under the law it will have to stay there for one year cefore it can be sold. Of course, the Government will get its dues, because the bond for it is good, but in a year from now how will that butter be? The Department at Wasnington has been appealed to in the premises. In the meantime Phil Wadsworth talks of calling in the Health Officer to sit on the butter and keep the smell down.

CRIMINAL

Private Detective McCausland was discharged yesterday at Justice Foote's court by a jury. He was charged with disorderly conduct at the Tivoli.

The case of C. M. Clark, the alleged embeazing ticket-seiler of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was before Justice Haines yesterday, partially heard, and postponed.

West Division prisoners: E. A. Connelley, larceny of a coil of rope from John Davis, of No. 21 West Lake street; and John Fisher, caarged with the larceny of a couple of hats from Elizabeth Conerford. John Virgil, a professional bondsman, was held to the Criminal Court resterday in bonds of \$2,000 by Justice Foote, for perjury, com-mitted in swearing that he was the owner of prop-erty which belonged to another.

As anticipated, the Baccigaluppi case of cruelty to a child did not amount to a great deal. The father was held in \$2,00 to keep the peace, and the mother was discharged with the warning that the laws of this State did not permit parents to

A fight, resulting in several smashed heads, took place vesterday afternoon on the river docks, corner of Centre avenue and Twenty-second street, caused by a crowd of non-union lumber-shovers insisting upon unloading the schooner J. G. Keith, despite the protestations of the union men. Sergt. Ryan and squad from the Twelrth Street District attended to the affair.

attended to the affair.

James Connolly, the private watchman who shot and killed Michael O'Grady on the 18th of June, was before Justice Hammill yesterday afternoon. He took a change of venue to Justice Wilson, and there waived examination, and gave \$5,000 bonds for appearance before the Criminal Court. O'Grady's friends feel hurt that he has been called a thief and foot-pad. They say that he was an honest, hard-working young man.

he was an bonest, hard-working young man.

While-the procession was passing along West Harrison street yesterday afternoon, a youth giving the name of Charles Wilson sneaked into the butcher-shop of William Greenwood, No. 139 Harrison street, and was making off with the contents of the money-drawer, amounting to \$11.44, when Mr. Greenwood discovered him. In the settom and compelled him to let him go out. The hue and cry was raised, and Detectives Lansing and Londergan, happening to be in the neighborhood, pursued and cantured the fellow. The money was found in his possession.

J. S. Pesvey. Edward West, and John

J. S. Peevey, Edward West, and John J. S. Peevey, Edward West, and John Hickey are the names given by three young men who entered the Tivoll last evening and raised a row. At first they insisted upon passing through the bookseper's room into a large office that was undergoing repairs. One of them got some paint on his coat, and a row ensued. Special-policeman Douglass interfered, and blows were struck on both sides, but the three young men were lodged at the Armory finally. Some one raised a story to the effect that an effort had been made to rob a large safe that stands in an exposed place, but this seems only a ramor and

AN ADULTEROUS GENERATION.

The subjoined adidavit and complaint speaks for itself. It should be mentioned, however, that it was made before Justice Foote yesterday; that the accused were arrested, and gave bail for appearand July 1 at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp; that Mr. Hopple is a railroad conductor; that Mrs. Hopple, the complainant, is the "lawful wife now living," and that Jane Buck is an attendant at Trinity Church: AN ADULTEROUS GENERATION.

THE WEST PARKS. BOARD MEETING.
An adjourned meeting of the Lipe-Holden-Millard portion of the West Park Board was held at the rooms of the Board, corner of Washington and Halsted streets, yesterday afternoon at o'clock. Commissioner Muas was there in addi-tion to those mentioned, the former presiding. Secretary Millard offered the following com-

Secretary Millard offered the following communication, which was placed on file:

GENTLEMEN: I have to report that, in conformit with a resolution of your honorable Board, passed at and journed regular meeting Saturday, June 22, I have the object of the standay, June 22, I have woodard to appear at this session of the Board to snovause, if any they have, why they offices in your honorable Board should not be declared wasni, on account of their non-attendance for three months has past upof the meetings of the Board, in accordance with Sec. 11 or the original Park act.

Communications I have offered the following, which Commissioner Lipe offered the following, which

was adopted:

WHEREAN, Sundry sums of money have been received from various sources by the Secretary of this Board since March 1 hat: therefore be is resaid be, and he is hereby, suthorized to pay out the money so received in liquidation of bills against this Board which have been approved by the Finance Committee; such bills so paid and receipted for shall be his suddent voucher for all money thus expended.

There was no further business transacted, as Mr. Hodden said 's anorth horse was soon curred.' and

money thus expended.

There was no further business transacted, as Mr. Holden said 'a short horse was soon curried, 'and the so-called Board adjourned.

IN COURT.

The West Park quo warranto case occupied the time of the Criminal Court again yesterday morning, Mr. Bonney set forth that the createntials of a successor to his client (Holden) had not gone through the proper channels—that is, a reference to the Committee on Credentials. To these pleas Messrs. Low and Smita. representing the relator, Mr. Wallace, and the Woodard faction of the Board, demurred that the by-laws which the Committee on Credentials was organized were of no force, and that therefore a reference of credentials was not essential to a valid claim, and further, the relator replied that Mr. Brenock was a legally commissioned appointee to the Board. These pleas constituted the matter before the Court.

Gen. Smith argued that it was absurd to suppose that a minority of three could claim that they as a Board, had the right to say who the other four members of the Board shall be. They were simply creatures of the law, and could not undertake to exercise the powers of dictatorship. Suppose dive of the Commissioners should die, was it possible that the cemaining two could full the vacancies? They could—with the same consistency as Holden is acting under at present—refuse to certify the vacancies? They could—with the same consistency as Holden is acting under at present—refuse to certify the vacancies? They could—with they had not the eviounces of death. They could continue to act thus as iong as if suited their pleasure, and thus excresse the functions of their offices for an indefinite period. This was precisely what the Lipe faction were doing.

Mr. Bonney, in reply, argued that his clients were acting in full compliance with the riphylaws. the functions of their offices for an indefinite period. This was precisely what the Lipe faction were doing.

Mr. Bonney, in reply, argued that his clients were acting in full compliance with their by-laws and the statutes. Mr. Brenock had failed to comply with the by-laws of the Board, which made it compulsory on all appointees to its body to present their credentials to a committee of the Board for examination. The statutes recognized the right of the Board to organize such a committee, and a non-compliance with the by-laws would be as disastrous as a non-compliance with the statutes in which they originated. It was absurd to suppose that the Board had no right to see the certificate of a new appointee. If it had not, anybody claiming to hold a certificate could force lifting to the Board, and the injured or oursed pairs yould find redress only in the courts after a long delay, he asked what would be the effect of such forcible entrances into the Legislature the City Council, or the County Board. It would result in a boundless extent or absurdatives. The Fark Board was a parliamentry body, and was to be regarded as subject to the prevailing parliamentary laws and methods that are customary in such bodies. He failed to see wherein Mr. Breuock had complied with the by-laws and statutes. The Court's decision was very brief. On the plea that it was necessary to submit the credentials to the Board, the Court held that it was not necessary to make such submission, the Governor, who made the appointment, peing the only judge of the qualifications of the appointee. The rulng on the third plea, which set out that the credentials must be, after having been

Upon the conclusion of the Court's deci ien. Smith applied for judgment of ouster ago plea should be filed.

There is no doubt of Mr. Brenock's ability to prove that he is a freeholder.

TEMPERANCE.

The temperance folks are somewhat exercis over the late decision of Judge McAllister regaring the city ordinance forbidding the sale nor to minors, and they are devising plans b which their ideas may be successfully carried out. A consultation, by invitation of the Citizens Leagne, was held at the Temperance Coffee-House, Nos. 121 and 123 Monroe street, to see what could be done under the State law, since the what could be done under the State law, since the Council had failed to do anything in the premises. There were about fifty nersons present, including a number of ladies. Mr. F. F. Elmenoorf, President of the League, presided. Remarks were made by the Chair, Dr. Turpin, J. B. Rumsey, Andrew Paxton. J. W. Goodspeed, Mr. Carter, a gentleman from the Sixth Ward, Philip Meyers, the Rev. Peake, and others, the burden of which was that blame was attached to the City Council for not passing an ordinance. The Aidermen were also censured for being afraid to vote for it from fear of the saloon-keepers. Ald. Tuley was held responsible for the defeat of the ordinance. They rejoiced notwithstanding in having an ordinance prohibiting bove playing pool, dice. or any game inside a saloon or any place wherein intoxicating liquors are sold. It was also thought that it would be a good plan to send a printed address to each saloon-keeper in each ward, calling upon him to assist in enforcing the State law, and appending to the same the names of all the best citizens in the wards. Mr. tumsey deprecated the cowardice of many of the members of the Council in throwing all the blame upon the Mayor, and thus protecting themselves. These same men would go outside and tickle the Mayor do without support from the Council? The Mayor would do nothing they would be the first ones to propose an ordinance. What could the Mayor do without support from the Council? The Mayor would do all he could.

It was resolved that it was the sense of the meeting that all saloon-keepers found violating the ordinance should be prosecuted, and Mayor Heath should be requested to revoke the licenses of all wno were committed. Mr. Paxion then treated every person in the assembly to ice-cream and cake, and shortly afterward the meeting adjourned.

CHRISTIAN UNION. council had failed to do anything in the premises.

cake, and shortly afterward the meeting adjourned.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Union took place at the headquarters of the Association, Room 4. No. 148 Madison street. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. T. B. Carse, the President. The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. R. S. Greenlee, was submitted, showing the receipts for the past month to have been \$48.71, the expenditures \$48.05, balance on hand, including the cash on hand at the first of including the cash on hand at the first of the month, \$4.13. The sundry liabilities of the Association, according to the report, amounted to \$240, which was now due. The report of the Executive Committee stated that the Union's summer-house at Lake Bluff would be ready for occupation by the time the camp-meeting commenced. The Committee accorded an invitation to attend a consultation of the Citizens'

CORRESPONDENCE. CAPT. BOUKEE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 28.—The death, in prime of life. at Liberty, Tex., June 19, of Capt. Abraham Bockee, late of Chicago, deserves more than a passing notice. He came to Chicago with his father's family in or about 1855. Coming from Columbia College, New York, he began teaching chool. -I think the first district school established school,—I think the first district school established in Hyde Park, where his people took up their abode,—occupying his leisure in the study of law under the direction of the late Robert S. Blackwell, Esq. Having a decided aptitude for the profession of his choice (which he may have inherited whose law library he owneds, he soon occame quite prodicient in the science of special pleadings, and, having received a license from the Supreme Court of Illmois, he commenced the practice of his loved profession just previous to the breaking out of the War. One of his dirst cases was tried belofs the Circuit Court of Champaign County, then presided over by the Hon. David Davis, later of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Hon. David Davis, later of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The War coming on, he laid aside his law-books and entered heart and soul into the contest, enlist-ing as a three-months man in the Nineteenth Illi-nois Infantry, and served in Paducah. On his re-turn he assisted in recruitingfor one or more Illi-nois regiments, and soon became a Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. Heirck at St. Louis. Afterwards he was at Vicksburg; inter a Causin at New Orleans, where his father. Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. Hadick at St. Louis. Afterwards he was at Vicksburg; iater a Caosin at New Orleans, where his father. Dr. Jacob Bockee, now of Poughkeepste, N. Y., who had been Brigade Surgeon with Gen. Halleck, was Surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital.

Mustered out at the close of the War, he returned to Chicago, but, having acquired one of the haots of army lire, a love of change, he soon left for the West, going to Kansas and thence to Omaha, where he became identified with the Land Department of the Union Pacific Kailroad. Leaving there after a time, he preceded the Kansas Pacific Rairoad out into the then wilds of Western Kansas, where he enjoyed "roughing it." Again in Caicago, after the labse of several years, he tried in vain to settle down to his projession, and, finally, after various vicissitudes, he emigrated to Texas, where he commenced anew the struggle for life, hoping, praving, for the success there which seemed depited him here. A hard, hard struggle it has been, too, for he was fighting man's grent enemy—self. It was only the other day he sent, for the Chicago papers, a brief notice of the death of his baby,—mis darling Mary,—and now comes the sad announcement of his defeat by the last enemy.

He leaves a wife and two-children, along with others, to mourn and ween.

the leaves a wife and two-children, along with others, to mourn and weep.

A Fellow Soldier.

A KNOTTY POINT. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, June 25.—Will you please answer the ollowing questions and oblige: A young lady in this city engaged herself to a gentleman in the country to be married, but trouble came between them and the engagement was broken. He then came to the city and demanded everything be had given her, which was to the amount of \$50 or more in clothing, jewelry, etc., besides money nearly as much more; also a plano, which he had rented for her use. All this he took from her under threats of arrest for getting it under faise pretenses. Now, there were no false pretenses, neither were these things sixed for, but voluntarily given. Nor had he any lawful right to take these things from her that he had given in good faith as her own. He also sends a note for her to sign and return to him for the money given her. Now, what is her duty, and what can she do in this matter?

Legally, if the facts are as stated, he cannot recover, and his attempt to get her to sign a note, etc., is unwarrantable. But morally it may be different. There are many young women who are known as "engagement sharks," women who, by devices peculiar to the sex, and so well known as to need no description, eatch the affections of men, and, by means of coaxing words, clinging caresses, and guileful ways, secure presents of diamond engagement-rings, watches, sewing-machines, handserenters, gioves, and other articles of value. Then when taspiurae of the victim has been milked dry, the girl picks a quarrel with him, and seeks iresh prey. In such a case, the recovery of the plunder by gentle force, strategy, or deceit, is justifiable. A detailed statement of the causes which led to the breaking off of the engagement-will be awaited with interest. No authoritative answer can be given till then.

SUBURBAN.

A meeting of the Board of Education District No. 2, Lake and Hyde Park, was held at Centennial School Building Thursday afternoon. The following reports were offered and unanimously

adopted, all the members being present except Mr. Graham:

The Committee appointed to investigate the matter brought to the attention of this Board by the Taxpayers' Association of the Town of Lake, concerning an alleged indebtedness of H. B. Lewis to the District, and the propriety of commencing suit against said Lewis for the recovery thereof, would respectfully report that they have conferred with said Taxpayers' Committee, and examined the evidence in their possession, together with such other evidence as the Committee could find, and after patiently examining all the charges and the evidence of which they were based, have come to the conclusion that there is nothing to base a suit upon, or to cause a fair-minded man to even suspect that H. B. Lewis ever wronged District No. 2 of a single dollar.

base a suit upon, or to cause a fair-minded man to even suspect that H. B. Lewis ever wronged District No. 2 of a single dollar.

The following resolution was then unanimously a dopted by the Board:

WHEREAS, Certain charges have been made against B. B. Lewis, a former measure of this Board, reflecting on his character and integrity, by the Taxbayers Association of the Town of Lake and others, which could be false, and that the control of the resulting the most office of the resulting the concerned Mr. Lewis has been misrepresented to the public therefore.

Resolved, That H. B. Lewis, instead of deserving censure for the acts performed by him while discharging the duties of a memone of this Board, should receive the thanks of the Laxpayers and carrons of the shools of District No. 2 for the failthful and efficient management of the trust paged in his charge.

THE AVERAGE TIME

TELEPHONE---MICROPHONE

The Controversy About Priority of Invention.

Card from Messrs. Preece and Hughes, and Reply by Mr. Edison.

By Cable to New York Associated Press. London, June 25, 1878.—Pray give the most absolute and unqualified denial to the statements made by Edison respecting me. Hughes has not brought out any thermopile. His microphone is quite a different instrument to Edison's telephone. It was worked out without any communication from me, or information imparted by me in any way whatever. I knew nothing of it until it was shown to me, together with Prof. Huxley and Mr. Norman Lockyer. I am in no way whatever a coadjutor of Hughes'. W. H. PREECE.

I emphatically indorse every word of the D. E. Hughns. above message,

[The above dispatch from Mr. Preece is in reply to Mr. Edison's letter to the New York Tribune published on the 8th instant, in the course of which he said: "The claim of Prof. Hughes to the discovery that a modification of his microphone can be used as a measure . his microphone can be used as a measure of minute degrees of heat is still more preposterous than the preceding. This is a discovery of mine, which was first announced in the Washington Star of the 19th of April last. A copy of that paper was sent by me to Mr. W. H. Preece, the coadjutor of Prof. Hughes in this pretended invention, and I have positive evidence that it reached him before the presentation of the so-called 'microhone' to the Royal Society, in asmuch as he has made an extract from it in his address of May before the London Society of Arts. Mr. W. H. Preece, electrician to the London Post-Office Department, was in this country in the early part of last year, and visited my laboratory. I freely showed him the experiments I was then making, including the principle of the carbon telephone and the variability of conducting power in many substances under pressure. I made him my agent for the presentation of this telephone, and subsequently of the phonograph, in England, and kept him informed, by copies of publications and by private letters, of my leading experiments, as he always manifested a great desire to be the means of presenting my discoveries to the British public. I therefore regard the conduct of Mr. Preece in this matter as not merely a violation of my rights as an inventor, but as a gross infringement of the confidence obtained under the guise of friendship."

REFLY BY MR. EDISON.

To the Editor of the New York Fribune.

Sire: In reply to the card of Measure.

To the Editor of the New York Fribune.

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To the Editor of the New York Fribune.

To the Editor of the New York Fribune.

** minute degrees of heat is still more preposter-

statements oy their own words, and by extracts from the English scientific papers. I quote from their card:

Hughes has not brought out any thermopile. W. H. PREECE.

Hughes has not brought out any thermopile.

W. H. Preece.

I emphatically indores every word of the above message.

From the Engineer. May 17, 187.

Prof. D. E. Hughes' teleubone, microphone, and thermopile—

A discovery not made till after Prof. Hughes' paper was read before the Royal Society, points out another field of usefulness for this instrument. We all know what excellent service the thermopile has done in the nands of Prof. Tyndall and other investigators of heat, but we think we may safely describe another kind of thermopile, as sensitive and far less complicated. less difficult to construct, and less expensive than that compounded of zinc and antimony in the usual fashion. Instead of the glass tube as described, Prof. Hughes was experimenting with a quill, and found that the instrument was exceedingly sensitive to heat. On the approach of a warm hand the galvanometer needle swings violently in one direction; on cool-

needle swings violently in one direction; on cooling the tube swings in the other.

Again I quote from an article on the telephone and phonograph from the Washington Star, April 19, 1878:

Star, April 19, 1878;
My carbon telephone may be used as a heat measurer (thermopile). It will detect the 50,000th part of a degree Fanrenheit, etc.

This paper was mailed to Mr. Precee April 20, 1878, and I prove that he received it by quoting from the same article the following:

The phonograph will preserve the exact pronunciation. The President of the Philological Society means to travel with it amongst all the North American tribes. I quote from a lecture delivered by Mr. Preece before the Society of Arts, May 10, 1878, and published in their journal, page 537:

The phonograph will preserve the exact pro-To set at rest the claims of Hughes on this subject, I quote from a letter received by me a snort time since from Prof. Langley, the

minent astronomer: ALLEGHENY OBSERVATORY, June 4, 1878. -In ALLEGHENY OBSERVATORY, June 4, 1878.—In response to your inquiry, I may state that, to the best of my recollection, in October, 1877, at your laboratory in Menio Fark, on my telling you that an instrument more sensitive to radiant heat than the bismuta-antimony linear pile was desired by me for certain researches in the spectrum you suggested the use of carbon, of which you were showing Prof. Barker and myself specimens. As well as I remember, the idea you gave me was that the common smail therimopile was capable of developing little energy. The variation of resistance of the carbon under the influence of pressure or friction from a small heated adjacent body might be made to control the energy of a battery of any size, and thus multiply the sensitiveness of the pile almost without limit,

Mr. Preece, in his card, says:

His (itughes) microphone is quite a different in-

His (Hughes') microphone is quite a different in-trument to Edison's telephone. Hughes, in his original paper of May 8, 1878, after summing up the labors of others, says: after summing up the labors of others, says:

It will be seen, however, that in the experiments made by myself, the diaphragm has been altogether discarded, resting as it does upon the changes produced by molecular action, and that the variation in the strengths of the current flowing are produced simply and solely by the direct effect of its sonorous vibrations.

I quote from the Journal of the Telegraph, April 16, 1878 (of which paper Mr. Preece is a subscriber), an article taken from the proofsheets of Mr. Prescott's book on the telephone and phonograph, which reads as follows:

In the latest form of transmitter which Mr. Ediand phonograph, which reads as follows:

In the latest form of transmitter which Mr. Edison has introduced, the vibrating diaphragm is done away with altogether.

From this book, which is now published, I quote from page 226:

I (Edison) discovered that my principle, unlike all other acoustical devices for the transmission of speech, did not require any vibration of the diaphragm. That, in fact, sound waves could be transformed into electrical pulsations without the movement of any intervening mechanism.

This statement by myself, for publication in Mr. Prescott's book, was written over four months ago.

I quote from a letter from Preece to myself. dated Loudon, May 23, 1878:

Hughes' doings border very closely upon yours, and it is difficult to distinguish between what you have done and what he has done.

Again, Mr. Hughes, after describing a number of experiments, attention and cover ber of experiments, sums up and says:

Carbon is used in preference to any other material.

It is quite eviaent that these effects are due to a difference of pressure at the different points of country.

I quote from the Journal of the Telegraph.
April 16, 1878:

April 16, 1878:

By constant experimenting Mr. Edison at length made the discovery that, when properly prepared, caroon possesses the remarkable property of changing its resistance with pressure, and that the ratios of taese changes, moreover, corresponded exactly with the pressure.

The same discovery was published in the Sc entific American of July 17, 1877, Journa of the Te egraph, July 15, 1877, Harper's Magazine, December, 1877, and many other papers, both in this and other countries.

I quote an extract from a letter addressed to Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent surgeon, a copy of which was kindly sent to me by the writer:

copy of which was kindly sent to me by the writer:

Hotel Chatham, Paris, June 7, 1878.—My Dear Sir Henny:

It is certain that at the meeting of the British Association at Plymouth last September, a method of magnifying sound in an electric telephone was described as having been invented by Edison, which was identical in principle and in some details with that brought forward by inghes. [Signed] William Thospson.

Finally, Mr. Preece had ample knowledge, through my correspondence with him, of all I had been doing since he left America, and had my telephones in his possession at least a month before the alleged discovery by Hughes, and I is almost impossible to attribute his failure to defend me—as he was bound to do—against the piracy of Hughes, to his not understanding so simple an instrument, and the principle involved therein.

Mr. Preece says in his card of yesterday: I am in no way whatever a coadjutor of Hughes. I quote from Hughes' original paper announcing his alieged discovery:

My warmest thanks are due to Mr. W. H. Precee, electrician of the Post-Office, for his appreciation of the importance of the facts I have stated, and for his kind counsel and aid in the preparation of this paper. stated, and for his kind counsel and aid in the preparation of this paper.

In closing this letter, allow me to mention that Mr. Hughes has addressed a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, in which he adds to his pirated telephone the inducting coil, which I have always used in combination therewith, and which alone makes it a practical instrument, thinking perhaps that under cover of a foreign language and before a society whose proceedings are not generally known in this country, he would gain for himself the credit of this combination. He makes no mention of this all-important factor in England, where it would be at once known, and in which country it has been patented nearly a year. Thomas A. Edison. Mento Pane, N. J., Jane 26, 1878.

PROF. 6. F. BARKER ON THE HUGHES MICRO-PHONE.

at once known, and in which country it has been patented nearly a year. Thomas A. Eddson. Manlo Pank, N. J., June 26, 1878.

PROF. 6. F. Barker on the Hughes Micro-Phone. Phone.

Prom ascence sheets of July number of the American Journal of Science and Art.

The results which have been obtained by Hughes are clearly anticipated by more than a year by those of Edison. In January, 1877, white empared in perfecting an articulating telephone. Kdison made use of the fact discovered by him in 1873, that semi-conductors have the peculiar property of varying their resistance with pressure. To the centre of a diabhragm was attached a spring faced with platinum. In front of which, and movable by an adjusting screw, was a small cylinder of graphite. This arrangement gave great volume of sound, but its articulation was poor. After extensive experimenting, using the graphite mixed with various substances, lead peroxide, copper iodide, pulverized gas retort cason, manganese peroxide, amorohous phospaorus, finely divided metals, many sulphides, trafts of silk fibre coated with metals oy chemical means and pressed into disks, etc., he was led to scopt a disk made of the lampolack from petroleum smoke, and to use it in the primary circuit of a small induction coll. This constitutes the caroon telephone, which, certainly for long circuits, is the loudest transmitter known. . . . It would seem sufficiently evident that the phenomena of Hughes and Edison alike are due to the varying resistance of an electrical circuit at the point or fountact. The correctness of this explanation is proved by the increase of the effect with multiple contacts. This is accomplished by Hughes with finely-divided materials, such as metalized caroon, or metallic dings or carbon frazments in a glass tube; and by Edison by layers of silk covered with graphite, by several cylinders of graphite placed in a row, or by increasing the surface of the lamping the surface of his carbon transmitter, especially if a carbon the production. The text the Hughes transm

INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 28.—The following is the list of the killed and wounded in Col. sernard's fight with the Indians at Curry Creek: Killed-Theodore J. Schultz and W. S. farriott, of F Company; H. Gransinger, of Company. Wounded-J. George Foster, of L Company; George C. Hanson, of G Company-

all of the First Cavalry.

A citizen scout named Myers was killed. The Indian camp, with tous of property, was de-stroyed by the troops, and much money and mmunition captured. Latest intelligence from Oregon is that the

Klamath braves are getting restless and eager to join in the war. They have already commenced murdering the settlers and stealing stock. The annexed telegram was received at

the military headquarters to-day; SALEM, Ore., June 28.—10 Maj.-Gen. Mc-Dowell, San Francisco: I have received the following dispatch from Linkville, Ore., dated June 26: "A portion of the Indians of the Klamath Reservation are hostile. The settlers of the Sprague River Valley have been of the Sprague River Valley have been driven off. The settlers of Klamath Basin and Lost River are moving into Linkville. Five settlers of Warner Valley have been murdered. We need protection. The troops at Fort Klamath should not be removed. The Indians east are working this way. Please send arms here, and authorize the enrollment of three companies of mounted militia to proof three companies of mounted militia to protect the settlements of this section, and preven

an outbreak of the Indians on the reservations.

"Signed by George Morse, J. W. Hamaker,
Quincy A. Brooks, J. T. Forbes, H. M. Thatcher,
Lonis Lund, S. B. Cranston."

S. F. Chadwick,
Governor of Oregon.

No orders have been given for the withdrawal
of troops from Fort Klamath. San Francisco, June 28.—A Portland dispatch says the following instructions to Gen. Wheaton have been received at mailtary head-quarters here, and forwarded to that officer: Wheaton have been received at military head-quarters here, and forwarded to that officer:

SILVER CREEK, Ore., June 25.—The hostiles increase as they advance. At the beginning of the outbreak the Bannocks formed a junction with the discontented indians north of them. with the Plutes under Oits and Engan, near Jumper Lake. Some Klamaths have joined them here. Some Umatillas have seen endeavoring to form a junction. Some have succeeded, and are with them. Gen. Howard is of opinion that the hostiles intend to move north, following Silver Creek, striking the nearest route to the south fors of John Day River, then up Grantie-Creek to Bridge-Creek, joining the discontented Cayuzs and other Indians as may seen that vicinity. To provide for this contingency, Grover will be sent at once to Walla Walla. The companies of cavairy in the district of Clear Water, and taose now under Maj. Sandford, will constitute this command in the field—E, D, H, I, and M companies, total. 240 men, with such additions of infantry and cavairy as the district commander may judge proper to assign. Maj. Sandford, with D and I companies. will hait near Maiheur City, and go into camp on Willow Creek, until the probabilities of the Indians going north is determined. If the Sandians more north Sandford will more his command and join Grover. Bendire will come forward at once with the Infantry and artillery outstilious now moving forward. Gen. howard for the present will remain with this column, consisting of four companies of cavairy, two of artillery, and seven of infantry, total 480 men, and will follow right after the enemy, whichever way he may go.

The Umatillas in the Fox Valley are said to

my, whichever way he may go.

The Umatilias in the Fox Valley are said thave sent their women and children to the reservation, and threaten to join the hostiles. NEW ORLEANS, June 28.-The Galvesto News special from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, says: Deputy United States Marshal Meershon, of Fort Smith, Ark., came here after two In of Fort Smith, Ark., came here after two in-dians who were confined with a number of others on Indian Farm, three miles from here. The Indians, learning his object, sang a war-song and attacked the Marshal and posse with pistois and bowie-knives. Quite a lively fight ensued, during which two of the Indians were killed. It is leared the affair may cause the Comanches to go or the waroath.

FIRES.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 116 at 9:15 yesterday morning was caused by a small fire in the planing-mill of Gustorf & Co., in the southwest portion of the city. The fire originated in shaving-pit from unknown causes.

The alarm from Box 846 at 3:55 yesterday Arternoon was caused by a fire in Barrett, Arnoid & Kimball's roofing factory on the corner of Division and Hickory streets, in Goose Island. Damage \$800, upon which there is no liburance. The fire originated in the engine-room under the still from leakage or overrunning of the same.

AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA New York, June 28.—In Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday, William Root's flour and grain store was burned, and the adjoining property considerably damaged, by an incendiary. Loss, \$35,000; insurance, \$28,000.

AT CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., June 28.—Reed Bros. & Co. leather and shoemaker supplies, on Main street, were damaged by fire from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Fully insured.

WHEELING, W. Ma., June 28.-John H. Stollman, a prominent business man of this city, was stricken with apoplexy this morning, and died in about two hours.

An odor of gentility rises from Buck & Rayner's GRIFFIN-SHAY-June 27, M. A. Griffin, of Chica go, and Miss Kila shay, formerly of Delavam, Wis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. J. Rior dan, of St. James' Church, Prairie-av., at 8 o'clock p m., after which Mike and his happy bride repaired k

LF Lockport (N. Y.) and Hartford and Bridgenest (Conn.) papers please copy. DEATHS BOCKEE-At Liberty, Tex., June 19, Capt. Abras-

sizes, late of nicesco.

Sut a few weeks ago he was called to lay away in the ave his youngest calld, and now he sleeps reside his by, we hope "not deal, but gone before."

Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) papers please copy. EAGER-June 27. George Eager. Funeral Sunday, June 31, at 2:30 p. m., to Oak oods Cemetery, from his late residence, corner of ate and Fifty-ninth-sts. TUCKER-In Emporia, Kan.. June 27, of consumption. Clarina M. Tucker, aged 18 years, former Chicago.

The concert opened with itosainf's overture to "the miramide," arranged for piano and violin. Mis Anne A. Watson, niece of Mr. J. Jay Watson, had been a lected to accompany Ole Full, and the vast audinos sat in amazement as the grand old operatiooded the rooms. It seemed as if fresh insufration touched the strings of the violin that night, and in sweet accordance to the strains of the piano, enriching the efforts of the grand, enriching the efforts of the grand, enriching the efforts of the grand of the others of piano expounded to effort.

Said: "Before the overtout the concert, Mr. Watson as it is the forest of the grand of the control of the grant revolution had been misshed I had decided that a great revolution had been misshed I had decided that a great revolution had been and worted in piano making—the beautiful tone and worted in piano making—the beautiful tone and worted in piano making—the beautiful tone and worted in piano making—the opened to the construction, in point of mutual acoustics, several prominent musical artists present accordance in their construction, in point of mutual acoustics, several prominent musical artists present according to the hall. Since the date of this concert to Mathushek piano has been my favorite. Ole Bull remarked a short time since, while cramming the marked a short time since, while cramming the structing planes by the continual relatives in constructing planes by the continual relatives in constructing planes by the continual relatives in constructing planes by the continual relatives in comparatively worthless in a few years, while the new and a signific improvement of the equaliting scale renders it actually an impossibility for the parameter has a successful to make the pianos make upon or almay principles to become comparatively worthless in a few years, while the new and a signific improvement of the equaliting scale renders it actually an impossibility for the parameter has a continual relation before scale in any way. "Comparison are always oddous," but if do

AUCTION SALES

W.A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. Household Furniture

SATURDAY, June 28, at 9:30 o'clock s. m., at 173 and 175 East Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. **CLOSING SALE** Large & Valuable Stock

DIAMONDS, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD CHAINS, LADIES' SETS, RINGS, Etc.,

THIS MORNING, June 29, at 10 o'clock, at Store No. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneem. Chattel Mortgage Sale. Retail Stock Groceries.

MONDAY MORNING, July 1, at 10 o'clock, at Store W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Saturday, June 29, at 9:30 a. m., REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, July 2, 9:30 a.m.

Several Important Invoices Miscellaneous Goods to Close. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctio

By D. D. STARKE & CO., THIS MORNING, June 29, at half-past 9 O'Clock, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, FURNITURE,
Parlor Sulfa, Bed-room Seta, Sofas, Lounges, Easy
Chairs, Pas. Rockers, M. T. Tables, Wardrobes, Bootcases, etc.: Aximinater, Body Brussels, S-Ply, and Ingrain Carpeta, Refrigerators, Ince-Boxes, Cooling
Stoves, Reating Stoves, etc.; Hair, Wool, Cotton-top,
and W. Wire Mattresses, Bureaus, Commodes, Play
Mirrors, and Looking-Glasses, Queensware, Glassware,
Plated-ware, Chromos, and Kichen-ware.

Plated-ware, Chromos, and Kichen-ware.

D. D. STAILKE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO. Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randoloh-st.

BIG SALE OF THE SEASON. We will sell to-day, commencing at hat-past 0, the largest and best selected stock of HOUSEHOLD FUNDATIONAL Offered this season. Elegant Parlor Sultes, beautiful in design and of the best workmanning Handsome M. Top Chamber Seg. Brussels. 3-Ply, and lograin Carpets. A large quantity of Second-Hand-Furniture, Bedelothes, and Table ware. Several No. 1 Cook Stoves to be sold without reserve. I double-toned Organ, I Billiard-table. 1 Saloon delay good business.

WM. MOOREHOUSE Austr.

PILE CURE. BARHAM'S INFALLIBLE "PILE CURE,"

WM. MOOREHOUSE, Auct'r.

99 Madison-st., Chicago.
It never falls to cure when a cure is possible. Price.
\$1 a box. Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of

HAIR GOODS.

Wholesale and Retail. Send lot proceed in the control of the contr FOR THE POUNTAIN (to attach to hose), domesting new: very chean. LAWN FOUNTAIN (to attach to hose), domestic, \$1.25. Sont by mail on receipt of price. Philisdejohia Lawn Mowers, wholesale and retail. Mowers regalred. Extras for repair kept in stock. Vasca, itsusic seata Stands. 2c. Send for price list. H. G. SAVAGE & CO., Seedsmen and Florists, 77 State-st.

VASES Chaire, Hustic Stands how Far Lawas For Lawns. TRUNKS.

RUNK Our new State. Room Trunk Kockurspean tourist dan astors to takir na ocean trip without it. Tourists' outfue a speciality CHARLES T. Wit T.

LITER

The Speaking ing Phone

Other 1 Mrs. Brassey's B

The Daily News

Stanley's New B on Johns

Huxley on Harve Perfection of

LITE TELEPHONE A element of the mary tions are embodied rised over it as th might almost have those who actually di recent book has tw first relates to the pr of the instruments count the book is e It gives full and cle and successful forms

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Bourseul is given in by Du Moncel. Of articulating telepholectically name it. If or what it was, but It did not help the r phone except to the knowledge of Reis' rather to discourage imagine in advance know it to-day. The casual. It forms no the telephone, and solved. is called the funds or predominant ton we speak. But a this fundament series of hig varying in numbe prominent notes ar simply by varying the overtones that sounds in the same of some electrical tions, but he did transmission of of some electrical tions, but he did transmission of tones to a distance ophone, for which After we have le holtz, and have co gle vocal sounds a that these tones clastic medium it comes the imports waves be transfor be propagated thra telegraph wire s brations represes commingle all a ments of a musics. What devices the double transformer of the second are overtones. In the according to the appearance to are overtones. In the according to the appearance of the second and the appearance of

tions be so complan electro-mecha ment of this mar justifies us in bel plicity of the dev astonishes us still. There is no whom this panalyzing comporeference to the that the result weago by Mr. Elishis discoveries a solicitation. O same shrinking in the pursuit which have him. In tacarches, which in Mr. Gray's ow written by him his counsel), one characteristics, self less than more, and a re self less than more, and a r value all that field which he fact, this reading their full share vantage of by have made corrown claims. T mechanical and Grav discoveres mechanical and Gray discovered telephone not of The difficulties Re himself reco discoveries, and in the construct After some pre

construction w have embodied into application specification, w of the appara accordance with tical telephoner dinary constru-soft iron will speaking tele-currents are t-any method y magnetically-c principle is a one. It is al United States

(N. Y.) and Hartford and Bridgeport

rty, Tex., June 19, Capt. Abra'

BUTTERS, LONG & CO. EGULAR SATURDAY SALE. sehold Furniture

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, AY, dine 28, at 9:30 o'clock s. m., at 173 and Randojoha, A. SUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. OSING SALE ge & Valuable Stock

D and SILVER WATCHES, NE GOLD CHAINS, ADIES' SETS, RINGS, Etc., thing, June 29, at 10 o'clock, at Store No. iph-st.
A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. tel Mortgage Sale. tail Stock Groceries.

MORNING, July 1, at 10 o'clock, at Store Vest Madison-st. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

R NITURE,
meral House gold Goods, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

JLAR TRADE SALE

ay, July 2, 9:30 a. m. Important Invoices Miscel'aneous Goods to Close.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. . Auctioneers. D. D. STARKE & CO., NING, June 29, at half-past 9 O'Clock,

A Large Stock of Delicity, A Large Stock of Lounges, Easy Bed-room Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Bockers, M. T. Tables, Wardrobes, Books, Bookers, M. T. Tables, Wardrobes, Booking Stoves, etc., Hair, Wool, Cotton-top, Mattressy, Bureaus, Commodes, Pier Couchin-Grasses, Queensware, Glassware, Chromes, and Kitchen-ware, D. D. STARKE & CO., Auctioneers

MOOREHOUSE & CO., ALE OF THE SEASON. to-day, commencing at haf-past 0, the at selected stock of HoUNEHOLD Furred this eason. Elegant Parior Sulice, design and of the best workmanship, top Chamber Sepa Brussels. 5-Ply, and leichtes, and Table ware. Several No. to be sold withou reserve.

WM. MOOREHOUSE, Auct'r.

HAM'S INFALLIBLE LE CURE," Madison-st., Chicago.
to cure when a cure is possible. Prica.
t postpaid to any address on receipt of

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Our new State-Room Trunk, Now uropean tourist can afford to take an ocean trip without it Tourists' outfits a specialty. CHARLES T. WILT. 44 Blade-St.

The Speaking Telephone, Talk-

LITERATURE.

ing Phonograph, and

Other Novelties.

Mrs. Brassey's Record of a Voyage

Round the World in

The Daily News' War Correspond-

ence--- English History---Etiquette---Legal De-

cisions.

on Johnson's Lives of the

Huxley on Harrey --- Gunshet Wounds-Perfection of Electric Light---Science Notes.

LITERATURE.

TELEPHONE AND PHONOGRAPH.

questions of legal interpretation, and of the mutual relation of mechanical devices.

portion of the credit belonging to it has been ascribed to others. The question is worthy of attention, and it seems that Mr. Gray, at any rate, can afford to let it receive the closest examination. Nothing has yet appeared of record describing any articulating telephone prior to Feb. 14, 1876. On that date the specification, with drawings, to which we have referred was filed as a caveat in the United States Patent-Office. The following extracts from that document will serve to show with what definiteness the problem had been worked out:

To all whom it may concern: Be it known that I, Elisha Gray, of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented a new art of transmitting yocal sounds telegraphically, or which the following is a specification. It is the object of my invention to transmit the tones of the human voice through a telegraphic circuit, and reproduce them at the receiving end of the line, so that actual conversations can be carried on by persons at long distances apart. I have invented and natented methods of transmitting musical impressions or sounds telegraphically, and my present invention is based upon a modification of the principles of said invention which is set forth and described in letters patent of the United States granted to me July 27, 1875, respectively numbered 166,006 and 166,006, and also in an application for letters patent of the United States granted to me July 27, 1875, respectively numbered 168,006 and 166,006, and also in an application for letters patent of the United States granted to me July 27, 1875, respectively numbered 168,006 and 166,006, and also in an application of retiers patent of the United States granted to me July 27, 1875, respectively numbered 168,006 and 166,006, and also in an application for eliters patent of the United States and the receiving end of the line is thus imported are transmitting in which circuit is included an electro-magnet of vibrating responsively to all the tones of the human voice and by which they are rendered and

Stanley's New Book--- Matthew Arnold

speaking tube.

I claim as my invention the art of transmitting ocal sounds or conversations telegraphically brough an electric current. (P. 202 and seq.) a speaking tube.

I claim as my invention the art of transmitting vocal sounds or conversations telegraphically through an electric current. (P. 202 and so.)

The filling of a caveat entitles an inventor to receive notice from the Patent-Office immediately upon an application for a patent for the same subject matter being filed by any-one else. The caveator then has three months in which to present his model and take further steps to obtain his patent. In the month (January) following the filipp of Mr. Gray's caveat Mr. Alexander G. Bell filed an application containing the same subject matter, whereupon the Patent-Office without giving Mr. Gray the notice required by law, granted Bell's application and issued the patent. The explanation is rendered still more lame from the fact that immediately upon the filing of the caveat it became a subject of correspondence between the Examiner and Mr. Gray's attorneys, the correspondence showing conclusively that the subject matter was fully understood and appreciated by the Examiner, who shortly afterward overlooked it. Of course Mr. Bell's patent issued under these circumstances is of little legal force. In the United States, and in nearly all foreign countries, patents issued to others than first inventors are void. The real inventor has no ground to doubt that the courts will do justice to his pecuniary claims. It is only a question of time and expense. Fortunately, Mr. Gray's able to assure himself that his legal claims will be properly presented, and his right vigorously defended. Fortunately, too, it may be considered, that he is not obliged to await the result of a tedious litigation before receiving any of the reward of his genius. After an investigation of the entire subject, by the best experts and the best legal talent in the country, the managers of the Western Union Company and Mr. Gray's rights as inventors, figues strongly in favor of the strength of his case. The American Speaking Telephone Company, in which is also owned by the same Company. It is hardly All electrical inventions have about them an ement of the marvelous, even when the inventions are embodied in instruments of simple construction. This is especially true of the speaking telephone. None have been so sur-prised over it as those skillful electricians whe might almost have invented it, unless it be those who actually did invent it. Mr. Prescott's those who actually did invent it. Mr. Prescott's recent book has two features of great present interest in connection with the telephone. The first relates to the principles and the best forms of the instruments themselves, and on that account the book is especially valuable to experts. It gives full and clear descriptions, copiously illustrated by woodcuts, of all the most valuable and successful forms in which telephones have thus far been constructed. It includes even those forms which have merely a scientific in those forms which have merely a scientific intion of all the data at present known upon which to form an opinion of the relative rights of the men claiming to be inventors of the telephone.

This question is one in which the general public is greatly interested, and it is our purpose in this sketch to present such facts as are before us, in order to arrive at a correct estimate of the several contributions made by different in-ventors in our country to this latest marvel of the century. We shall have to deal only with facts which are matters of public record, and shall leave for the courts all the more intricate some prophecies and forerunners of the tele-phone. Of the prophecies, it is only worth while to refer to the chapters of Mr. Prescott's book, where that of Baille is given in full and that of by Du Moncel. Of the forerunners of the tele-phone only one need be mentioned. The invention of Reis in 1861 was far from being an invention of Reis in 1861 was far from being an articulating telephone, but a telephone we may certainly name it. It is important, not at all for what it was, but simply for what it was not. It did not help the real inventor of the telephone except to the name. On the contrary, a knowledge of Reis' work would have served rather to discourage a man bold enough to imagine in advance the actual far-speaker as we know it to-day. The Reis telephone was simply casual. It forms no portion of the history of the telephone, and left the problem to be solved.

casual. It forms no portion of the history of the telephone, and left the problem to be solved.

The history of the telephone begins properly with the work of Helmholtz in the analysis of tones, the results of which were published in his "Theory of Tones" in the years 1802. In the telephone is at a given time one tone which, being louder than the others, is called the fundamental. The fundamental window we speak. But sounding in harmony with this fundamental note there is a series of higher tones, constantly varying in number and pitch. These less prominent notes are called overtones, and it is simply by varying the number and the pitch of the overtones that we sound two different vocal sounds in the same key. Helmholtz made use of some electrical apparatus in his investigations, but he did nothing looking towards the transmission of either simple or compound tones to a distance. This is the work of the telephone, for which he cleared the way.

After we have learned the lesson from Helmholtz, and have come to understand that all single vocal sounds are composite, when we know that these tones are propagated through an elastic medium like the sir mechanically, here comes the important question, Canthese sound-waves be transformed into electrical waves and be propagated through an helastic medium like a telegraph wire molecularly I. The series of victoriones. Lear out any one and the did nothing the wire in a subject to the sound is changed. Even if a wire is capable of carrying composite tones must commingle all along the wire, just as the electric waves must again become mechanical ones. In the sound of our separate tones blend in harmony. Three are overtones. Lear out any one and the character of the sound is changed. Even if a wire is capable of carrying composite tones must commingle all along the wire, just as the electric waves must span become mechanical ones. In the sound of our separate tones blend in harmony. Three are overtones. Lear out any one and the did nothing to the wire in the sound of our sepa

delicated serminant the ashectic waves must expected the properties of the propertie

events of this voyage have been prettily described by Mrs. Brassey, who, in addition to taking care of herself and keeping a watchful eye over three small children, seems to have had abundant leisure to write down her observations and reflections.

There were incidents of some importance to relieve the monotony of the voyage. The yacht rescued the crew of a burning vessel, and afterwards had a narrow escape from destruc-tion by fire itself. Every stopping-place was thoroughly explored. The descriptions of Patagonia and Japan are perhaps the best parts of the volume. Mrs. Brassey was specially alert in the latter country. She was interested in

in the latter country. She was interested in Japanese dress, manners, and art. She writes in her journal at Kobe, Feb. 10, 1877:

We visited several nawnbrokers' shops, at all of which there was something interesting to be seen. Many are perfect museums, but their proprietors never seem to care much to show you what they have, unless you are secompanied by a resident or some one they know. Then they invite you into the fire-proof ''go-down,'' or store, at the back, and out of funny little boxes, and bags, and parcels produce all sorts of rare and curious things, which have been sent to them to be sold, or which they may possibly have bought themselves. It is not of the slightest use to go to the large shops full of things if you want anything really good, for you will only find there articles specially prepared for the European and American markets.

I am very glad to hear that Dr. Dresser is here, collecting, lecturing, and trying to persuade the Japanese to adhere to their own forms and taste in art and decoration. It is a great pity to observe the decadence of native art, and at the same time to see how much better the old things are than the new. A true Japanese artist never repeats himself, and consequently never makes an exact pair of anything. His designs agree generally, and his vases are more or less alike, without being a precise match. He throws in a spray of flowers, a bird, or a fan, as the fancy strikes him, and the same objects are therefore never placed in exactly, the same relative position. Modern articles are made precisely alike, not only in pairs, but by the dozen and the hundred.

In another place she writes:

made precisely alike, not only in pairs, but by the dozen and the hundred:

In another place she writes:

There are very respectable-looking lacquer cabinets ranging in price from 5s to £2. But they are only made for the foreign market. No such thing exists in a Japanese home. A really good bit of lacquer (the best is generally made into the form of a small box, a portable medicine-chest, or a chow-chow box) is worth from £20 to £200. We saw one box, about three inches square, which was valued at £45; and a collection of really good lacquer would be costly and difficult to procure even here. The best specimens I have ever seen are at Lady Alcock's (the British Minister's wife; but they are all either royal or princely presents, not to be bought with money. The tests of good lacquer are its exquisite finish, its satiny, oily feeling, and the impossibility of making any impression on it with your fuumb-nail. It is practically indestructible, and will wear forever. All the poor as well as the rich people use it, and have used it for centuries, instead of china and class for cups, saucer, dishes, bowls, which would need to be often washed in the hottest water. It is said that the modern Japanese have lost the art of lacquer-making, and, as an illustration, I was told that many beautiful articles of lacquer, old and new, had been sent from this country to the Vienna Exhibition in 1873, but the price put on them was oc exorbitant that few were sold, and nearly all had to be sent back to Japan. Just as the chip with these things on board reached the Gulf of Yeddo, she struck on a rock and sank in shallow water. A month or two ago a successful attempt was made to raise her and recover the cargo, when it was found that the new lacquer had been reduced to a state of pulp, while the old was not in the least damaged. Itell you the tale as it was told to me.

In dress, Mrs. Brassey says, the Japanese women caricature the present lashionable styles in Europea, and she has a theory on the subject. Some three or four years ago

ing, and wore the European dress on state occasions, but the effect was often ludicrous: occasions, but the effect was often ludicrous:

It would have driven to distraction the tailor who made them to see tight-fitting uniforms either left unbuttoned altogether, or hooked askew from too to bottom, and to behold the trousers turned up and disfigured by the projecting tops of immense side-spring boots, generally put on the wrong feet. Some of the visitors had no gloves, while others wore them with fingers at least three inches too long. Certainly a court-dresser, as well as a court-tailor, ought to be appointed to the Mixado's establishment before the European costame becomes generally adopted.

The yacht returned to England in 1877, eleven mouths after its departure. Mrs. Brassey's

book is unpretentious, but gives a high idea of her courage, industry, and intelligence. Her husband modestly says in the preface: "The practiced skill of a professional writer cannot reasonably be expected in these simple pages, but their object will have been attained if they are the means of enabling mere home-keeping friends to share in the keen enjoyment of the scenes and adventures they describe." (New York: Henry Holt & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$3.)

ENGLISH HISTORY. Harper Brothers have undertaken to reprint a series of handbooks on English history, the sixth of which, entitled "The Settlement of the Constitution," is now before us. It will be followed shortly by a seventh, treating of England during the American and European Wars from 1765 to 1820, and by an eighth o Modern England from 1820 to 1875. Each essay is issued in the Half-Hour Series, and is complete in itself. The price of each is 25

The chief aim of the present number is in the words of the author, to show the following things:
1. How the Revolution of 1688 made the

1. How the Revolution of 1688 made the House of Commons the strongest thing in the State.

2. How England engaged in a long and costly war with France, the greatest nation in Europe at that time, because the King thought fit to meddle in her affairs, and how she won much fame and new lands thereby.

3. How a new line of Kings was set on the throne; and how, during the reigns of the first two of these Kings, the great families among the English nobility took to themselves the foremost place in ruling the country.

4. How the rule of the great families broke down at a time when England was called upon to put forth all her strength; and how the task of guiding the country through its troubles was given to a man of surpassing genius, who raised it to a hight of greatness such as it had never before reached.

5. How a King came to the throne who strove with all his might to beat down the strength of the great families, and win for himself some of the power which his forefathers had held; and how, after a hard fight, he gained his object.

This scheme indicates sufficiently the Tory

reproduction. We are far from saying that there are no exceptions to the melancholy rule. Longfellow has written stanzas which eling to the memory. Poe's 'Raven' is an inspiration. That is the very note and test of the inherent want of American poetry. Great poets are tortured and massacred by having their flowers of fancy gathered and gummed down in the hortus siecus of an anthology. American poets show better in an anthology than in the collected volumes of their works."

WAR CORRESPONDENCE. The second volume of the Daily News war correspondence has been published by Macmillan & Co. It covers the time from the fall of Kars to the conclusion of peace. The collection, which now forms a complete history of the war, comprises the correspondence of Mr. Archibald Forbes, Mr. J. A. MacGaban, Mr. F. D. Miliet, Mr. E. Pears, Mr. E. O'Donovan, Mr. J. H. Skinner, Mr. V. Julius, and other correspondents,—in all, seventeen in number. The letters are connected by a slender thread of narrative, and those of each correspondent are distin-guished by a conventional sign. We cannot but feel that the failure to specify more distinctly feel that the failure to specify more distinctly who is the author in each case is a great mistake, and an injustice both to the reader and to the correspondent. It may be nobody's business when a letter or an article is printed in a daily newspaper who the writer of it may be; but when the same matter is considered important enough to appear in book form, the question of authorship becomes everybody's business. The suppression of names is, under the circumstances, discreditable to the proprietors of the News. There is fortunately no difficulty in determining which are the letters of Mr. MacGahan. His two famous letters from Plevna alone suffice to fix his responsibility for all the rest that are marked with a dagger. These letters gain on a second reading. One hardly knows in reading them which to admire most,—the graphic and luminous style, or the imaginative faculty exhibited, or the evident readiness of the writer.

Two volumes have been added to the River-side edition of British poets, now issuing from the house of Houghton, Osgood & Co. One entire volume and half of another are devoted to Pope, and the remainder to Collins. The memoir of each poet is full and comprehensive. That of Pope was written by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, now some years dead, whose labors in connection with his edition of Shakspeare brought him reputation as a critic of poetry, and whose biographical sketch of Pope left little to be written on the subject. The present edition contains all the recognized poems of Pope, with the known variations, and all the translations (except, of course, those of the Iliad and Odyssey). Collins is easily disposed of in half a volume. The memoir seems somewhat disproportionate to the length of the poems attributed to him. The July installment of this edition will be Dryden in two volumes and Prior in one. The books are heavy, tinted paper, printed with wide margins, and tastefully bound. The whole edition when completed will be an ornament of any library. (Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

ETIQUETTE. It is the fashion to ridicule books on etiquette -quite as much, no doubt, because they are generally badly written by persons ignorant of good society as for any other reason. "Sensible Etiquette of the Best Society," compiled by Mrs. H. O. Ward, and published by Porter & Mrs. H. O. Ward, and published by Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia, is an exception to this rule. It is intended apparently for the use of persons who really do move in good society. There are many persons in such society who have the strongest possible desire to appear well, and to do the courteous and the usual thing when an opportunity arises, but are ignorant of the best forms for their purposes. This book aims to give such forms, and it does so modestly and well, in good English, and with a becoming distrust of any authority but usage. The chapters ou dinners, balls, parties, receptions, etc., will be found to contain hints of value even for those who are accustomed to give and attend them.

AMERICAN DECISIONS. The third volume of the "American Decisions" has just made its appearance. The series is compiled and annotated, it will be renembered, by John Proffatt, of San Francisco. The present volume contains about 175 cases from the reports of nine States, and covers the Mikado's establishment before the European costume becomes generally adopted.

The yacht returned to England in 1877, eleven months after its departure. Mrs. Brassey's book is unpretentious, but gives a high idea of her courage, industry, and intelligence. Her husband modestly says in the preface: "The practiced skill of a professional writer cannot researchly be expected in these simple pages."

Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.)

LITERARY NOTES. A new biography of Lord Beacensfield, brought down to the present day, is to be com-pleted by T. P. O'Connor, and published in Mr. Gladstone's "Primer of Homer," written

for Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s series of Literature Primers, edited by Mr. J. R. Green, is now almost through the press, and will be published in about a fortnight.

William Beach Lawrence is writing for the

July number of the North American Review an article on "International Obligations of the United States," in which he will clearly define the rights of the American people in the event of a war between Russia and England.

of a war between Russia and Engiand.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce, for early publication, "American Colleges: Their Students and Their Work," by C. F. Thwing. It will treat of such topics as the choice of a college, college expenses, college morals, college societies, college rank, etc., and will contain classified tables giving the statistics of the more important colleges in the country.

Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, of New York, announce a biographical memoir of William Cullen Bryant, from the pen of his intimate friend, Gen. James Grant Wilson. This will be incorporated in a "Memorial Edition" of Mr. Bryant's well-known "Library of Poetry and Song," undoubtedly the most marked popular success of his literary labors, as, in its two editions, nearly 100,000 copies have been sold.

With a view to arriving at some consensus of opinion as to the various schemes of spelling reform now before the public, Dr. George Harley, Mr. E. Jones, of Livernool, Mr. J. MacArthur, and Mr. George Washington Moon, have issued a circular addressed to phonetic reformers and educationists, exhibiting a comparison of ten different schemes of spelling reform without new letters, with a view to arriving at a common system. They invite criticism and suggestions.

The Athenaum says it is understood that the Postal Congress held the other day at Paris has agreed on an amended treaty, to come in force on the 1st of April next, by which the limit of weight of books to be carried by the Postal Union mails is raised from two pounds to four Union mais is raised from two pounds to four pounds. Nothing appears to have been agreed upon that will hamper the free delivery by post in America of English books. This will probably lead, sooner or later, to the abolition of the duty levied by the United States on books. duty levied by the United States on books.

In the forthcoming series of "English Men of Letters," edited by John Morley, Prof. Huxley is to write on Hume, Thomas Hughes on Dickens, Prof. Nichol on Byron, and W. Minto on Detoe. Maemilian & Co. have published the first volume. Leslie Stephen's "Johnson," Froude's "Bunyan," William Black's "Goldsmith," R. H. Hutton's "Scott," J. C. Morlson's "Gibbon," John Morley's "Swift," Goldwin Smith's "Wordsworth," and the other volumes of this remarkable series, which have been previously announced, will soon be ready.

The following characteristic note, although

been previously announced, will soon be ready.

The following characteristic note, although perhaps not intended for the public, is too good to suppress: "Since the publication of "Maid Elifice" [a novel in the Leisure-Hours Serios], we have discovered that, through the outrageous stupidity of a new proof-reader, the book has been peppered with italics throughout, making it almost senseless. We have suppressed the small remainder of the edition, and ber that you will defer any notice of it until you receive another copy.—Howy Holt & Co."

The new proof-reader has by this time, we doubt not, joined the Commune.

A triend of William Cullen Bryant's wrote to

A friend of William Cullen Bryant's wrote to

A friend of William Cullen Bryant's wrote to him to inquire whether he really entertained the idea of immortality of the soul expressed in his "Flood of Tears," and received the following reply:

Cunminoron, Mass., Aug. 10, 1876.—Dear Sir: Certainly I believe all that is said in the lines you have quoted. If I had not I could not have written them. I believe in the everlasting life of the soul; and it seems to me that immortality would be but an imperfect gift without the recognition in the life to come of those who are dear to us here. Yours truly,

F. N. Barrett, Esq.

The Publisher's Weekly allows its ardor to get the better of its judgment when it writes that "The Postal bill has failed through a shrewd but despicable parliamentary trick concocted by reserve Randell and the Hon. I G. Conner to

but despicable parliamentary trick concocted by Speaker Randail and the Hon. J. G. Conner to defeat the Brazilian subsidy." There are many persons who will not agree with the Weekly as to the nature of this "trick." The publishers

The last number of Harper's Weekly prints a portrait of Mr. Charles Reade. "Mr. Reade, it says, "has always disliked photographic portraits, and the one from which one engraving is made is, we believe, the first which has ever been published. Apropos of this portrait, we find in a London weekly journal the statement that 'Last year, when Mr. Reade went down to Margate, he got himself taken at the special request of a lady who had placed him not only in the Pantheon of her literary gods, but in that far dearer temple where stand the lares and pendes of friendship and affection. He sent the photograph to her, with these memorable words: "All previous attempts were solidified vinegar; this is the reaction, no doubt. It serves you right."

words: "All previous attempts were solidified vinegar; this is the reaction, no doubt. It serves you right.""

In "As You Like It," Act 3, Scene 3, 1, 3, Touchstone says to Audrey, "Doth my simple feature content you?" On which the latest and most careful editor, Mr. W. Aldis Wright, comments: "There is possibly some loke intended here, the key to which is lost" (p. 141, Clar. Press ed.). And, as far as I know, none of us English fellow-dullards of Mr. Wright, living or dead, ever did see what the joke was, till Mr. W. Wilkins, an undergraduate of Trinity College, Dublin, told us at the New Shakspeare Society some months ago. He said that feature here meant "composition." the early English "making." even the "verses," of which Touchstone complains in 1, 9 that "when a man's verse cannot be understood. . . it strikes a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room." This meaning at once accounts for Touchstone's "most capricious poet," etc., and is as plainly right as anything can be.— Notes and Queries.

Edward Everett Hale, in a communication to the Boston Book Bulletin, notices the failure of any American publishers to reprint that remarkable satirical production, "The New Republic," now so much talked about in England. "It has excited wide attention there in the higher classes, because it undertakes to show that by far the larger part, certainly that nine-tenths of the people of the highest training in England. "It has excited wide attention, are without God in the world. There are introduced as guests, it an elegant house by the sea-shore, Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mr. Ruskin, Dr. Jowett, Mr. Pater, Mr. Tyndall, and Mr. Huxley, all easily made out under fictitious names. There are other characters meant to represent the pure materialists,—the Presbyterians who are bungry for something new,—and the utilitarian reformers. For the thirty-six hours that they are together, these people talk, read, joke, even preach and lecture. Then all but their host go back to London, and the book is done. And the reader is

ART NOTES. Cassell, Petter & Galpin's Magazine of Art for June is at hand.

Mr. Holman Hunt's last picture, like most of his pictures, is the result of years of patient la-bor and study. It represents the "Flight Into Egypt," and has received the finishing touches during a hasty visit to England, whence Mr. Hunt will almost immediately return to his home in Jerusalem.

Miss Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. Butler) holds back her still incomplete Irish composition, "Listed for the Connaught Rangers," until next year's Royal Academy, notwithstanding a courteous invitation from the Directors of the Grosvenor Gallery to exhibit on its walls, with liberty to finish the work at leisure.

iliberty to finish the work at leisure.

M. Quantin, who for some time past has distinguished himself by the way in which his publications are prepared, has just issued a "Thomas a Kempis," with engravings, which is a wonder of printing. The number of copies is limited. The work was commenced and abandoned by another publisher.—London Times.

All pictures "which might wound the susceptibility of the Germans" have been withdrawn from the Paris International Exhibition at the request of the French Ministry. Some forty of these works are now on free exhibition in the Goupil Gallery in Paris. M. Philippe Burty, the French critic, thinks that the patriotism which dictated the choice of these subjects is liable, perhaps, to the charge of not perceiving how painful to French hearts are these recollections of the national defense—of the blood which was shed to no purpose.

The Paris correspondent of the London

tions of the national defense—of the blood which was shed to no purpose.

The Paris correspondent of the London Academy, writes of the Salon: "It is the portraits that do honor to this Salon. It seems that at the present moment there is a reaction in every school in favor of portraiture and naturalism. In your exhibition at the Champ de Mars—which is exciting keen surprise among our artists—all admiration is concentrated on Frederic Walker, who was a naturalistic poet, on Mr. Watts, on Mr. Millais, and on the other artists who have painted portraits. The same is the case with the contributions of Germany."

Prof. Ottoni, the Roman artist, has very infelicitously depreciated his own not inconsiderable academic learning and skill by associating them with a trick quite unworthy of all serious art. Some years ago, a crucifix in a little modern German gothic church at Remagen attracted much popular admiration by a device which gave the face the look of life or death, according to the point of view of the spectator. Herr Gabriel Max repeated the effect in his "Head of Our Savior." and we are sorry to be called upon a third time to feel astonished, at what is in no way astonishing, by Prof. Ottoni in his "Christ Dying on the Cross," which is at present on view at 48 Pall Mail. The trick in question is played by means of a faise shadow on the upper cyclid. Somewhat chalky in color, this figure is effectively lighted; the anatomy is careful without pedantry, but the type is not divine nor even spiritual, and, in spite of the elaboration of painfulness, the expression fails in pathos.—Magazine of Art.

BRIEF NOTICES.

BRIEF NOTICES.
The reviews of Julia A. Moore's "poetry" and some additional "poems" have been published in pamphlet form by Eaton, Lyons & Co., of Grand Rapids. Price, 25 cents. John Williamson's "Ferns of Kentucky,"

with sixty full-page etchings and six wood-cuts drawn by the author, has come to hand. John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky., are the print-

sheets of which were recently noticed in these columns, are now to be had in book form. (New York: R. Worthington. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

"Witty Sayings by Witty People" is a collec-

tion of buils, puns, retorts, epigrams, jests, annecdotes, epitaphs, and coundrums, published by F. W. Robinson & Co., of Philadelphia, and for sale by Jansen, McClurg & Co.

needotes, epitaphs, and conundrums, published by F. W. Robinson & Co., of Philadelphia, and for sale by Jansen, McClurg & Co.

"Chiid and Woman" is a translation from the German of Clementine Helm, recommended by the translator to the American public, and particularly to juvenile readers, "for simplicity and freshness and moral purity of tone." (Philadelphia: James A. Moore. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

"Michael Angelo," the second of Houghton, Osgood & Co.'s series of artist biographies, is now for sale. It is prettily bound in cloth, and sold for 50 cents, by Jansen, McClurg & Co. It will not be denied, probably, that Mr. Sweetser is a competent editor. The series will comprise thirty volumes, and will be a valuable addition to most libraries.

"Heart-Throbs of Gifted Authors" is the title of a book of prose quotations published by F. W. Robinson & Co., of Philadelphia, and for sale in Chicago by Jansen. McClurg & Co. The "throbs" are grouped under the captions of Youth, Beauty, Love, Marriage, Man, Woman, Age, and Death. The arrangement is rigid for so emotional a production.

F. W. Bardwell, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Kansas, has prepared an excellent treatise on arithmetic in three parts. The first part is devoted to simple operations; the second to the measure of quantity and compound denominations, and the third to practical operations. The definitions are plain, the rules coacise, and the example simple illustrations of the subject.

Another volume has been made of the articles of W. L. Alden, "the funny man" who presides over "the sixth column" of the New York Times. The articles do not gain on a second reading. They were, possibly, well-adapted for the place in which they appeared, but have neither dignity sufficient to give them a right to book-form nor humor to excuse their want of dignity. G. P. Putnam's Sons are the New York Diblishers, and Jansen, McClurg & Co. have the book for sale in Chicago.

"Off on a Comet" is the last work of Jules Verne's. The science contained in it

twice as great as that of the earth. The circumference of Gallia he puts at 2,000 miles, the diameter at 6½ hundred miles, the surface at 1½ millions of square miles, the volume at nearly 150 millions of cubic miles, and the weight at 5½ quintillions of English tons. It is difficult here to determine where the fiction leaves off and the science begins. (Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Hofflelfinger. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.50).

"Physical Technics, or Practical Experiment in Physics," is a book whose value to teacher is already well attested. It gives directions for every variety of experiments that are likely to be attempted in the class-room, and points the simple precautions, a failure to observe which has often brought the instructor to grief. This book ought to prevent many failures of this description. It contains 750 illustrations. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippiacott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Second Edition. Price, \$2.50).

"The Silas Letters" is the title of a little volume cleverly done with the electric pen. It
purports to be the complete love and business
correspondence of Silas Long and Maria Jane
Wilson. The text and pen-and-ink sketches are
amusing. We gather from a hasty reading of
the letters that Silas Long was badly treated by
Maria Jane Wilson, and has revenged himself
by this publication. He went to the city to become an artist, falled in that, fell into bad company, and had various thrilling adventures,—
all of which are truthfully set down in this correspondence.

all of which are truthfully set down in this correspondence.

We have received six additional volumes of Houghton, Osgood & Co.'s "best edition of Dickens' works." Pickwick Papers and Nicholas. Nickleby are given in two volumes each; the Sketches in one volume, and Edwin Drood and Master Humphrey's Clock in one. This edition contains, it will be remembered, the original illustrations of Cruikshank, and is now—since the death of the artist—doubly valuable on that account. It is an excellent specimen of typography and the binder's art, and well merits the praise that Dickens himself bestowed upon it. The edition has been out of print, but in response to a general demand has again been put on the market. Jansen, McClurg & Co. have it for sale.

"West Point Tic-Tacs" is a collection of mill-

on the market. Jansen, McClurg & Co. have it for sale.

"West Point Tic-Tacs" is a collection of military verse, together with a special poem,—"Cadet Grey,"—by Bret Harte. This latter is described in the preface as "the longest and most elaborate contribution or its distinguished author to American verse." The longest it certainly is, but whether the most elaborate is not so certain. The measure is rollicking, and the love adventures of the cadet which it recites not uninteresting. The cadet songs which compose the greater part of the volume are, of course, full of poetry for all persons accustomed to West Poinglife. The illustrations which are plentifully distributed through the volume are from the pens of Nass, Weldon, Darley, Moran, Kelley, Hopkins, and others. The book ought to make agreeable reading for West Pointers. (New York: Homer, Lee & Co.)

Miss Florence Montgomery has written one or

(New York: Homer, Lee & Co.)

Miss Florence Montgomery has written one or two clever novels, and it was hoped that she might be a rising star. Her "Seaforth" is on this account apt to disappoint many expectations. It opens well, with studies of boyish life that must have been drawn from personal experience. It has some admirable descriptions, particularly one of a bunting-party, which, if not too close an imitation of Lady Gay Spanker, is worthy a more permanent form than it is likely to attain. But the story, toward the end, grows conventional. The gloomy Earl of Seaforth melts in a surprising and unaccountable manner, and thenceforth ceases to be interesting, while the personages of the novel are brought together and paired off like a dinner-party, having no more in common than the mere accident of connection in a woman's mind. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

"Pauline and Other Poems," by Hanford Len-

Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

"Pauline and Other Poems," by Hanford Lennox Gordon, make a pretty blue volume, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pauline is the daughter of a rich and stern father. Paul loves her. The father rejects him and calls him a begyar. The word rings in his ear. He resolves that he will prove himself a man. He studies law four years, and is about to win his bride, when a forged letter breaks off the match. Pauline dies of a broken heart, and Paul follows her. The merit of the composition may be judged from the following passage, descriptive of the parting of the lovers:

She gave her picture and I gave a ring describing of the lovers:

She gave her picture and I gave a ring—
My mother's—almost with her latest breath
She gave it me and breathed my darling's name.
I girt her finger and she kissen the ring
In solemn pledge, and said:

In solemn pledge, and said:

"1 bring a gift,

The priceless gift of God to sorrowing so

O may it prove a precious gift to you,

As it has proved a precious gift to me;

And promise me to read it day by day—

Beginning on the morrow—every day

A chapter, and I, too, will do the same.

This is in the best vein of Edward Payson Hammond. PERIODICALS RECEIVED.
INTERNATIONAL REVIEW—July-August (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York). Contents: "Russia," by Karl Blind (of London); "The Chinese Puzzle," by E. L. (of San Francisco); "The Moral Problem," II., by ex-President Mark Hookins; "The French Exhibition," by Charles Gindriez (of France); "Elements of National Wealth," IV. (conclusion), by David A. Wells; "Science and Theology, Ancient and Modern." II., by James Anthony Froude; "The Centenry of Rousseau," by the Rev. Samuel Osgood. D. D.; "Size and Organization of Armies." by Gen. James H. Wilson; "Industrial Reconstruction," by Edward Aktinson; "Mr. Seward and Mr. Motley." by the Hon. John Bigelow; "Photograph Art in Europe," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton: "Contemporary Literature": The Literary Movement in England, by George Barnett Smith (of London),—in Germany, by Caspar Rene Gregory (of Leipzig),—in France, by Edward King (of Paris).

Southern Law Review—June-July (G. I. Jones PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

by Edward King (of Paris).

SOUTHERN LAW REVIEW—June-July (G. I. Jones & Co., St. Louis).

AMERICAN SKETCH BOOK—Vol. IV., No. 2 (Mrs. Bells French, Galveston and Austin, Tt.).

SANITARIAN—July (A. N. Bell, New York).

FAMILIAR TALK.

STANLEY'S NEW BOOK.
Mr. Stanley's last work on Africa, entitled
"Through the Dark Continent," has not yet
reached us, but some of the reviews have. They make extracts which, as preliminary speci-mens of what is to come, seem not unworthy of

LORD BYRON'S LETTERS.

LORD BYRON'S LETTERS.

The New York World prints a number of letters of Lord Byron hitharto unpublished. Some extracts from them may prove interesting. Writing to Douglas Kinnaird, he says:

At Bolozna I met with Rogers, and we crossed the Anennines together—probably you have got him at Rome by this time. Rogers looks a little black still about being called "venerable," but he did not mention it. It was at his own request that I met him in the City of Sausages; he is not a had traveler, but billions.

In a letter to Tom Moore from Genoa:
I have been invited by the Americans on board of

traveler, but bilious.

In a letter to Tom Moore from Genos:
In have been invited by the Americans on board of their squadron here, and received with the greatest kindness, and rather too small received with the greatest kindness, and rather too small received with the greatest kindness, and rather too small received have asked to sit for my picture to an American artist now in Florence. As I was preparing to depart, an American lady took a rose which I wore from me, and said that she wished to end something which I had about me to America. They showed me, too, American editions of my poems, and all kinds of attentions and good will. I also hear that, as an author, I am in high request in Germany. All this is some compensation for the desertion of the English.

I tell you that English Bards and the first and second cantos of Childe Harold were refused by half the craft, and even crafts, in London, sithough no demand was made. Decide for yourself from such premises—they kness mothing.

"A sadder and darker interest," says the World, "attaches to the last letter which we print to-day and which was written from Missolonghi a mouth before Byron's death to the sister who shared his heart more than any other human being, and through whom, in our own times and by a woman, his memory has been more basely and cruelly struck at than his rights and feelings ever were in life by the most malignant of his enemies. From this letter some points of family interestalous are omitted at the request of the gentleman who owns it":

LORD BYRON TO MRS. LHGH.

Missolonghi, March 12, 1824.—My Dana Aucust I write you without mach certainsy that this letter will reach you, for the plague has broken out this morning in the town, and, of course, precautions will be taken in the islands and elsewhere. It has been supposed to be communicated from the Morea; be that as it may, a man from thence has just died of it, as my physician says, whom I have just seen, as well as the Prince Mayrocordato. What the event may be cannot, of course, be fore

I shall be most anxious to hear from you, as the communication may probably be interrupted for some time to come. Whatever may happen to me, believe me that I am was, and will be (as long as I am at all) ever yours, most affectionately.

LIVES OF THE POETS. Matthew Arnold has a most entertaining paper on Johnson's "Lives" in the last numpaper on Johnson's "Lives" in the last number of Macmillan's Magazine. "The lives of poets." he writes, "do, indeed, truly stand for what Boswell calls them, 'the work which of all Dr. Johnson's writings will perhaps be read most generally and with most pleasure.' And in the lives of the 'six chies' personages of the work, the lives of Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope, and Gray, we have its very kernel and quintessence; we have the work reliaved. work, the lives of Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope, and Gray, we have its very karnel and quintessence; we have the work relieved of whatever is less significant, retaining nothing which is not highly significant, brought within easy and convenient compass, and admirably fitted to serve as a point de repere, a tixed and thoroughly known centre of departure and return, to the student of English literature. I know of no such first-rate piece of literature, for applying in this way the wants of the literary student, existing at all in any other language; or existing in our own language, for any period except the period which Johnson's six lives cover. A student cannot fead them without gaining from them, consciously or unconsciously, an insight into the history of English literature and life. Hi would find great benefit, let me add, from reading in connection with each blography something of the author with whom it deals; the first two books, say, of 'Paradise Lost,' in connection with the life of Milton; 'Absalom and Achitophel,' and the 'Dedication of the Æneis,' in connection with the life of Dryden; in connection with Swift's life, the 'Battle of the Books'; with Addison's, the 'Coverley Papers'; with Pope's, the imitations of the 'Esters and Epistles' of Horace. The 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard' everybody knows, and will have fit present to his mind when he reads the life of Gray."

THE BUDDHIST MAHAMERU. The Roy. David Silva, missionary-preacher at the chapel of Pantura, Ceylon, had a public oral discussion with a Buddhist priest, Aug. 26, religions. The newspaper-report of this dis-cussion has been printed, with an introduction

religions. The newspaper-report of this discussion has been printed, with an introduction and explanatory notes, in pamphlet form. The controversy in many points was amusing; and on none perhaps more so than on that of the accordance of the absurd dogma of the Buddhists that there is north of India a huge mountain called Mahameru, 1,344,000 miles high, with the facts. Mr. Silva had produced a small terrestrial globe and pointed out the impossibility of the existence of such a mountain, and, to break the effect of this, Migettuwatte, the Buddhist priest, said:

The little globe which the reverend gentleman produced was one made on Newton's principle; but even among Englishmen there were serious doubts and differences of opinion as to whether Newton's theory was correct or not. Among others, Mr. Morrison, a learned gentleman, had published a book refuting Newton's arguments, and he would be happy to allow the Christian party a sight of this book, which was in his possession. (Here he produced and handed around the "New Principia," by R. J. Morrison, F. A. S. L., published in London.) The mariner's compass was the best proof he could give them of the existence of Mahameru. Keep it where you may, the attraction of the magnetic needle is siways toward the north. This demonstrated that there is a huge mass in that direction which attracted the needle toward it, and, according to the Buddhist books, Mahameru, the grandest and most stupendous rock on the face of the earth, was situated in the north. Were they not now satisfied that their Mahameru did exist in the north, as is declared?

The science of the Christian religion was a few centuries subjected to similar criticism, and had hardly any better defense to offer.

"Through the Dark Continent," has not yet reached up but some of the reviews have. They make extracts which, as reliminary specimens of what is to come, seem not unworthy of reproduction. One peculiar sensation that Stanley had no first meeting European after his long residence among blacks is well described by hin:

We had gradually succeeded some 800 feet slow, the state of the

PERFECTION OF ELECTRIC LIGHT. The chief difficulty with the electric light— the want of continuity—has been overcome by an invention of M. J. Rapieff. The London an invention of M. J. Rapiess. The London Times says, at his Electric Lighting Works, 19 Middle street, London, there is a working apparatus called the Moderator Electric Light, which produces an absolutely fixed point of light, as well as the subdivision of the electric light, securing perfect entinuity of illumination irrespective of the necessary changing of the carbons or of the accidental interruptions of the current.

rrespective of the necessary changing of the carbons or of the accidental interruptions of the current.

The light is produced, says the Times, from two pairs of carbons placed one above the other, the upper pair being inclined toward each other in V form, and the lower similarly inclined, but in V form, the point of ignition being the lunction of the two points of the V's. The carbons are kept in juxtaposition by means of a fine endless cord, on which is suspended a weight, the cord passing over a small pulley attached to each holder. It is so adjusted that every part is in equal befance or tension, and the descending weight draws the carbons together, following up their consumption in the most precise mauner.

Should the current be broken or interrupted from any cause, another beautiful arrangement comes into operation, by means of which the light is instantly restored. The lower carbon holder is fixelf a small electro magnet, which, while the current is flowing freely and uninterruptedly through to the carbon, is held up to an armature fixed over it at the opposite end to that at which the carbon is held. Intermediately between these two points the arms of the holder is pivoted to the framing of the apparatus, and the holder is carbon is held. Intermediately between these two points the arms of the holder and the armature is broken, and the front end of the holder, with its carbons, is instantaneously drawn upwards by means of a small spiral spring, and the carbons making contact, the light is instantly restablished. This re-establishment of the current of course causes immediate contact between the electro-magnet and the armature, and the Volatic arc is again fixed.

THE LETTERS GH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The question is often put, Why should the letters gh, employed in so

Chicago, June 27.—The question is often put, Why should the letters gh, employed in so many words, remain mute except when they take the f sound?

It is true that other consonants are silent in a large number of words, but we find by following up the etymology of the latter that they couts the same letters in their originals, and that the reason of these letters remaining silent in the English is that they had to conform to the analogy of English pronunciation. The letters gh do not originally form a part of the words in which they are now to be found, and are not to be explained in this manner. They are still a puzzle to the inquiring mind. Why should they be used in the English as long as they remain silent? The answer to this question is, that those English words which contain the gh are in their originals spelled with gorch. These have a relative guttural sound. The sound of the ch English writers often represent by hh; thus do we find the Hebrew ch represented through the whole Scripture by h; as Haggi and Hanan from the Hebrew ch represented through the whole Scripture by h; and Ich, I. This guttural sound is found in a large number of words of the German, sand Ich, I. This guttural sound is found in a large number of words of the German, for heir sister-languages. But, since their peculiar sound is lacking in the English, the gh has been substituted in its stead; as bright, Danish, bogt; eight, Saxon, scht; German, acht; fight, German, fechten; Danish, veglen; and so we can say of all the rest of the words containing gh.

The peculiar office of the aspirate h to weaken the sound of another consonant has been universally employed in all the modern languages.

so ne poculiar office of the aspirate h to weaken sound of another consonant has been unisally employed in all the modern languages, ecially in words taken from ancient langues, as philosophy from the Greek flosofos; sph from the Hebrew Josef, etc. The reason this is, that, owing to the lacking of the exsounds of the Greek fle and the Hebrew fay all the modern languages, the ph has been tiled upon to answer their purpose.

M. B. L.

GUNSHOT WOUNDS. inds," which is full of valuable and curious juries has undergone many changes. At one me it was thought that there was a peculia time it was thought that there was a peculiar poisonous influence exercised by the missile upon the surrounding tissues and the constitution of the sufferer. Although Ambrose Pare in 1545 published a treatise to refute this error, we find traces of the belief still existing even in the present century. Hence arose the cruel practice of pouring boiling oil into the wound to burn out the venomous substance. Scarifications and cupping glasses were also used with the same object. Of late the tendency has been to adopt the simplest forms of applications, such as lint soaked in warm water or some antiseptic fluid. The author has a high opinion of the value of carbolic acid, but he thinks that the treatment recommended by Mr. Lister requires more time and care than can be given after an action. The crysipelas, hospital gangrene, and pycemis, which make such ravages in most campaigns, he considers to depend frequently upon the bad hygienic conditions in which the soldiers are placed before they receive their wounds."

ASTHMA. Dr. J. B. Berkhart, a London physician, has written a book on "Asthma, Its Pathology and freatment," which the Pall Mall Gazette reviews at some length. His conclusion is, that what is called asthma is a mere symptom: that,

views at some length. His conclusion is, that what is called asthma is a mere symptom: that, with a few exceptions, all those subject to it have, previous to the appearance of the typical paroxysm, suffered from acute or chronic inflammation of the respiratory organs; that this accident had arrived in the first decade of life, and was generally a complication of whooping-cough or measles. Here, then, according to Dr. Berkhart, is the foundation of the disease. Subsequent structural changes take place from a variety of causes and circumstances, such as we have inevitably to encounter in passing through life, and have more or less influence in developing the attack. This being the case, the practical inferences are that by increased care and attention to the consequences of disease early in life the predisposition to seizure may be averted or greatly diminished; and that, as even when the oredisposition exists the paroxysms are, in the vast majority of instances, avoidable accidents, the point of most importance is to prevent their occurrence by arresting the progress of existing morbid conditions, and maintaining the healthy portions of the lungs in a state of the greatest efficiency. Comprised in this general scheme of treatment are climatic accommodations, exercise, gymnastics, baths, diet, and the modification of constitutional tendency. On all these matters the author gives good advice; but we are afraid that when it comes to relieving the paroxysm he is not much in advance of his theoretical and empirical brethren.

SCIENCE NOTES. A committee from the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin is now engaged in visiting the leading observatories of the coun-try with a view to obtain the best plan for contructing the new observatory at Madison.
They have thus far examined the observatories at Washington, Cambridge, Ann Arbor, and

Unicago.

In the late Russian campaign, 355 surgeons, out of a total of 2,839, have died, being equal to about 12½ per cent. This mortality is a much largur proportion than that of the combatant officers. The only instance on record where the proportion of deaths among the combatant officers was larger than that of the surgeons was in the Prussian army during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-'71.

war in 1870-71.

Dr. R. S. Tracy, in the Popular Science Monthly, maintains that hauging is absolutely painless. The rope, he says, closes the veins which are near the surface and comparatively flexible, but leaves the arteries open. The consequence is that the brain is speedily gorged with blood, and unconsciousness ensues. The victim is then choked to death while unconscious.

nectors.

In the English language there are about 16,100 words suitable for telegraphic purposes;
French, German, Latin, Himdustani, and Italian
have together at least 50,000 of a safe telegraphic character. There are, therefore, about
60,000 words which merchants and others can
nae without artificial or fictitious combination.
Sir James Anderson advocates the adoption of
an authorized code of 50,000 words from the
six languages mentioned, for which the single
charge would be made, believing that these
frontial be sufficient for the requirements of
commerce; and if more were needed they
might fairly be charged axira.

THE HOME.

UNPOSSESSED. So many relics of the past— Ribbons and letters, curls and rings; I'll burn them all, for, in the mass There's not a single one to which A truly loving memory clings.

Some fleeting functes! Yes, of course-I am but human. Let me see: Here is a letter; here a glove
Perfumed and dainty as can be;
And here a picture—she who gave Was once, she thought, in love with me.

And long ago, one summer-night,
My foolish heart and brain a whirl,
I clipped from off the snowy neck Of just the sweetest little girl, In poets' parlance, this spun gold— In truth, this somewhat faded curl.

Was there not one among them all, So pretty, gentle, true, and kind, For whom I cared? Among the world Of women, could I never find The queen of all—the perfect one Just snited to my heart and mind?

A foolish question, friend, to ask.
Yes, there was one. She never gave
Me curl or kiss. I never touched
With lover's hand the rippling wave
Of her brown hair, although I longed
For her, as thirsting mortais crave

Cool water; but she could not give
Her love my wayward life to bless;
And thus it is that I have not
A relie—ribbon, ring, or tress—
Of hers. The one great gift denied,
All other gifts were valueless.

And yet I tell you this, my friend: That far-yes, very far-above All thought of any offering Of others—ring, or curl, or glove— I better love her gentle No, The calm denial of my love.

Love her for what she could not give?

Perhaps—I say it to my shame;
But, as these precious treasures go
To feed my fire's expiring flame,
I have a strong belief that hers
Would sometime perish just the same.

So all is well. I have this love
Shrined sacredly within my breast—
A rare, sweet presence, that I know
Is perfect—since 'tis unpossessed.
She has her life, serene and pure,
Unspotted by mine—and that is best.
CARLOTTA E CARLOTTA PERBY.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS. George M. Carpenter writes from Arizona. "I would like to have some of The Home try the root of the Amola, which abounds in this country. By bruising it and rinsing it in soft water it gives a bruising it and rinsing it in soft water it gives a beautiful lather, which the natives use to wash the skin and hair. It gives the hair a beautiful gloss, and causes it to grow to an extreme length. It is also used in washing fine fabrics, particularly laces." Mr. Carpenter says he will be pleased to send a piece of the root to any of The Home contributors who will send him postage. His address is George M. Carpenter, Fort Defiance (via Santa Fa), Arizona.

Fe), Arizona.

Every week some persons write, "Bend direct to E. A. G., Paris, Ill.," or some other name equally definite. This class of contributors have been informed over, and over, and over again in these columns that the Postal law absolutely for-bids the Postmaster from delivering any such let-ters. The name of some person, the number of some house, or the number of a box must, one of them, be on the letter to insure its carriage. A letter to "Aunt Folly," with a box-number on it, will be handed over; but it will go to the Dead-Letter Office if directed to "Aunt Folly, Paris."

The Conductor has frequently to change a contrioutor's nom de plume to avoid duplication. Several cases have come up this week. It does seem as though friends ought to have foresight enough to avoid Martle, or Rose, or Mary as nome de plume. Try something beginning with an X or a Y.

STRANGER.—Your letter contained a request of a character that needed an address. Write what you have to say as briefly as possible and send it to The Home, Tribens, with your address. Your former letter has very likely been thrown away before To the lady who wished to know about sending

some flowers to St. Luke's, the Conductor would say, Send them (or anything dise you have for Surgeon-General T. Longmore, of the British that charity) by express, directed, "St. Luke's Two Four. —You cannot get the four-page sup-plement in which The Home is printed apart from the rest of The Satunday Tribune, but you can

subscribe for the Saturday edition without taking any other day. To the contributor who complains that he canno

get THE SATURDAY TRIBUNE on the train, the Conductor would say that it will be easier for him to subscribe by the year, and then be will be perfectly TRISTY CATCHUM. — Most of the commercial col

leges have a teacher of that branch specially.
There are two or more of those institutions in the
city, and you had better call on them about the The Conductor of The Home returns his thanks

to Calla Lily for a pleasant box of cherries which she was kind enough to leave on his desk. PHYLLI'S CARRW.—You were not referred to in the matter in question. None of the elegant ex-

tracts were from your letters. MRS. M. B. B., BELMONT .- Have sent your let-

MRS. M. B. B., BELMONT.—Have sent your letter to the lady—which was more appropriate than printing it.

HARRY B. F.—Your letter, under an alias, is a sort of a matrimonial venture which can hardly be suffered.

O. P. J., SPRINGFIELD. -Have sent your letter directly to the lady in Colorado.

THE LETTER-BOX. There are letters in this office for the following-named contributors. Those intended for persons living out of the city will be forwarded by mail upon receipt of address. Residents can call or send to Room 36 TRIBUNE Building, and get their

Paul H. B. (3), D. H. Comfort, Tonic, Garry, Sprigg, Millie C. Pomeroy, Peggy (3), Yokle, Lulu M. W. Bird (9), Canary (2), Plaintalker, Plantalker, Comfort,
Neoga, Tonic,
Serry, Garry,
Zoe No. 1, Millie C. Pomeroy,
Mrs. M. M. D., Yokle,
Suffering Addie,
June (3),
In addition to the above list of letters there are a

number of postal-cards at hand for contributors The letters generally have been accompanied with stamps, with which they will be forwarded when applied for. The cards, on the contrary, have no stamps, and a request to forward them should be accompanied by one. Following is the list o postal-cards:

SHATTUCK'S CASE.

SHATTUCK'S CASE.

From Will, Chicago.—Shatuck, you are doubless a good, sensible fellow. It doesn't matter whether or not you are married, or are in earnest; you give shape to an idea, and the discussion of it pro and con serves a purpose, the "female logic" to which the editor refers to the contrary notwithstanding. Such discussion acquaints us with the nature of our opposites in sex and prevailing views.

Those who write have their adherents; they are like preachers who promulgate the tonets of the faith and shape thought for the masses. This single consideration of broad and butter being the pivotal point around which every feature most vital to individual happiness and society's good emanating from marriage revolves, does not argue well, for it is the least intelligent consideration. It admits of no quertion; no one lives without money, married or single. It is a settled fact that it can't be dispensed with; the only question, then, to be disposed of, and which must be adjusted by those directly concerned, and by no amount of public discussion, is, whether money enough can be accumulated to enable two to live together and by so doing better their condition, regardless whether the money gotten by one or both. It is a fact that a man and woman can live together on the same they each live separately upon. Upon the simple basis which Shatuck's idea involves (I argue "the greatest good to the greatest number"), almost any two lovers can marry; but the great question is, Why don't they?

they:

I think, if I can present it clearly, I can suggest a solution which will expose the cause which touches us all off when Shattuck's idea is broached.

In the first place, the great trouble arises in equality of labor and inequality of wages; and this, I apprehend, is the Alpha and Omega of it all, for it means equal aspirations in women with

means to demand the place or hold it where their inherent ability lies and ambitions would put them, and thus overcome the superficial dictum which judges people wholly by their appearance. The consequence is, women feel chained by the circumstances of life to a grade of society far beneath them. The world knows no difference, consults not true worth in its estimates; the status is fixed by the ability to display.

consequence is, woman recumstances of life to a grade of society far beneath them. The world knows no difference, consults not true worth in its estimates; the status is fixed by the ability to display.

We have all noticed the loves of youth up to, say, 16 years of age. They are usually about equal in years, the lover and his sweetheart; but while his youthful mind is yel reveiling in the romance of his heart, and he is beginning to lay plans for an ideal ruture, when his golden haired girl shall be his queen, he is dashed to the point of boylah suicide, or the verge of poetry, by seeing her courted by a full-grown man in the neighborhood; and what surprises him most is to see that she is proud of his attentions and returns his admiration,—lits himself, and, perhaps, while he is yet wondering how it can be, accepts and is married to him,—a man "big as her father." It would not be unlikely either, that, ere the boy had forgotten her, she would be a mother, and of a daughter whom, by the time he was sole and ready to marry, he would, out of revenge, marry in turn, stealing her from some boy lover, as her mother was stolen from him. This illustration has a point hers. A woman has the same ambition and precocity which characterize her darling at the age of puberty from the love of a boy to that of a man, for whom she is aoundantly by nature and this precocity fitted. The man who labors beside her and for the same wages per week, or any amount approximating, is no more her equal probably, nor necessarily, than was the boy lover. Her earnings, however, would not place her, in a social sense, above his plane, while her aspirations would carry her to an elevation that even Shattuck with his, \$30 could not hope to uttain, I fear.

Why do young people not marry to a larger ratio? That is one reason. I refer now to the modest or middle classes. The young men would join wages and marry, or with their own resources marry these laddes, but the latter elevate their peoboscis, and the young men, equally independent, won't mar

The gentle maid, too, suddenly congeals, and quite as energetically "cuts" him when they meet.

Mr. Shattuck, you will recognize this fact. You will never marry the lady who earns that \$12 per week. That \$30 has elevated you too much as a single man. Forty-two doilars will not suffice to keep you in the style you have been accustomed to. Besides, the social bugbear again comes to the front. Would you, Mr. S., have it known that your wife worked every day down-town? Never! Then, as you earn but \$30, the income would be too medest by far. And the young lady with any spirit and ordinary appirations, though she earn but \$12, knows well the lot and duties falling to her marriage which are earned in the household and go to "the joint support" as much as if earned in an office, and would not have the man who would ask her to work, though he thought enough of her to marry her.

At present prices for labor, the lady who can earn \$12 now per week is smart enough for any man, and she knows it and prefers to live on that amount and take her chances for a "catch" rather than accept the patronage and responsibilities of a thirty-dollar man. Let women receive the same wages as men for the same labor, and I think much of the problem is solved. The man and woman who then earned \$12 per week each would live somewhere within bounds of their ambition with the stimulus of hope, and Mr. S. would not need to aspire higher than the hand of a lady earning \$30, for she would not alone be his equal in point of ability as she now is at \$12, but \$30 would enable her to meet all the social demands Mr. S. might be sensitive about; and, if Mrs. S. chose to labor "out," with their joint earnings they could keep up an establishment which would defy parvenue dicts.

keep up an establishment which would defy parvenn dicta.

This is practicable. I am willing to pay a lady as much for the same work as a man. Why can't all do it, or else employ women aitogether, which would be far better when the work was suitable? But my views on men usurping the positions women can fill have been aired in these columns, and I am demanding, perhaps, too much space. I set out to remark that the money feature of marriage was not all there was to it; that, while it was a necessity in any event, there were other questions to be considered, which, though voluntary, were of more vital import to the happiness and well-being of every couple about to marry. Perhaps some time I may be permitted to present some of those. The Shatuck discussion is only on the bread-and-butter side, anyhow; nothing else seems to be essential. I would barely surgest to Mr. S. whether he has considered with all his philosophy the suitability of that \$12 lady he refers to, or any other, to become his wife according to well-known natural laws. Conjugality can subsist happily on \$200.

FROM MRS. TULLIVER. -In a married experience it may concern. I address this communication. We are told by a rictim to the boarding-house treadmill existence that he spends two-thirds of his income on food and sheiter, leaving the remnant for all other demands, and sans literature, sans cigars, sans nunsements, sans everything that made bachelor life enjoyable, he finds his wife's society is poor compensation, and warns all antiraries. made bachelor life enjoyable, he finds his wife's society's poor compensation, and warms all aspirants to like happiness, "Don't." What an idea of life, and what misery this devotion to appearances, worse than the most-galling yoke slave ever wore! Amber, with "the pen of a ready writer," lately truthfully described the decelt, and slander, and idleness, and ennul of a city boarding-house. With a paltry income one tries to imitate the style and habits of a Cresus, and, because of the miserable subterfuges necessary, curses the marriage relation and indulges in regretful longings for days of bachelor indulgences. Such expression in my husband would break my heart and never would be forgiven. The Empress of India could not be more proud of her position than I in the knowledge that my love would requite my husband for every privation earth's hardest trials could inflict, and I, though I counted the revenues of a world as mine. forgiven. The Empress of India could not be more proud of her position than I in the knowledge that my love would requite my husband for every privation earth's hardest trials could inflict, and I, though I counted the revenues of a world as mine, without his tender care and cherished presence, would be "of all creatures the most miscrable." On \$30 a week I should judge one could endure agonies under the necessity of silk, and velvet, and fine jewelry, etc., etc., as regalar dinner concomitants. Suppose the wife does fill Bartle Thassey's description in "Adam Bede" of womarkind in general in regard to cookery, "a little summat of this and summat of that," have we not a "Complete British Family Housewife" among us, or its representative? This, with experience, is the school where woman learns wisdom. Am not I a living example? A bride installed in her own modest home, my knowledge of the culinary art began with a few kinds of cake and ended with apple pies; unfortunately, after a lengthened subsistence, even these will surfeit. A university graduate,—college-bred,—bread—good, wholesome wheat bread—was to me an "unknown quantity." Spout in several languages I could,—alas! I cannot now,—my common sense and habits of observation taught me that sagar was not an ingredient of potatoes or salt of custards. Suffice it to say, I have written a cook-book, for private delectation only, and not original. I am considered an oracle, would invite The Home to test my powers if I were not afraid the invitation would be accepted.

On the theory of accumulation, as the earth takes on new geological strata once in a cycle or so, one can enjoy some of the good things of life with only \$30 per week. One can rent a nice house and keep one servant, with an occasional assistant in the sewing-room, can carpet and furnish it with taste, adorn the walls with best steelplates, and even one or more good oil painting, objets d'art, and articles of virts not a few,—when one come to pack them,—can sup from delicate china accompanied by delight

FROM ORLENA, CENCAGO .- Mr. Shattuck, I thin you need have no fears of a girl who is bravenough to dare the scorn of society, and turn you need have no fears of a girl who is brave enough to dare the scorn of society, and turn a deaf ear to the contemptuous remarks of her sisters whom fortune has favored with a lavish home and indulgent parents, by acceptint, and remaining in a position that brings her the luxury of independence, ever being anxious or willing to throw up her situation the moment she becomes Mrs. Shattuck. There is too great a charm in being able to say, as one clinks the coin in the palim. "It is mine: all mine; and no one has a right to question my plan of disbursement. My work carned it, and my hand alone shall distribute it." But is there not a home to look after, the moment she becomes your wife? Has she not an exacting husband whose linen must be immaculate, buttons always in their places, clothing kept free from int or dust, stc., etc.? Has Mr. Shattuck ever considered the amount of pottering around the house it takes to keep a home tidied up, the same routine of work to be accomplished day after day to keep up the style a "college-bred" gentleman would demand? Would he be willing, when he asked her to be his wife, to enter into a solemn compact to bear his share of the household burdens, and guarantee that ne act of his should deprive her of the strength and ability to pursue the course of duty her girlhood warrants? A few months, at the best, and would not her elastic step become slow and wearied, and she be obliged to give up her \$12.9 a week? Should her state of health compel her to withdraw from service, I am sure Mr. Shattuck taking the responsibility upon himself, with his fine sensibilities and love for the sir young being who gave up all for him, would willingly divide has \$20 for her aske.

Of course, Mr. Shattuck would be willing to keep a servant, and furnish food for the household, for would he not be saving his board bill by the change? He could not expect his wife to give up her \$12 a week earned in some comfortable office, with only ten hours of work a day, and commence tolling at 5 o'clock in the morning, preparing breakfast for him, and work until late at night, getting the evening meal out of the way and the house in order for morning. Mr. Shattuck would, of course, have to be called up for breakfast. What man is not? At night a comfortable meal must await him; then a smoke, and a dip into the vast resources of THE TRIBUNE. No more work until after breakfast for him. But when does her work end?

Mr. Shattuck, what you style "pottering around" has stolen the bloom from many a fair cheek, and brought the pange of a living death to many a poor heart. A woman's toil is thankless toil at the best. There are women in this city who scorn to be always pleading for a few pennies of the dollars their bossehold toil has helped to earn.

toil at the best. There are women in this city who scorn to be always pleading for a few pennies of the dollars their household toil has helped to earn, who are doing their own housework and filling their hours of office work besides. By this means the housework is lessened, for visitors, when they "come to stay," must expect to wait upon themselves and goasip among themselves, instead of controlling the time and energies of the hostess. But yet it brings a sort of double duty on the willing hands. With Mr. Shattuck's \$30 and Mrs. Shattuck's \$12 a week, a servant can be employed Shattuck's \$12 a week, a servant can be employed who will relieve them both of care, and give he the same chance for intellectual culture or harm-less recreation that he demands for himself. FROM GOPHER, RED WING, MINN.-There are

few points which are sometimes forgotten in dis-cussions of the woman's labor question which i propose to touch upon. Firstly, the individual differences in men and women, How many women there are who are not in the least "domestic, who would rather work outside to earn money pay for the work done inside the house, -who, is fact, hate the drudgery and details of housekeep

who would rather work onside to earn money to pay for the work done inside the house,—who, in fact, hate the drudgery and details of housekeeping. Some people would say of them, "Such women should not marry;" but they do marry, and are often embittered by being confined to uncongenial occupations. There are, on the other hand, many men who like to "make home pleasant" and "potter around," who would be delighted if society allowed them to stay a thome.

Until we can regulate the affairs of the universe to our satisfaction, until we can arrange it that all men shall be manly and all women womanly, we should not venture to say what is woman's work and what is man's work. It is so easy to generalize that there is too much of it done on insufficient basis of facts.

Another thing: We must not forget that much hard muscular labor is anything but elevating to the mind. A woman doing her own work is often too tired to use her mind in any way, unless maybe to read a novel or the local items in the daily newspaper. A smart, inteligent woman should not try to be content to drudge if she can do better. Mind ought to control muscle in women's work, as it generally does in men's, though the Communists are trying to prove that it will not. It always must, in the nature of things. Manual labor deyelops common sense, some one says, but too much of it dails the uncommon sense. The culture of flowers and fruits is not so wearing as housework if one needs to work for health. Again: If a woman can in some way earn a little money for her own use (and she need not necessarily in every instance be absent from home all day), how much more independent and self-respecting she feels! A proud woman does not like to go to her husband for every cent she wants to spend. And if a man earns the money he cannot help feeling that it is more his than his wife's. She would feel the same way were she in his place.

In reading about the domestic life of the middle classes of the more helpidy civilized nations, I have always been most favorably impres

these women? An unprejudiced Englishman said there were more happy homes in France than in his own country,—and he lived among the French for thirty years. I agree with one of the numerous correspondents of this department of This Tribung—that it is generally, the fault of the husband that the wife earns nothing. He thinks it would be a public acknowledgment of his inscompetence if she did. Of course a woman who rears a large family of children has enough to do, even without housework. But if she has little talent and no tact to manage children, she, if she is capable, could better afford to do something else and pay smotherly woman who can do it well. There are plenty of oid maids who have real mother hearts and heads. I speak of the exceptions, and of the "rights of the minority."

Let us encourage any woman who does that which is right, and lot her find her own work. And let each lover or husband settle his affairs with his own sweetheart or wife, and he will find that better than to "go on general principles," or to consult the public.

low me to pronounce the blessing on Shattuck? It is considered settled, Shattuck, that you will marry the alleged \$12-girl. The women have unan mously voted in favor of the wedding, and it is hoped the bans will be duly published. There of quite a number of years our average income has been no more than \$30 per week, and to "whoever are some things that might have been taken into consideration, but they matter but little where the supreme idea of marriage is at stake. It might have been thought worth while to inquire whether Shattuck had a life tenure on the weekly \$30. It happens sometimes that a man gets the grand bounce, or that his employer indulges in the pleasant pastime of going through bankruptcy. In either case, Shattuck must necessarily look up another place. He might not succeed at first, and there might be a long interum of nothing coming in and everything goling out. The sisterhood will at once answer this objection by appropriating the \$12-girl's wares to run expenses till Shattuck gets a start. Don't fool yoursolves there, my dears. As the world goes, the \$12-will cease to be considently reckoned on after marriage. There are constantly recurring discrepancies which creep in between the plans formed and their fulfillment, and while these discrepancies are a joy and a blessing in one sense, they yet materially interfere with the female desire to accummulate wealth by her own effort. Shattuck has made a business matter of his proposed matrimonial scheme, and in this light we must look at it; and so I say, if he expects his wife to bring in \$12 per week, and bases his calculation on that idea, he had better keep single. You must figure on \$30 per week for two instead of one, Shattuck. You can live well and support a wife on this amount if you want to,—as long as it lasts,—but you can live better and save more money without this expense. I say you can; whether you will or not is wholly in your power to determine. Marriage beget habits of economy sometimes, but it does not follow that it is necessary to secure that end. An unfeeling broker would say that marriage is a commission a man pays to be economical, which he could get along without paying if he were so disposed.

Don't think you can support two as cheaply as you can one. This is an error as nonsensical as it is popular. If, after marriage, you find yourself contented with a plipe instead of a Leidenberg clagar, or if yo consideration, but they matter but little where the supreme idea of marriage is at stake. It might have been thought worth while to inquire whether

FROM XAVIER, BRISTOL -Mr. Shattuck, you have my sympathy. I am quite sure that you are not quite as mercenary as some of the Homers endeavor to make you appear. It is very evident that your acquaintance with the fair(?) sex is limited, or you would have known that your letter limited, or you would have known that your letter would arouse the warlike spirits of some of the contributors. I heartily indorse the sentiments of Mr. Dash in the issue of the 22d. He is a man after my own heart. It is true, as he says, that some women, after marriage, think that they must put on more style and dress, so that Mrs. Grundy will not make remarks. But he will find that the majority of women, who marry in the right spirit, scorn to govern their actions by such a fickle guide.

Sister Sukev has a big brother in Chicago whom she evidently thinks just right. How I do envy any one a good brother. I never had one, and, as I happen to be not quite "the fairest among ten thousand" (although college bred), I see very little of gentlemen's society. Don't tell une that "lovely eyes," "beautiful complexion," "pearly teeth," etc., ad infinitum, combined with an almost total absence of sense, do not attract sooner than a rather commonplace make-up, with a fair share of educated trains. I know better, as well in many other cases as in my own.

FROM Mrs. LEO HUNTER, AMBOY. - I suppose some (especially those of the recipe-for-cooxing and the cotton-fiannel-animal persuasion) will think the subject is worn threadbare, but I want to say, How are you, Mr. Shattuck? I would like to see you and shake hands with you; nor that I want to marry you. for I am not in the market; if I were, I would have to wait till 1880 before I could propose. I had been thinking for some time that a little sparring and sharp-shooting would be a rest and relief, by way of chance, and felt to exclaim, when thinking of the array of animals in The Home, "From such a home, good Lord deliver us," or if I should chance to want an animal, and some one should want to present me with a cotton-fiannel one, I should be like the child that wanted a baby, and, when some one gave her a rag-baby, she cried out and said, "I doat want that; I want a mutton baby." When your bombshell exploded, lot what a change; but I must say I blush for my sex, that any of them should belittle themselves so as so write as they have in reply to four sensible sex, that any of them should belittle themselves so as so write as they have in reply to your sensible letter. I don't see why a wife shouldn't be a help-meet now as well as when Eve was made, and I don't blame you for hesitating about taking the step in these days of brass and tinsel, when young wives say, "Well, he has married me, and has got to take care of me," instead of trying to make life pleasant and easy for him as the expects him to for her, for true marriage is not a one-sided affair at all. Do just as your best ladgement distance about marriage for, at the some

But really, Mr. S., I didn't take you to be in earnest at ail, but thought you, too, would like a change, and took that way to draw out ideas from the Homites on something beside what we had had an overdose of. You have accomplished it, and I think you are entitled to the everisating thanks and gratitude of every reader of The Home. I want to say to you as the Irish lover said to his Nellie:

Now, Shattnek, I belave You're laffin' in your slave You're laffin' in your slave
to think what a commotion you have made
among the women and girls; but I don't judge all
by those who have so shamefully berated you.
I wanted to add a word to what Amber said last
Saturday, but it will make this too lengthy; but
keep on, Amber; you are on the right track as fat
as you have gone, and, if you keep on, you may
say what I have hoped some one would say before
this.

been waiting to see if any of the ladies think as I do in regard to Mr. Shattuck; am glad there are some broad-minded ones still in our ranks. Poor fellow, I pitted him, the way he was abused. Sister Sukey, of Clover Farm, your letter suited me and my ideas to perfection; this would be rather a monotonous world if all loved to do housework, and I can imagine nothing pleasanter than to see two united by love and marriage starting together each morning to perform the labor of the day, Why should the lady not do it after marriage as before, if it gives her pleasure, and even if she did keep house? I am sure, if she is a lady in the true sense of the word, and understands life's duties, the machinery of her home will run as smooth as other homes, and I am certain there is many a good servant-girl in the country who would delignt in taking care of her house and do her duty faithfully during her absence. Do all haldes who have not outside business to attend to potter all day around the house, watch this thing and that thing? No indeed. I think the generality of them let their masies do as they please. Mr. Shattuck, I have respect for you; may you and your lady love be happy; enjor your-selves while you can; trouble comes soon enough. Plaintalker, I like some part of your letter, but I hope the day will never come when men will despise any woman, able-bodied or weak. Shattuck's Friend, I think you have let the cat out of the bag, for you are married, and still say you would like to marry Mr. S., and are very bitter in some of your remarks. I believe you are a disappointed woman, and want what is beyond your reach. I send a recipe to Water. Chicago, for yeast cake. Take half a gallon of water to a quarter pound of hops; boil together until reduced to one quart, strain, then thicken with flour, and boil to the consistency of common starch. Let it stand until lukewarm, then add a teacupful of liquid yeast, and let it become well leavened; then add Indian meal until it is stiff enough to roll out into cakes or make into b

FROM DAIS, CHICAGO. -Hurran! Shattuck's Friend is the most sensible yet. Most any woman who dislikes housework would rather work downtown than drudge all day, or sit with her hands
olded. I should much rather marry now and help
my husband along by working as he does, than
wait until he could support me in ease. I know
most girls feel so, but Shattuck is the only man
like that, that we know of, and he don't want any
one of us: neither can we all have him. Now,
girls, don't make the man feel as though he were
put up to 'draw cuts' for. Think how conceited he will grow if you all tell him how sensible he is. Don't tell I think so, will you? Then,
others berate him soundly. Perhaps it will balance the thing. Shattuck, I, too, am your friend. who dislikes housework would rather work down-

that Shattuck has kicked up among the stew-pans, flower-bulbs, and knitting-needles of The Home Department! I would bet a hat that Shattuck Department! I would bet a hat that Shattuck would be baldheaded in less than an hour if those dames could blutch him, yet what he said was Gospel truth, sure enough, and, what's more, the girls all know it. They just want to get a home and an nice sort of fellow to foot the bills, and then they begin trying all the recipes in The Home and wasting raw material on those patterns. Then see what a lot of old maids answer Shattuck. Why, he would not have the whole lot as a girf and \$40 a week besides. Pitch in, Shattuck, give them another poser. We all like it, and it makes The Home more residable.

THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN. FROM ERICA, WARSAW, IND. -I greatly like the system of exchange which seems to be the leading principle of The Home Department. We bring here, not alone our patterns and our plants, but also our perplexities and our pleasures. We but also our perplexities and our pleasures. We compare ideas and experiences. Our sympathies embrace 'a wider sohere; our charity, the better name of which is love, has a more extended field of action. And yet, will all bear with me while I add that I have sometimes felt the need of guarding ourselves lest we should think too much of that which we may receive, too little of that which we might impart. Among the many of whose struggles and aspirations we gain transiont glimpses in these columns, my heart goes out with fullest sympathy toward the tender, patient mothers of little children. If among the readers of The Homethers is any woman so unfortunate as to be an unbelieving mother, I have no word for her. I pity such an one most sincerely, but we stand on such utterly different blanes of thought and feeling that what to me are the vital things of life can have no interest for her. Those who look upon their precious baces as an heritage from the Lord, who desire nothing so much as to bring them up in His fear and service, will understand with their hearts the words which come from mine.

In these days, when so much is written concerning the elevation of woman, woman's sphere, woman's suffrage, and kindred ideas, the tendency of popular thought seems rather to depreciate the patient, quiet labors of that mother who 'looketh well to the ways of her household." Let us not be decerred. If every mother trains each son to love justice, no woman mereatrer will have cause to compain of linjustice from any man or body of men. If all daughters are taught to value purity of heart and cultivation of intellect above dress and display, we shall have in the next-generation a class of women worthy to be the wives of honorable, truth-loving, God-fearing men. We cannot move the world by any single effort, but by the grace of God's holy spirit we may 'do our duty in that state of life unto which it hath pleased God to call us,' and if all so work, patiently, quietly, according to our Heavenly Fathers will, the world will be reg compare ideas and experiences. Our sympathies embrace a wider sphere; our charity, the better name of which is love, has a more extended field

must often deny them when it is absolute pain to ourselvés.

Nor let us forget in teaching our children faith and submission that we also are only learners. When our wishes are denied, our hopes frustrated, our beloved ones removed from us, let us remember God is dealing with us as we deal with our own precious children, only more wisely and tenderly, as knowing all things, and may the Holy Spirit teach us to trust our Father as unquestioningly as we wish our darlings to trust us.

call brings but feeble responses. I will add a few thoughts, which may strike a keynote and be the means of drawing out others, when they have finished Mr. Shattuck. Teaching children to respect the rights of others has, in some families become ished Mr. Shatiuck. Teaching children to respect the rights of others has, in some families, become obsolete. Every-individual is governed by certain principles or rules of action in his intercourse with others. Some of these are of the most selfish and unjust nature. We often see a boy at play inclined to win the game by unfair means; a scholar in his class strive by fraud to gain a position he does not deserve: and, in fact, from the ragged boy at play to the Emperor on his throne, this evil spirit of injustice is warring against the noble principles of the golden rule. If children were taught that the golden rule should always be the motto that stimulated them to action, there would be a happy change in this world. Jealousy, cavy, hate, and all the ovil passions of the human heart would be unknown, for there would be no fuel with which to feed the flames, and all dissension and strife among mankind would cease. The enactment of laws for the preservation of life and property, and for the punishment of crime, would be unnecessary, for the golden rule is broad enough to embrace all the claims of justice and

good order everywhere. Let the little ones also be taught sincerity, for this empty glitter of affecting smiles and fistering words does much harm. It is proper to be kind and civil even to strangers, but it is unnecessary to assume friendship's outer show where no kindly feeling is entertained. It trust that The Home sisters who cultivate flowers will not hesitate to donate some to their sick neighbors. I do not mean to say that we should cultivate flowers for the wealthy or Indolent; but there are many worthy invalids who would be so rejoiced over a heautiful flower as to almost forget their aches and pains. And surely the grateful smile which would be ample reward for trouble of precenting. Thanks, P. P. p. for your kind suggestions. And now that article on associations, please. Puss, the lily sent you requires pienty of sunlight. It is a native of this State, and grows on the prairie. I would be pleased to receive the plants offered by your friend. Thanks for your generous donation. Florence, the barbe came all right. It was beautiful; thanks. Wide-Awake. you shall hear from me soon.

FROM GEORGINA, CHICAGO. -As I sit on the door

PROM JUNPING JOAN, INDIANAPOLIS. -I has voice again and feel the power that thou alone canst have." Ah, dear children, what a low value we often put upon the rarest and purest of articles. If we could only see the future before us, see the time when we all have to separate from those who are most precious and dearest to us, how many heartaches and hours of weeping would we save, them, and save ourselves future years of suffering if we would but try to do our duty more faithfully. Revery little cross word and stubborn act that we have done in our childhood comes, ah! too plainly, back to us when too late to repent. Now, dear children, I hope you will learn a lesson by this, and whenever manma saks you to do this or that don't turn around with a frown on your lovely face, or "I don't want to." Always show her that you feel as if she was a superior being (truly she is), to be esteemed, loved, and obeyed. There is nothing you can do too good for her. She is your guardian angel, watching over you all the day, and when the dease gloom spreads over all she is still watching that no harm shall come to rob you of your sweetness. And think how little you repay her. Is it any wonder that many mothers go distracted for the love and kindness that is never shown to them? Oh, my heart aches for them. And to think that kind words and loving words would make all happy. Try it. We have all been children like yourselves; have been naughty to our parents, but have suffered tenfold. That is why I wish to impress it on your minds that you may not suffer likewise. God cless all children who try to be good.

Brownie No. 2. I should very much like some

FROM HARRY B. FREE, CHICAGO. - What a row

To Aunt Helen I would venture to say that it parents would provide suitable literature for their boys, at once interesting and instructive, they would leave the Nickel Library alone. Few parents make any provision of this sort for their children: they forbid the reading of certain books, and yet fail to supply instructive reading. What can you expect? You must cultivate your children's tastes. I think parents are greatly to blame who do not instill into their little ones' minds habits of correct reading as well as of correct living.

Mary Dwight, I extend to you the band of fellowship. Let us have short skirts, thick shoes, and "reform waists." Why don't you let the children have their games and amuse themselves on Sunday as well as on every other day? Otherwise, if kept in constant restraint, they come to look upon Sunday as the most tiresome day of the week. I, for one, believe in letting children have a good time on Sunday as them ost tiresome day of the week. I, for one, believe in letting children have a good time on Sunday home-life should never be inclined to frame excuses for getting away from it. Let Sunday be not only a day of rest, but of quiet, peaceful enjoyment. The idea of maintaining a solemn countenance and reading religious books all day Sunday is, or ought to be, exploded. I think people make a great mistake in forcing so much religious teaching upon their children before they are able to comprehend it. The almost certain result is that they grow up considering Bible-reading and church-going a task, and when left to themselves abandon them altogether.

If any one has the two articles by Paul H. B. on

Brownie No. 2, I should very much like some

FROM LYSTRA, COUNCIL BLUFFS .- Mande Mass in the Tae Home Department of THE TRIBUNE of last Saturday, speaks in a motherly way of our

little ones. It gives me a hint to say something in The Home about these stays of life; but as I am a man, with a man's experience, I hardly dared ven-

and when left to themselves abandon them and gether.

If any one has the two articles by Paul H. B. on "Hair" and "Hands," which appeared in The Home some time ago, could they let me have them for a short time? I promise to return them if desired.

Fedalma and Mercury, accept my tardy thanks for your letters. Portland, your letter was received; accept my hearty thanks for the same.

PROM MABELLE, DETROIT. -D. T. P., of Chi-PROM MARELLE, DETROIT.—D. T. P., of Chicago, I would like the lambrequin pattern for bracket, but have no flowers to offer in exchange, but have several patterns for child of four years, Honiton lace patterns for cuft and collar, cravat end, butterfly, and straight lace for handkerchief, collar and glove box of card-board: also, the Princess undergarment. Maybe you would like some of these. Fairy, I have an excellent wrapper-pattern, with seams running to the shoulder, back and front, and forming the dart in front. Will send it, or any of the above, in exchange for fancywork patterns—particularly a pretty border for toilet sets, or some new style of tidy.

Will some one tell me what is the matter with my female canary? For nearly two years it has had a swelling under the left wing,—an air-bubble, if you might call it that,—filled with nothing but air. On being pricked or clipped with the scissors, it collapses; but the operation has to be performed every other day. What can I do for it? Please answer—some one who knows.

Mrs. Egg, Rock Island. - My little girl is all the time teasing me to make her some dolls, but I can't unless New Peaches, of Ashland, Neb., will can't unless New Peaches, of Ashland, Neb., will send me her doll-pattern! By so doing she may make one little heart glad, and I will return stamps. I want to know whether Saily Brass, of Chicago, took her name from one of Dickens' works; if so, I don't want anything to do with her; and, if not, I would advise her to read "Old Curiosity Shop" and then drop the name. Floretta, alcohol will remove the yellow stains on piano-keys. Will some one give regipe in The Home for delicate cake, also filling (not frosting) for both chocolate and orange cake? I will close by giving a nice jelly-roll recipe: Four eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, one teaspoon baking-powder, pinch of salt: spread thin on long tims. Flavor the jelly and spread on while not and roll up.

FROM ELLA WHEELER.—Will the ladies of The Home help me? I desire to obtain an orphan girl

FROM ELLA WHEELER.—Will the ladies of The Home help me? I desire to obtain an orphan girl of 12 years or thereabouts who would be willing to live in the country as companion and assistant in a family of three—often of but two—members. She would be well cared for, comfortably elothed, and educated in the common branches. In return, she would be expected to assist in household duties, read, and conduct herself respectably. So long as these conditions were fulfilled she would be sure of a comfortable home. A pirl from the country preferred, and nationality of no especial consideration. Any one in The Home knowing the whereabouts of such a girl would do me a great favor to drop me a line through The Home.

FROM RENO, OTTAWA. - Fairy, what kind of pat-From Reno, Ottawa.—Pairy, what kind of patterns do you wish? I have a great many that I will exchange with you if you wish them.

Rogers Park Amy, is your offer of patterns for Mrs. M. alone, or yould you send to any one wishing them? I would like your anchor and chain; if I have anything you wish, will be glad to exchange. I would like a nice-fitting kitchen apron pattern. I have three afternoon apron patterns I would exchange, or anything that may be desired that I may have. I have a great many seroil patterns; perhaps some one may like some of them, and the shadow picture of Christ, and others.

FROM PEGGOTY, MILWAUKES. -Can any of The me contributors teil me the author of the coup-

Happy is the bride the sun shines on— Blind is the corpse the rain rains on.

I think I have quoted right, or nearly so.
I have no plants to exchange for anything, and mow nothing of floaters, air-castles, etc., but if

D. T. P. will send me the patterns she speaks of in applique for table and brackets. I will send stamps or directions for tovely knit carrie, several kinds, for fiannel, etc. Address me care of Home.

FROM MRS. E. G. N., HARVARD. -D. T. P., I would like very much to send slips in exchange to lambrequia patterns, and would you be willing to wait until a little later for slips? I could sand in nicer ones then. Will any one be kind snough to send me William Cullen Bryant's last poem? I think it was printed in The Tangawa some time in February. I will return stamps.

FROM MAB.-I have ers of this sort, a their names, so I through The Home.

ladies who asked

through The Home. I doladies who asked som
chrysanthemum, and di
Mab a swindle. Please,
your judgment on me,
atripped of silps, and I is
there are plenty comin
with safety, both to you
yen silps. I take great
from my kind friends,
ure in glving of my lim
that some have not re
paid the postage accord
cannot see why they sh
word; I will send again
can, root those I send,
doorned to the disappo
lot in several cases wh
have been so wilted tha
silps have all lived.
Nancy. Spry, I wish I
with you through those
the little trensares. I
low you through all th
over hill and through d
comfort in these ramol
be permitted this priv
aurrounded by them
fals me, and we are
blessings until deprive
Can any one give the
ing with these words:
"Are we almort these
Said adying sirk, as a

can any one give the ing with these words:

"Are we almost ther said a dying girl, as a I will gladly send stam A. D. asks for camp axcellent recipe for the ipe for camphor-ice. To dients each half an our olive oil, and spermace ter of an ounce; purifs the druggist's), and chalk. Melt the lard, it simmer over a slow solved, set aside to come the interest of the interest of the men of The about the Mrs. Gruns people's affairs,—thos who "iust drop in faws," etc. I wish the ment gotten up for speople have plenty of certainly cannot have not personally troub neighbor of mine suffine a quiet little home of great annoyance to

FROM TWILIGHT,

for three or four week storm, although it has think I could prove "devourers" slone a without resorting to calls "feminine logic pretty freely borrowed

FROM EOLA, BATTLE CREEK.—Who of The Home sisters has the alphabet in large capital letters and on what terms can I obtain it? Please address, care of The Home. And to those who want point-lace patterns, in sending please state for what purpose, in order that I may send suitable patterns. Many thanks to Mrs. M., Ruth Pinch, Siroc, and Mattie No. 1 for favors received.

FROM KAND, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—I have been trying to make Koumiss and don't succeed very well. The milk seems to separate and form a thick clot like butter at the top of the bottle, whereas it should be uniform like fresh milk. Should not skim milk be used? Please inform me what is the difficulty.

FROM GEORGINA, CHICAGO.—As I sit on the door-step this cool May evening and listen to the beau-tiful strains of music in the distance, a feeling of sadness steals o'er me, and I feel like crying out in a voice of agony and deepair, "Dear mother, come back once more that I may hear that sweet voice again and feel the power that thou alone canst have." Ah, dear children, what a low value FROM P. G., CHICAGO. - May I ask the ladies of The Home if they can suggest any place where I shall be likely to find a prose sketch of Bret Harte's entitled "The Snow-Plow"! It is not in any collection of his writings which I have seen, and I greatly desire to procure a copy. FROM SWEETHEART, CHICAGO. - Will one of the

sisters of The Home tell me how to paint fans in floral designs? Perhaps one of my big, handsome brothers can tell me? In return, I can tell how to paint on glass, or monochromatic, which resembles

PROM ALTONA—Will some one send me twelve numbers of the Floral Cabinet for twelve of the Household? Did Fern-Leaf receive my postal in answer to FROM DARC, FORT WAYNE. - Will some one oblige

the writer with a recipe for the mixture once pub-lished in TEE TRIBUNE to enable persons addicted to liquor to give up the use of the stimulant? FROM REA, CHICAGO,—Can any one of The Home friends tell me if there is, or is to be, a kinder-garten school for training teachers in the city?

FLORAL LORE.

satin seeds; will gladly return stamps. Hollie Hawk, I am holding up my right hand, but am very much afraid it will get tired before you see it.

Alleen Allanna, if you will please send me some blackberry lily seeds, I will return stamps and thanks. FROM FERN LEAP, OTTAWA, LLL. - "Think naught a trifle though it small appear, Small sands the mountain, moments make the year, and trides life." Mary, your grief over the insects which are life. Mary, your grief over the insects which are so annoying you is but a trifle after all. Just now the earth and air is full of insect life, and, instead of thinking of them as only a torment sent to perplex frail humanity, let your thoughts rise to the Creator of these little torments, and remember that He created them for some wise purpose, though

last Saturday, speaks in a motherly way of our little ones. It gives me a hint to say something in The Home about these stays of life; but as I am a married in man, with a man's experience, I hardly dared venture through those columns, as they are the paculiar vantage-ground of the ladies. I am a married man, with three daughters and one son, the latter 10 years of age, two of the former older than he, and the baby two years younger. I have had some experience in their government, and it may be of benefit to others. I give it for what it is worth. I was naturally found of each one, as he or she came into the world. I have been invariably kinelities in the state of theirs manifested by crying. I have invariably it had been to have never yielded to a single wish of theirs manifested by crying. I have invariably single we have never yielded to a single wish of theirs manifested by crying. I have invariably single we have never yielded to a single wish of theirs manifested by crying. I have invariably single we have never yielded to a single wish of theirs manifested by crying. I have invariably single we have never yielded to a single wish of theirs manifested by crying. I have invariably single we have never yielded to a single wish of theirs manifested by crying. I have invariably single we have never yielded to a single wish of theirs manifested by crying. I have invariably single we never yielded to a single wish of theirs manifested by crying. I have invariably single we never yielded to a single wish of theirs manifested by crying. I have invariably single we never yielded to a single wish of theirs manifested by crying. I have invariably single we never yielded to a single wish of theirs manifested by crying. I have invariably single we never yielded to a single wish of theirs manifested by crying. I have invariable we never yielded to a single wish of theirs manifested by crying of our life-box; but yielded to a single wish of their single we have never yielded to a single wish of their single we have neve without resorting to calls "feminine logic pretty freely borrowed political campaign it is and, if I remember in gun was well filled with and he ought to expecture. Now to floral card in reply to yours, directed right. There I took to be your proj the same. The Hor so do not know will you have any I did or anything else you name of those I have to ask the kind lady whow long before it will of mine with great card, as those seeds and send the kindness. Hollie you some Kenliworth like very much to have built oget some verbens of C., will send you Keyou offer, but would Who will send me the tern! Nobody, I will poppy-seed. Many the They were all in go colens, I think it was, FROM UNCLE TORING those who have writt swer, that I sent who swer, that I sent was had the things I sake exhausted. I have say and will, if possible, if you are not provide I will send dark pin asked, but it is still to I wish every woman appraciate Amber's "De"t she go for the says anything about ann sure you will be pleased with the result, particularly with your bubs, for it is one of our best manures. In the spring save all the soot you can in some dry piace, and, before a rain, scatter over your flower-bed, where you are designing to plant the particularly is soot valuable to the farmer ann all engaged in raising vegetables, for a liberal supply scattered over the soil before onions, paranips, turnips, carrots, and all crops lindle to the attack of worms, with lime, and actatered over young crops of the Brassica tribe (cabbage), when we, they will be insured from the ravages of birds, files, and sings, it will greatly improve the appearance of the lawn; and, in fact, this soot, which our Eastern friends distince so much, and which soils face, hands, clothing, when you can be considered over young crops of the great believe to the control of the control

FROM PHYLLIS CAN for a copy of "The L Jessica, sent you will send it in the fa will send it in the sa in Albany. Seeds or Now I want a calla gonias, pond-lilies, a any of the followin forms (pressed or roo and any of the plants II. Mara Moss, I answ recipe for puff puddin recipe for puff pindur one pint of sweet mil the whites of eggs he hot, with butter an sauce, and, if you v any berries, in with

I am very anxious is send in exchange ro-of the valley, ferns, Can also send pla

and twenty letters ceived. Now I do enjoys letters n there are 120 stips many ladies wish a a slip of a winter-l called Christmas D

> Home friends who wonder at seeing son for it is that soon as expected debted to my Ch which so unex Many thanks.

FROM E. B. M., comething I surel ants away; buy five and sprinkle on this myself with st Maggie May, I State (Illinois). Brownie No. 2, Brownie No. 2, ceived seven copi to last me forever. I second J. C. M are right in all y "very firm," and

he is now. FROM KREIAN, mest. I take a noatment, three on the back part about two hours plenty of water; cook this at noon, dish till tea-time; ing the dish clean, is good; don't coo For sweeping ca damp, or coarse of

FROM L. E. G. look like new. I of ammonia and breadths and pie after which hang

Prox AMBER, provalent idea th an epoch that pa for alate-pencils of the early tee

E. G. N., HARVARD. -D. T. P., I unch to send slips in exchange for rus, and would you be willing to later for slips? I could send in later for slips? I could send in later for slips? I could send in filliam Cullen Bryant's last poem? I pristed in The Taibune some time in I will return stamps.

Ishabet in large capital letters, as can I obtain it? Please address, a. And to those who want point in sending please state for what purler that I may send suitable patterns, as to Mrs. M. Ruth Pinch, Sirot, and I for favors received.

D. BATTLE CREEK, MICH. -I have e Koumiss and don't succeed very
seems to separate and form a
butter at the top of the bottle,
and be eniform like fresh milk,
skim milk be used? Please inform me
sificuity.

if they can suggest any place where I kely to find a prose sketch of Bret thea "The Snow-Plow"? It is not in on of his writings which I have seen, ly desire to procure a copy.

ETHEAST, CHICAGO.—Will one of the he Home tell me how to paint fans in ms? Perhaps one of my big, handsome at tell me? In return, I can tell how to ass, or monochromatic, which resembles

arona-Will some one send me twelve of the Floral Cabinet for twelve of the

-Leaf receive my postal in ana anc. Fort Wayns. —Will some one oblige with a recipe for the mixture once pub-Transum to enable persons addicted up the use of the stimulant?

sicaso. - Can any one of The Home if there is, or is to be, a kinder-

ask Lear, Ottawa, Ill. — "Think naught uses it small appear. Small sands the moments make the year, and triffes try, your grief over the insects which are try you is but a triffe after all. Just now and air is full of insect life, and, insteadof them as only a terment section. gyou is but a trifle after all. Just now and air is full of insect life, and, insteady of them as only a torment sent to perhumanity. Let your thoughts rise to the these little torments, and remember sated them for some wise purpose, though tknown to us. Is it just to question the existence of these little annoyances; right, or it would not be thus. Have nough confidence in the Father of all, to it in all things He doeth well? If you ipity you. It is very easy to trast imthe All-Wise, when everything flows on, and not a ripple disturbs the pleasure-boat; but, when waves of adversity or and crosses and resounds through our lit comes with one tremendous and the heavens seem burst, and we behold our weak fis strength. Battle on with your peryon will be all the stronger for the consil willingly come to your assistance. I can do so, for I should regret to see hots so much an admirer of flowers as ive up your interest in their cultivation ing a matter. The scale-bugs are not a insect to have about and annoying our all, but there are various means to rid so them. As I have in previous letters same means, and do not care to repeat some as for potato-bugs; sprinkle very f, and repeat till all are gone. It has a should be suffered that successfully. The worms in may also be destroyed without injury to ts. Lime-water has been spoken of in

grows of our great blessings. If no our windows, it will perhaps make grow so luxuriantly that they will defects. Another ramedy to rid your ats of scale-bugs is alcohol, applied with hair brush; just touch the insect with elaryentines with water, say one part to sixteen of water, and apply in the ner; or thoroughly sprinkle the plant of them was with clear water, for turvery destructive to vegetable life. Toch Byzon says is "Divine in hookahs, a pipe," may also be used to kill the ch infect our plants, and in fact I am of a that it is better for this use than for a tion, and fallow it to remain a short lengther's brown, the solution is tochen the right degree of strength is active, lengther's brown, the solution is tochen the right degree of strength is active plant in the solution, and then ar water. Some pour it on the soil to rus. White hellebore (a powder obraggins) may be sprinkled over plants of destroying them, but care must be say in his plants in the solution, and then ar water. Some pour it on the soil to rus. White hellebore (a powder obraggins) may be sprinkled over plants of destroying them, but care must be say in his plants in the solution, and then are water. Some pour it on the soil to rus. White hellebore (a powder obraggins) may be sprinkled over plants of destroying them, but care must be say in his plants of the solution and then are water. Some pour it on the soil to rus. White hellebore (a powder obraggins) may be resorted to, and, if it with one, try another, but and influence, bleased peace, and radiant as the water in the same as Paris green. Varida my in his plants of the country of the same hardy for the country of the same hardy to give any to the same hardy to give a same hardy of the different families more far than the study of una party of the same hardy to give way to destroying the rose of mil

GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY.

GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY.

From ANEER, Highwoon.—There seems to be a prevalent idea that enthusiasm is an attribute of an epoch shat passes with the abnormal craving for slafe-pancils and the bread-and-batter period of the carly teens. To emulate the stoicism of the hivalve, and the well-bred apathy of the cheerful fungus, is the correct thing for mature years,

others to suffer that they may know what trials you have passed through. 'Seek to be good, but aim not to be creat,' for when that day comes to us, which will to all mankind, it will be more blessed to hear that she had a goverous heart than a great and he or she who discovers something of the irrepressible entansiasm and vivacity of youth, after the thirties have struck, is self-disquieted and asidly criticised. Now, there is no more reason why an octogenerian should not be alive and responsive to beautiful sights and sounds; to the heroisms of friendship, and the divrne poetry of love; to the splendor of rare funests and the benign peace of autumn moons, than that a callow girl should thrill and rhapsodize over all such things. Prox Man.—I have received slips and other favors of this sort, and the donors did not send their names, so I could not thank them, except through The Home. I do not know but some of those ladies who asked some time ago for purple chrysanthemum, and did not receive it, will think the haven like the hards in

process of this sort, and the donors did not sent their mans. Sort, and the donors did not sent their mans. Sort and the donors did not sent their mans. Sort and the donors did not sent their mans. Sort and the donors did not sected their their sent their mans. Sort and the donors did not received their passes and the bidges donors and their mans and the not received their passes and their minesters and their mans and the not received their passes and many done and their mans and the not received their packages. As in pide the postage according to the postal laws, tentre are planty coming up, and as soon as I can be sent their their are planty coming up, and as soon as I can be sent their their are planty coming up, and as soon as I can be sent their their are planty coming up, and as soon as I can be sent their their are planty coming up, and as soon as I can be sent their t

FROM TWILLIART, CAMERON.—I have kept still for three or four weeks, all through the Shattuck storm, although it has been very hard to do so. I think I could prove that all women are not "devourers" alone after marriage, and that, too, without resorting to abuse which the conductor calls "feminine logic." If it is, it seems to be pretty freely borrowed by the men, for during a political campaign it is their chief weapon of war, and, if I remember rightly, Mr. Shattuck's first gun was well filled with ammunition of that kind, and he ought to expect to receive the same in return. Now to floral lore: Rennie, I sent you a card in reply to yours, but am not sure it was directed right. There was a name on the card which I took to be your proper address, and I directed to the same. The Home of June 8 I did not get, so do not know what plants you offered, but if you have any I did not name will return stamps or anything else you prefer that I have got. The name of those I have were on card. I would like to ask the kind lady who sent me the primula-seed how long before it will come up. I planted a part of mine with great care about two weeks ago, but it does not show any signs of coming up yet. I received your card, and will say that if you receive those seeds and send me some I will try and repay the kindness. Hollie Hawk, I am going to send you some Kenllworth ivy to morrow, and would like very much to have you send goe a tuberose bulb, or, if already disposed of, would be pleased to get some verbens or pink mignonette. V. G. C. will send you Kenllworth by for the plants you offer, but would like best of all the tea-rose. Who will send me the Frincess undergarment outern? Nobody, I will send lambrequin pattern for poppy-seed. Many thanks, L. E. Phant, for slipe. They were all in good condition but ons of the solens, I think it was, was badly wilted. THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN. THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.
FROM SHOCKLEY, CHICAGO.—All great reforms advance slowly. The watchers on the walls long ago saw the coming dawn, and now the day advances whose sun shall never set. That the world will ever return to its former degradation seems impossible. As education is diffused men and women are no longer lead by a few who were permitted to drink at the fountain of knowledge. Old customs are investigated and their uses questioned. Whether the world has profited by the loss of woman as an active participator in her affairs is at mitted to defink at the fountial of knowledge. Old customs are investigated and their uses questioned. Whether the world has profited by the loss of the certain of show any signs of coming up yet. I received your card, and will say that if you receive the kindness. Hollie Hawk, I am going to send you some Kenllworth try to-morrow, and would like very much to have you send me a tuberose bulb, or, if siready disposed of, welld be pleased to the siready disposed of, welld be pleased to the siready disposed of, welld be pleased to the siready disposed of, welld be also and the siready disposed of, welld be also and the siready disposed of, welld be also and the sir

educated in the desultory manner most wome nave been. How many mute inglorious Brownings and De Staels rest in churchyards is a question never to be answered. John Stuart Mill says: "We know not what women are capable of, as they have always been ensiaved." Dr. Halley says: "Study prolongs life by keeping a person out of harm's way." The educated woman is able to do all the duties of life better on account of her knowledge. She is not apt to be extravagant in dress, following the fashions only to a limited extent, in order not to appear odd or to be an object of ridicule. She knows the value of time, and thinks it too precious to spend most of it contriving some new apparel. If she be a housekeeper, from her knowledge of hygiene she will not give you hot biscuit at every meal, neither will all your fruit be found inside of pie-crust too full of grease to be healthy, nor will some indigestible cake be your companion at table day after day. With her knowledge of chemistry she can make good bread. Her husband does not frequent saloons for the lack of entertainment at home. She does not spend her time watching her neighbors. If she has any moments to spare, they are used in looking over the papers or in reading some favorite book. Her children are robust and healthy,—for they are kept out of doors several hours each day,—and they are not so fashionabily dressed that they cannot take proper exercise. On her table you will find some interesting books and magazines. She can converse on all the important topics of the day. She can usually sing you a song or play your favorite melodies. What a favor to be able to comprehend the thoughts of noble minds! to appreciate the music of the great masters! When the burdens of life press heavily, to go into your room, take down some favorite author, and forget all your vexation is neading his grand ideas,—what a consolation one has who is able to do think that educated people are more conscientions than the ignorant; if from no higher motive, from their knowledge of cause and eff From Phyllis Carrw, Paris.—Some one asked for a copy of "The Last Hymn." I have a written copy you can have, or any one else may have it.

Jessica, sent you the flowers except white lily; will send it in the fall. I sent flowers to the lady in albany. Seeds or slips will be very acceptable. Now I want a calla lily, wax-plant, smilax, begonias, pond-lilies, and an amarylits; will return any of the folloxing: sweet fern, aweet violets, ferns (pressed or roots), three varieties of fuchsias, and any of the plants named in my letter of May II.

Mara Moss, I answered your letter. Here is a recipe for puff pudding: sweet gegs, beaten separately, one pint of aweet milk, six tablespoons of flour; add the whites of eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and serve hot, with butter and sugar beaten to a cream as sauce, and, if you want to, mash raspberries, or any berries, in with the sauce. Mara, write soon. FROM HOPE, ROCKFORD. -V. G. C., Sloux City, FROM HOPE, ROCKPORD.—V. G. C., SIGUX CITY,
I am very anxious for a white tea-rose, and will
send in exchange roots of the Kenilworth Ivy, illy
of the valley, ferns, and slips of white geranium.
Can also send plants of the sweet English violet,
if you wish for them. If D. T. P., of Chicago,
will send me her pattern of lambrequin for small
table I will send her several different kinds of
plants.

table I will some ner service.

New Peaches, I sent you a box of slips and plants some time ago. Did you receive them?

Glass Slipper, did you mean that you would send patterns of fancy work in exchange for the plants you want, or the work itself? I can send you several different kinds of begonias if you will send me your address. FROM MERCY MERRICK, ONEIDA. - One hundred FROM CRELLA L., MAYWOOD.—Mr. Shattuck (if the theme is not entirely threadbare), are you satis-fielt with the "discussion" you have provoked, or do you think virtue bath not its own reward? Your manner of propounding the conundrum tempts me to suggest that the next question for discussion manner of propounding the contantam tempts me to suggest that the noxt question for discussion be, "Is not conceit an especially masculine failing?" But, out of regard for your feelings, I resist the temptation. I should like to remark, however, that a year ago my husbani had the temerity to marry a school-girl, while only obtaining \$16 a week. It is all he gets now, but, as he has no expensive habits, and, with the exception of washing and ironing, I do my own work (which we both urefer to my "working out"), we get along very comfortably, and both dress as well, as far as I can see, as before marriage.

One of the Trio, I will send you—the words to "The Last Hymn." but will charge a ream of paper, bottle of Ink, and box of pens to your account.

If Chapel is not supplied, I can send her a copy of "Bennie's Reprieve."

Also, if the lady who some time ago asked for the poem containing, "Here lies, remote from mortal care." has not yet obtained it, I will send it to her. It occurs in a poem entitled "September," which can be found in Edwards' Fifth Analytical Reader, which is now used in the city schools.

If those who wish to do without ice this summer will wrap a large flower-bot in a thick fiannel or woolen cloth esturated with water, and invert it over the article to be kept cool, they will hardly miss the expensive, out almost indispensable, luxury.

W. O. C., I have never worked a motto, though

From Mercy Merrick, Onema.—One hundred and twenty letters (!) a gentleman says he has received. Now I do not believe there is any one that enjoys letters more than I do, and so, in my mind, I have been casting about to see in what way I might make it possible to come in possession of as many letters. I have a few plants, but not any to give away, unless it is a white aggeratum. I think there are 120 sips on that I could spare; so, if as many ladies wish and will apply, I will send them a slip of a winter-blooming plant,—it is sometimes called Christmas Daisy. FROM JEFFERSON, GALESBURG .- Some of The FROM JEFFERSON, GALESBURG.—Some of The Home friends who have recently sent me slips may wonder at seeing them asked for again. The reason for it is that the letter was not published as soon as expected when written. I think I am indebted to my Chicago friend for the box of slips which so unexpectedly reached me last week. Many thanks.

HOUSEKEEPING.

FROM E. B. M., CHICAGO.—K. A. M., there is something I surely think will drive your black ants away; buy five cents' worth of camphor gum and sprinkle on cupboard shelves. I have used this myself with success.

Maggie May, I never lived outside of native State (Illinois). You are mistaken in the person.

Brownie No. 2, many thanks, but I only received seven copies of that song, so have enough to last me forever.

1 second J. C. McLain's epistle of June 15. You are right in all you say. I advise Mr. S. to be "very firm," and if he desires peace to remain as he is now.

miss the expensive, out almost indispensable, luxury.

W. O. C., I have never worked a motto, though I confess to any amount of other fancy work, but, with the usual perversity of woman, had almost commenced one after reading your bachelor denunciation thereof.

Mary Dwight, I am not a mother, "conscientious," "thinking," or otherwise, but have an aunt and uncle whose manner of amusing children Sundays was admirable. In the first blace, there were a large number of Sunday books, pictures, and cards, which they were allowed to have on no other day. In this way they were preserved longer, and retained their charm of novelty to the last. Then my uncle would tell extremely original Sunday stories, containing considerable "Sunday humor." In the twilight they repeated Scripture verses in turn, seeing who could recite the most, and sung familiar Sunday-school songs. This day was never draaded by my little consins, but always looked forward to with pleasure. FROM KEZIAH, MISSOURI VALLET, JOWA.—I have not seen the question answered; how to cook catment. I take a new tin basin, put in one teacup of catment, three or four cups of coid water; put it on the back part of the stove; let it cook slowly about two hours, stirring it often, keeping on pienty of water; add an even teaspoon of sait. I cook this at noon, then let it stand in the same dish till tea-time; then it will all come out, leaving the dish clean. Add cream or maple sirup. It is good; don't cook it in iron.

For sweeping carpets use coarse sait, the least bit damp, or coarse collee-grounds.

FRON L. E. G., CLEVELAND.—Water, Chicago, asks how to renew black cashmers and make it look like new. I would reply: Take a half pint of animonis and enough tepid water to dip the breadths and pieces in thoroughly up and down, after which hang on the line to drip and dry partially without wringing; then iron dry on wrong side, when it will look like new.

LOST, PROSCRIBED.

FROM OLANEUS, PORRIGANVILLE.—Permit me to direct the attention of the many intelligent and cultured ladies who contribute to your paper, and the many more who undoubtedly read it, to a subject specially germane to The Home. I hope (albeit faintly) they will deem it worthy of their consideration. There is in our midst a large and constantly increasing class of young men of Continental-European birth or parentage who have been reared and educated in this country. Many of these, while still young, are to-day occupying prominent commercial, professional, and political

positions. I have in my journeyings in the West met and conversed with quite a number of them,—men of education, character, and promise. With them I have met a nearly universal complaint—that they are practically ostracised from all polite and cultivated society a simply because they are foreigners. In most places here in the West there is not, and in the very nature of things there cannot be, any such foreign society as a young man of education and high self-respect can frequent, and, even if there were, it would not be enjoyed by these young men by reason of their American education and imbleed American prejudices. The society they need and crave is only found among the better class of Americans, and from that they are banished by a prejudice against foreigners that is peculiarly noticeable in American addies here in the West. The reasons, if reasons there be, my readers who "are native here, and to the manner born," must furnish; I cannot. These young men are fretted, tempted, and buffeted by the world even as your own sons and brothers are, and have the self-same urgent need of the elevating and redaing inducence of ladder' society. Must they be denied this beneficent influence? Is a foreign-sounding name such a potent sign of evil, or is the legend of a foreign birtholace fraught with such dire threats of harm, that the unfortunate wight who bears the one or stands convicted of the other must needs be debarred from all the innocent pleasures, advantages, and safeguards of society?

Many ladies will undoubtedly be indignant at the charges I here make. Restrain your indignation. My charges are true, and if you will be constrained to admit their truth. Indeed, I fear I must say of our ladies that they have "ited sharptoothed unkindness, like a vulture, here." Will they untie that unkindness.

PATTERN BULLETIN. FROM MRS. A., CARE CARRIER 7. SOUTH DIVIS-ION, CHICAGO. - Again I submit my list of patterns to The Home readers: Elephant, dog. cat, rabbit, squirrel, duck, horse, pig, deer, giraffe, mouse, cotton-batting doll, doll clothes cat. rabbit, squirrel, duck, horse, pig, deer, giraffe, mouse, cotton-batting doll, doll clothes, spectacle-case, scissors-case, thimble-case, penwipers, bracket, boot needle-book, boot pincushion, photo-holder, shaving-case, handker-chief-case, cornucopia for, dried grasses, floater dove, cross and crown, anchor with chain, secret of modern love, watch-case, card-basket, tooth-brush rack, jewelry-boot, burnt-match and match receiver, brush and jewel rack, slipper-case, brush and comb case, harr and hair-pin holder, comb-case, scrap-jar, letter-holder, wall-pocket, soiled-cuff and collar holder, lambrequins for shelf, table, and windows, baby's bib, quilt designs, designs for fruit napkins, Swiss apron, clothes-pin apron, afternoon aprons, kitchen aprons, ladies and children's sun-bonnets,—each 10 cents and postage, or three for 25 cents and postage; sand-castle, Chinese air-castle, foot-rest in applique, shoe-bag, dressing-case, chemilette, Princesse underskift (combination of skirt and corset-cover), very neatifiting basque for percale or calico dress,—cach 15 cents and postage; polonaise, wrapper, and coat patterns each 20 cents.

For children I have Princesse dresses, coats, polonaises, diagonal-front picated back dress, Anemone dress, Victoria dress, two pretty suits for boys, high and low-necked approns, cach 15 cents and postage. The foot-saw, used as an attachment to the sewing-machine and worked by foot-power, can be obtained from me. Price, 33. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Copying paper 10 cents per sheet.

Wish to know if the lady on St. John's place got the patterns were of service to me. Thank my friend in Coldwater for her prompt acknowledgment of my request. Liked the patterns very much.

much.

Have a large assortment of pressed leaves at 15 cents per dozen and postage. A lady desires me to act as her agent in the sale of a pretty little toy called the Secotch puzzle. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 18 cents. Donations of patterns respectfully solicited.

CARE OF THE BABY.

SALT AND WATER. FROM GERTRUPE, CHICAGO. —If Utility, who made some inquiries through the colume of The Home a few weeks ago in regard to the inhalation of salt water for throat and lung diseases, has not yet tested its virtues, I advise her or him, as the case tested its virtues, I advise her or him, as the case may be, to lose no time in doing so, particularly if the congh be of a catarrhal nature.

I speak from experience, and "know whereof I affirm," when recommending this simple yet most efficient remedy for some phases of these dangerous complaints. The salt water can be taken with the atomizer, the steam thrown off is equally as salt as the liquid in the medicament cuo, and, by drawing the vapor in slowly and deeply as if infacting the lungs, every part of the diseased surface can be reached. In my own case, catarrhal bronchitis, the salt water was almost magical in its effect, curing me of a most distressing cough, which had for months baffled the skill of some of our best physicians.

There are directions, I think, in the pamphlet accompanying the atomizer for preparing the salt and water for inhaling. My own way is to put about haif a teaspoonful of salt into a quart of water, boil it, and, when settled, steam through a cloth to remove all particles of dust.

Of this I take the medicament cup full two or three times a day, according to the severity of the cough.

PIERCING THE EARS. FROM JENNIE H., CHICAGO.-Mater Stanislans FROM JENNIK H., CHIOAGO.—Mater Stanishus, Chicago, please accept thanks for your answer and advice about piercing the ears. I pierced mine with a needle, but inserted hoop-shaped enrings of gold wire, which I turn every day. Are not earrings just as good as pieces of silk? My ears are very sore, but the punctures are small and in the exact centre of the lobes. The piercing was a very painful operation; but my eyes feel much better already, and are not nearly so weak.

GUILO. Yes, yes, I love thee, Guilo—thee alone! Why dost thou sigh, and wear that face of sorrow! The sunshine is To-day's, although it shone On Yesterday, and may shine on To-morrow.

I love but thec. my Gulio! Be content: The greedlest heart can claim but present pleas ure. The future is thy God's; the past is spent; To-day is thine—clasp close the golden treasure. See how I love thee, Guilo! Lips and eyes Could never, under thy fond gaze, dissemble; I could not feign these passion-laden sighs; Deceiving thee, my pulses would not tremble.

'So I loved Romney?' Hush, thou foolish one! I should forget thee wholly wouldst thou let me. I but remember that his day was done From that most supreme hour when first I met thee,

"And Paul?" Weil, what of Paul? Paul had blue eyes, And Romney gray, while thine are deeply tender. One finds new feelings under newer skies, And life seems gilded with an unknown splendor.

As I love thee, I never loved before: Believe me. Guilo, for I speak most truly. What though to Romney, and to Paul, I swore The self-same words—my heart now loves thee

We never feel the same emotion twice;
No two ships ever plowed the self-same billow;
The waters change with every fail and rise;
So, Guilo, to contented to thy pillow.
ELLA WHEELER.

EILA WHEELER.

English Wife-Beating Husbands.

Pall Mall (London) Garette.

The "home-coming" of a busband just released from prison after a sentence of six months with hard labor for a savage assault on his wife can hardly be a festive affair, and the meeting of the long separated couple may well give rise to a feeling of awwardness ou both sides. It may be imagined that the wife experiences a thrill of nervousness when she hears the footstep on the stair and the old "familiar voice" of one whom she has not seen since he stepped from the dock into the prison van after she had given evidence against him at the Police Court. The new Matrimonial Causes act, which has just come into operation, and which enables a magistrate to give an order of judicial separation in the case of wives whose eafety he considers in peril from brutal husbands, will prevent many of these uncomfortable reunions, but, in the meantime, there are at the present moment several husbands in gaol for aggravated assaults on their wives whose cases do not come under the operation of

the act, and who are no doubt relieving the monotony of prison existence by pleasing anticipations of the vengeance they will wreak on their unhappy partners at home. An application was made on Saturday to the magistrate at the Marylebone Police Court on behalf of a wife whose husband is expected at home in a few days after undergoing six months' imprisonment for a savage assault upon her. He had, it was stated, on former occasions grossly illitreated her, and she feared he would murder her on his release. She therefore sought relief from his presence at home under the new act. This, however, the magistrate was unable to grant. The act is not retrospective in its operation, and all the magistrate could do was to advise that if the husband, on being released, threatened his wife she should come again to the court. The case is no doubt a distressing one, and wives placed in similar circumstances will do well to have the new act neatly framed and hung above the domestic hearth, from which the poker should also be carefully removed. This will give the husband time to study the provisions of the statute, and afford him food for reflection before he instinctively looks for the fire-froms.

MNEMONICS.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, June 28.—This word is derived from the Greek Mnemosyns, the Goddess of the Memory. Its logitimate definition is: the science of memory, or a system of rules to assist the memory. Among the authors on this science within the last century are Gray; Haiworth Gerrard, of Philadelphia; and Prof. Robert Pike, Jr.
I am familiar with all of these systems to

some considerable extent, and must unhesitatingly decide the system of Mr. Pike as being far more practical than that of either of his predecessors. Like Gray, he gave a numerical value to letters, using all the alphabet. Thus: , a, or g, for one; b, e, or d, for two, etc. Pike's first improvement over Gray was, that, by thus using all the letters, the mnemonic

word would be a significant one. His second improvement was in the practical character of his rules. I will give a few specicharacter of his rules. I will give a few specimens, which will be apparent to the scholar, even though not initiated into this science. Mr. P. gives his first rule thus: The mnemonic word (the one giving the date of the fact) is the last word of the sentence, —thus: "Dr. Hervey discovered the circulation of blood in man" (1619). "When Connecticut was first settled, the pioneers suffered for the want of meal" (1638).

(1685).

Under Rule 2 he puts the mnemonic word as the verb or principal word in the sentence,—thus: "Romulus put (758 B. C.) Rome on the banks of the Tiber."

the verb or principal word in the sentence,—thus: "Romulus put (758 B. C.) Rome on the banks of the Tiber."

The scholar of any profession will see the value of such helps, as the perolexity of remembering the date is wholly obviated.

I will add four dates by the same mnemonical word, look,—1,000 years in the first and last fact being understood:

1. "Look at the destruction of the Hebrew children" (B. C. 1588).

2. "Look at the destruction of Paris by fire" (A. D. 588).

4. "Look at the destruction of the Invincible Armada" (A. D. 1588).

I would say that, by the use of such helps to assist the memory, within the last forty years I have tied up a wide scope of data with but very little effort; and the beauty of it is, as long as the fact remains on the tablet of mind, the date is in good preservation. I have used symbols for 100 numbers. My symbol for 24 is dog. I give a quotation, though rather laughable, to show how it stands the lapse of years. I quote from my list of the Kings of England: "Let King Stephen feed his dog on beens." He was the twenty-fourth King of England, and began his reign A. D. 1135.

I remember some of the 100 associations committed and recreted in a public lecture on this science in the City of Bridgeport, Conn., in the autumn of 1845. I made but two errors in this test of 100 objects. The success of the effort was entirely due to the principle of association employed, and not to native memory.

In conclusion, let me say to every student, Use some system in laying by in the storehouse of memory, and then your mental acquisitions will be available in after-life. My experience in business for over forty years (much of the time as a teacher) is this: that positive knowledge is all the active capital we can rely upon intellectually; and, also, it is with men precisely as with children,—we never know anything till we learn it.

Hoping these crude ideas on an important science may interest the intelligent readers of

with colleges, we could ideas on an important Hoping these crude ideas on an important science may interest the intelligent readers of The Tribune, I remain the students' friend, R. W. Hinckley.

THE PROPHET'S SONG. O list! what glorious song is this I hear Break on the silent watches of the night, Like some exquisite lance of crystal light Which pierces into places dark and drear? Ah! 'tis the song of some inspired seer, Who, wrapt in visions of his second sight, Beholds the coming of Jehovah's might. And sings, rejoicing that his Lord is near.

He comes, enthroned on clouds, to claim His own—
To rout the fell-destroyer of mankind.
Behold! the nations bow before His throne,
While Satan casts one scowing look behind,
Ere driven, like a feather tempest-blown,
Before the power of Eternal Mind.
"Sioux" Brubaker.

Was Joan of Are Burnt?

To the Editor of the London Times.—Sir: It is commonly accepted as an historical fact that Joan of Are was burnt at the stake in the market-place of Rouen on the Sist of May, 1431. In view of the intended erection by the French Clerical party of a "national memorial" to this "martyr," a consideration of the following may not be ill-timed:

The Abbe Lenglet, in his "Histoire de Jeanne d'Arc," says that La Pucelle made her appearance at Metz some time after her supposed execution, where she was received with due honors, "was acknowledged by her two brothers, Jean and Pierre d'Arc, and was married to a gentleman of the house of Amboise, in 1439. At their solicitation her sentence was annulled in 1456." Her seemingly miraculous escape from "the jaws of a flery death" is accounted for as follows: The Bishop of Beauvais is accused by all parties of trick and treachery in the conduct of the trial. It was his known propensity to gain his ends by stratagem, craft, maneuvre, fraud, and dexterity. He sought out and brought forward such testimony only as related to ecclesiastical offenses and then handed over the decision to the secular judges, whose elemency he invoked. Joan said to him publicly, "You promised to restore me to the Church, and you deliver me to mine enemies." (Villatet: "Histoire de France," vol. XV., D. 72). The intention of the Bishop, then, must have been that the secular judges, for want of evidence, should see no offense against the State, as the clerical judges, notwithstanding the evidence, had deelined to see any against the Church. A fatal sentence was, however, pronounced, and the fulfillment of it intrusted to the ecclesiastical authorities.

Immediately after the auto-da-fe, one of the executioners ran to two friars and said that he had never been so shocked at any execution, and that the English had built up a scaffolding of plaster (un echafaud de platre) so lofty that he could not approach the culprit, which must have caused her sufferings to be long and horrid. (Pasquier: "Histoire d'Orlean

Pittsburg's Defeat.

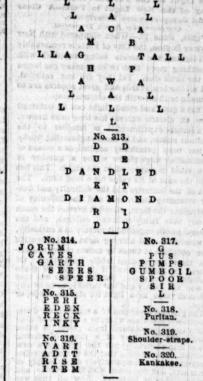
Cleveland Herald.

A Canuck went down to Pittsburg to row against a Pittsburg man. When the race was over, he returned to Canada, taking with him a good deal of money and the championship. Pittsburg weeps sooty tears. It does not care so much about the money, but to lose the championship is unendurable. The hills about the junction of the Allegheny and Mouongahela are noisy with Pittsburg'an howls, whist the coalshippers are neeparing to take advantage of the freshet resulting from the general wo.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their nome de plume addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week! ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

L



No. 321.

Caba, Neff, Fort Worth, Worth, Hamilton, Milton, Tonica, Allah, Hardin, Harding, Swan, Swanton, Forman, Minifest, Festina, Success, Call's Fort, Houghton, Oneco, Cope, Hope, Utica, Anna, Lacon, Piqua, Erie, San Diego, Otts, Spencer, Fyan, Vera, City, City Point, Lankford, Ford, Ord, Amo, Star, Rea, Read, Heading, Adin, Troy, Media, Lyon, Lyons, Stamford, Grafton, Afton, Olean, Andover, Dover, Verona, Marsh, Marshall, Love, Oyden, Okemos, Quito, Oswego, Standash, Howe, Helena, Lena, Napoleou, Leo, Leona, New York, York, Conesus, Palo, Long, Branch, Branch, Ranch, Alba, Albany, Reese, Mona, Cheimsford—S1.

STAR-NO. 322. 3* * * * * * * *5

From 1 to 3, an arch; 3 to 5, part of a gun; 1 to 5, a staff; 2 to 6, Spanish rapiers; 2 to 4, a font of type; 6 to 4, a half-suppressed laugh.

CHICAGO.

LITTLE CASSINO,

MAITESE CROSS—NO. 323.

Top—A member of Lincoln's Cabinet; a celebrated novelist; a bird; a vowel. Bottom—An American poet; a county in Illinots; a kitchen tuensil; a consonant. Left—A former Senator from Illinots; part of the title of an unfinished novel; the Goddess of Revenge; a vowel. Right—One of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; a bright contributor to The Corner; a Confederate General; a consonant. From top to bottom and then from left to right, the last words of an English poet of rare genius, born in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

CHICAGO.

EZEKIEL.

Across-Likenesses, continually; dreary; per-taining to the leg-bone; geometrical figures; a musician. Down-In Penapeu; an exciamation; aged; to tease; a green place; a sign; like a sail; sesting-place; a cover transposed; a base-ball abbreviation; in Garth.

CAIRO, Ill.

QUIRK.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 32 At first; a musical instrument; to confound; to move towards.

AUSTIN, III.

FLORA. SQUARE WORD-NO. 326.

Thither; an ancient poet; a smoldering cinder bird; sinned.

Jackson, Mich.

M. A. W. B. TRIANGLE-NO. 327. A river in Europe; a stone; individual; neither

CHARADE-NO. 328. Augustus and Miss Angeline
Sat by the parlor grate;
The hour, he feit, was drawing near
When he must know his fate.

So, thinking this the proper time, (He little feared the worst); "If we my 'second' were," said he, "I'd surely take my 'first." You want your 'first '? How fortunate!

"Not so!" he cried, "'tis very plain
My suit you do not favor;
But if, perchance, at any time
Your resolution waver—" Pardon! if thus my bint you slight,

In making it, he'll bring in play
Your 'first' and 'second' smartly."
'Oh! can't you see I'm going now?
You needn't speak so tartly!"
HEPPOUT, Ill.
HAPPY TROUGHT.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 329. I am composed of five letters, and am a fire.

My 4, 5, 3, is a support.

My 4, 1, 2, 5, 1s a short letter.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis.

ROS ROSS

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 330. I am composed of seven letters, and am a color. My 1, 2, 3, 4, is to polish. My 5, 6, 7, is a witticism.

ENIGMATICAL REBUS-NO. 331.

To fortify.
A council.
The above is an alarm sometimes heard at sea.
Fulton, Ill.
Townsad. CORRESPONDENCE.

Julien C., Dubuque, Ia., incloses eighty-five towns in answer to L. A.'s puzzle. Four chromos for Dubuque, Antony. for Dubquue, Antony.

Emma's Uncie, city, has eighty-seven towns all in a row, Mr. Antony. E. s Uncie would take half-a-dozen of Frang's best.

Bi, Platteville, Wis., avoids the Galena wheel and the "wicked" frame. These two are the only failures. The towns are all correctly given.

Frances Constant, city, waited a little too long last week with her nine answers, as the lotter failed to reach the Gatherer until Saturday morning. The fish was the slippery one to escape.

Royx, Paxton. Ill., sent a letter last week con-

ing. The fish was the slippery one to escape.

Roxy. Paxton, fil., sent a letter last week containing seven answers to the puzzies of June 15, but the letter came too list for notice. The lady has a hearty regard for The Corner, and does not wish to stay away altogether.

Tyro, city, came near being broken on J. B. C.'s wheel, but finally finished it. He cannot "frame" an answer to the Dixon puzzie, the Presport aguare, or Green's Illinois city. He writes what he has found, and says. "We are seven."

Sang tha joiner, Doef, and bumorist, thus paro-Snug the joiner, poet, and humorist, thus pare dies Wolfe to answer Mr. E. F. K.'s word square

dies Wolfe to answer Mr. E. F. K. 's word square:
Lightly they'll talk of the "Perl" that's zone,
And in "Eden" maynap they il upbraid her:
But little I'll "Reck" if they let her sleep on
In the square where this "Inky" has laid her.
E. F. K., city, is first with the answers to last
week's lesson. Part of the frame is missing, the
Freeport square, and a few of the hidden towns.
Mr. K. has a good word for Miss Garth's rhombold
and the ingeniousness of Lost Antony. Our versatile correspondent has a neat little triangle for this
week's study.

tile correspondent has a neat little triangle for this week's study.

M. A. W. B., Jackson, Mich., although a member of a family that have been as busy as bees the past week, stole a few moments for a peen at The Corner, and vanswered Nos. 313, 314, 315, and 316 partially, and all of Nos. 318, 320, and Lost Antony's towns. The lady is entitled to credit for what she has done.

Rose Maylle, Evanston, Ill., would like to have had more time to examine The Corner this week, but she was compelled to forego that pleasure. Those that, looked easiest she answered. They were Nos. 312, 315, 317, 318, and 319, Miss

Rose takes time enough to ask a conundrum, "Where is Miss Yarron?" The Keeper of the Keys wishes you would sak an easier one.

Happy Thought. Freeport. Ill., evidently didn't think of the eight L's of the wheel's perimeter, or she would have had another of her clean scores. This was the one failure. The lady and Miss Garth are the only ones, except the author, who built the frame as it should be. Our correspondent has a capital charade in this week's Corner.

Easel, city, shows up the answers to eight cor-rectly, and has part of the frame. He misses Happy Thought's square. Easel has eighty-six of the hidden towns, but doesn't wish to tackle any more such lengthy stories, as he hardly expects to be appointed a Fostal Agent. If Antony isn't lost in this great city, let him send five chromos C. O. D. to this office, and Easel will paint his picture. D. to this office, and Rasel will paint his picture.
Garth, Paxton, Ill., writes to the Captain of The
Corner complaining of the hard lesson set before
her, but the lady find the patience to study it, and
the resultant solutions of all are correctly rendered. She gives Lost Antony credit for his skillful arrangement of the towns, but she could not be
induced to waste time on snother such, evidently
thinking "the game not worth the candle." The
wheel and frame puzzles call forth the remark:
"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain,
J. B. C. and E. C. are peculiar."
Peuanen, city, has seven correct renlies to the

Peuapeu. city, has seven correct replies to the conundrums propounded in the issue of June 22,—the failures being the frame, Happy Thought's square, and Lost Antony's Post-Office Directory. Monsieur P. says Miss Enena's "Home of the Future" bothered him, and he thinks the old-time place "hot" enough. It was a very simple puzzle—After you knew how. The end of the wicked is "d." and some think the end will be double and double D. D. When our correspondent takes his vacation he proposes to use Lost Antony's puzzle as a railroad guide.

zie as a railroad guide.

Poplar, Oshkosh, Wis., answers a few of the puzzles,—the rhomboid, the diamond, Puritan, and the 'hidden business."—and then gracefully explains her absence in smoothly-flowing verse, as follows: Once more, dear Corner, in your welcome nock. Permit poor Poplar cimidity to look.
Although, alas! she cannot proudly show—As oft of old—a full and finished row of a nawers to the convoluted train.
Or brincacies from each puzzler s brain; Or brincacies from each puzzler s orain; Prove over more and handless did at length Prove over more and handless did at length. Week after week, regreted, fast did tide with still the dear fresh knock as did tide untried. And now with ranks all incomplete and thin. She scarcely knows if yet she may come lo; Yet trics again, and hopes some future time To send a fuller list and smoother rhyme.

Enema Chanagra, Dixon, Ill., found nine

To send a fuller list and smoother rhyme.

Enoma Chanagra, Dixon, Ill., found nine answers to the puzzles of June 15 in about as many minutes, and sent them to the Head Centre, but the letter was unaccountably late in reaching the office. The lady was quite basy, but could not forbear to send an account of her interest in The Corner. She suggested "Hammer-and-tongs" for B. I.'s ichthos, and that was the only error made. This work her letter came in good season, and the lady has every single and double puzzle as correctly answered as though The Corner's Old Man had telephoned them to Dixon expressly for her use. Not only has Miss Enema Lost Antony's eighty-one hidden towns, but she roces three better, so that, as she says: "I am beyond the fatal number that 'threatens a chromo." Will Miss Enema please address her letters "Puzzlers' Corner," as it is a separate department from "The Home"?

EVENING BY THE SEA.

[Translated from the German of Meismer.] O Sea, in evining's glow,
Beside thy peaceful flood,
I, after ling'ring wo,
Again feel pure and good. My fevered heart recalls

No more its vain contest; Each cry of sorrow falls To melody, suppressed. Scarce doth one grief prevail, Gliding my bosom through, As yonder snowy sail Glides o'er the blue. MADISON, Wis., June 27, 1878.

REMEDIES. THE LOST CHILD.

Not Charlie Ross, but the Little Ones Abducted by the Monster of Disease.

How Parents, by a Lack of Simple Precautions, Are Made Responsible for This Loss,

And Can Readily Avoid It by Properly Directing Their Love and Care.

Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaints, Scarlet Fever, and Diphtheria Wholly Avoided by Reans of the

fective in Its Results. The Earnest Testimony of Mothers Who Have Tried It and Found Its Inestimable Worth.

The present is a most critical season for all persons, and especially so for children. The tender lives that are annually extinguished by persons, and especially so for children. The tender lives that are annually extinguished by reason of that fatal fiend cholera infantum are legion, and heretofore no adequate remedy seems to have been devised. The only remedy for this disease heretofore known to medical practice has been opium in some one of its many forms. This opiate has been administered and a feverish sleep has been produced, but the disease has not been removed, death has ensued, and the parents have been plunged in grief when simple precautionary measures would have avoided it all. No mother can afford to give her infant strong medicines of any kind, much less powerful opiates, but upon the first intimation of any derangement, she can safely apply the Holman Liver Pad with the assurance of its certain efficiency. This is no speculative theory, but one which has been tried and proven beyond a doubt in thousands of instances. There are radiant mothers all over the land who can testify to this, and not only know that their children have been restored to health through the influence of the Pad, but that they are kept free from contagious diseases through its imperceptible power. The following is one of many such testimonies:

My baby was reduced by Cholera Infantum from a healthy, robust child to that of a living skeleton, and, while apparently in the last throes and agones of life, having spasms, and given up by our doctors to die, we were induced to try the Holman Ague and Liver Pad as a last resort. It was simply an experiment, with little or no hope in its efficacy. Within four hours after it was applied all pain had ceased, and the child was sleeping the sleep of life. Within a short time thereafter he became fully restored to a normal state of health.

Mrs. Dr. Carter, of Philadelphia, a mother and a physician, thus speaks:

By the love I bear my own, which thus far Heaven has spared me, not for one million dollars would I be guitty of misleading you. I tell you, and, if these were the last words I should ever utter, they would still be

attention. In conclusion, it may be stated that Messrs. In conclusion, it may be stated that Messrs. Is at the conclusion of the Madison-st., are kept busily employed in furnishing these pads, while their Ladies' Department is presided over by a thoroughly efficient COFFEES.

COFFEES!

We offer to-day a very fine Roasted Coffee for 20 CENTS PER POUND. HONG KONG TEA CO.

110 & 112 Madison-st.

TRADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed INDORSING RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES

After Using Them for Several Years. After Using Them for Several Years.

New York, Jan. 4, 1677.—Dan Size Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their effects of the full first on loss a pleasure effects with the first of th

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURB FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stope the most excruciating pains, allaye indiammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by one application PROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippied, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE.

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
 Inflammation of the Bladder,
 Inflammation of the Bowels,
 Congestion of the Lungs,
 Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
 Paintation of the Heart,
 Rysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
 Catarrh, Influence,
 Headache, Toothache,
 Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
 Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
 Chilblains, and Prost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will affore ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps, Spaams, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colle, Wind in the flowers, and all internal Fains.

The application of the state of the state

FEVER AND AGUE. PEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Maiarious, Billous, Scarter, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by HADWAYS FILLS) so quick as BADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fitty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth

DR. RADWAY-I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped ms. I saw your Hesoivens and thought I would try it: but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resoivent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or fels, and I feel better, smarter, and happier, that I have for twelve years. The worst tumo, was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this o you for the benefit of others. Tou can publish it of you choose. HANNAR P. ENAPP. AN IMPORTANT LETTER. ANY ARROR. Mich., April 90, 1875.—Dr. Rapway—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent. Regulating Pilis, and also using the Heady Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College propunced incursible.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 375 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent. Inte of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pilis. I got the medicines from G. Gravvill. Please send me your book. "False and True."

MRS. C. KRAPF.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapt. DR. Rabway—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. have had a great many calls this summer to inquire either wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohlo, one from Canada, three from Jackson, and quite a number from this place. Yours with respect,

We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. She is a estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been the means of seiling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with internal timors. We have heard of, some wonderful curseficted by it. Yours respectfully.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tarteless, elegantly costed with sweet grim, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the 8tomach, Liver, Bowels, Ridney, Bladder, Nervous discusses, Headache, Constipation, Contiveness, Indigention, Dyspepsia, Billousiess, Billous Fever, Inflammation of the Levels, Elico, and all derangements of the continuous of the co

READ FALSE AND TRUE

Edison Explains His Latest Discoveries -The Tasimeter and Electric Governor.

How the Secrets of the Sun Are to Be Ferreted Out.

The latest marvel from Menlo Park is the "tasimeter," or instrument for the measurement of pressure, which Prof. Edison has just completed. It is to be used in the scientific experiments to be made by astronomers from all parts of the world at Denver, Col., next month during the world at Denver, Col., least month during the total eclipse of the sun, visfile at that place. Prof. Edison starts for that State on the 8th of July, accompanied by Profs. Draper, Barker, and other scientists from this section of the country. The results thus far ned from the tasimeter have been almost dible. Used in connection with the gai-meter of Sir William Thompson, it has en found to record the pressure of one-five-indred-thousandth part of an inch.

rto the most delicate instrument known o science for determining the heat in the direction parts of the solar spectrum has been the termopile. The great improvement of the simeter over the thermopile is illustrated in simple manner by frof. Edison. A few inches e former he placed a hot fron. It delected the needle of an ordinary galvanometer one degree; then he held his little finger four aches from the tasimeter with the same galdegrees. In explaining the workings of his new invention to a *Herald* reporter in his laboratory at Menlo Park yesterday, the inventor said: "We now study chemistry by means of the sun. IWe have found by the aid of the spectroscope that there are metals in the sun which are un-unknown on earth, as well as metals here the existence of which in the sun have thus far not

existence of which in the sun have thus far not been discovered."

CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS.

The Professor then made a number of curious experiments. "See here," said he, taking up a thin strip of vulcanized rubber and placing it between two small upright from posts in his tasimeter; "this is highly sensitive to heat—a little causes it to expand. At this end I place my carbon. I found out that silk coated with conducting lampblack, pressed in the form of a button, was wonderfully sensitive to the passage of the electric current. Put upon it the pressure of one-half-millionth of an inch, and it will allow the passage of a current strong enough to deflect Sir William Thompson's galvanometer one degree. Of course greater pressure deflects the needle more." Prof. Edison then took an ordinary galvanometer and put it in electric circuit with his tasimeter, and held his hand four inches away from the vulcanite strip. Instantly the needle of the galvanometer moved five degrees. Next to lighted a gas jet five feet away, and the needle moved four degrees. Then he held a match a distance of six inches, and the heat indicated eleven degrees in the galvanometer. Breathing slightly on the rabber expanded it sufficiently over degrees in the galvanometer. Breathing ghtly on the rubber expanded it sufficiently mark thirty degrees. These results the Prosor produced without the improved galoometer, which he explained was infinitely

Prof. Edison next introduced between the posts a slip of gelatine, in order to measure moisture. Moistening a piece of paper slightly with his tongue, he held it three inches away. The deflection was sight degrees. A breath on the gelatine moved the pointer thirty-five decrees. A drop of water on the end of his finger, held five inches away, indicated a moisture of eleven degrees. A lighted cigar, at a distance of nearly a foot, dried the atmosphere sufficiently to cause a deflection of seven degrees. Water in a bottle held near by made the needle ribrate.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The Professor next explained the method proposed to be adopted in the astronomical experiments to be made with his tasimeter. Instead of vulcanized rubber, platina will be used, the latter having been found to gain and lose heat much more readily than the former. The tasimeter, unlike the one experimented on as above, is to be smaller and of different material, brass being used throughout. It will be inclosed in a recepticle of tin, which in turn is placed in a second recepticle of the same metal. Between the two will be kept boiling water for the purpose of preserving evenness of temperature, as boiling water attains no higher temperature, as boiling water attains no higher tempera-

closed in a recepticle of the same metal. Between the two will be kept boiling water for the purpose of preserving evenness of temperature, as boiling water attains no higher temperature, as boiling water attains no higher temperature than 212 degrees Fahrenheit. The spectroscope will then be made to concentrate the heat into a small opening in the tasimeter, where, falling on the platina, it will cause expansion and corresponding pressure of the small carbon button, allowing the passage of the electric current in a degree commensurate with the pressure. Attached to and forming part of the tastimeter is an appliance for measuring the degree of expansion or contraction of different metals under similar temperatures. Prof. Edison found the heat of his hand expanded the platina one five-thousandth part of an inch.

ICEBERGS MADE HARMLESS.

The great inventor has already taken steps to use his new discovery for the protection of vessels at sea. He stated to the writter his method as follows: "I arrange the carbon button as a highly sonsitive barometer, and, inclosing it in a case, connect it with the keel of a ship. I then run a wire to the Captain's room into an ordinary galvanometer. Any change of temperature, as you see, is at once indicated. Coldness of the water will contract and warmth expand, and the corresponding deflections be placed at once before the eye of the Captain. The approach of an ice-berg will, therefore, be known long before there is danger of collision. It may also be used to indicate any abnormal heat in any part of the ship's hold, thus giving timely notice of the breaking out of fire.

A DISCOVERY IN TELEGRAPHY.

In experimenting on his tasimeter Prof. Edison made a highly-valuable discovery in telegraphy. Ever since the first line was successfully worked by Prof. Morse the great and apparently insurmountable obstacle to constant and uninterrupted communication was the effect produced on the electric current by changes in the atmosphere. Rain always made the line work with difficulty, and f

discovery was based on a suggestion by a practical telegrapher.

WHAT NEXT?

Prof. Edison has also found by his experiments with the tasimeter that it will weigh imfinitesimal artigles as well as their moisture. For instance, he took a fibre of paper, and by placing it in his new apparatus found it to be quite heavy. Then he experimented on a gnat, connecting the instrument at the same time with his most sensitive telephone. The result was the deflection of the galvanometer to indicate the weight of the diminutive insect, while the telephone echoed the sound made by the insect's feet on the disk.

By arranging it with an anamometer arm and cup, and causing the lever to press on the tasimeter, it recorded the pressure of a faint gust of wind.

Notwithstanding the heavy drains on his intellect by the numerous wonders in process of construction in his laboratory, the Professor continues daily at work perfecting his megaphone. Yesterday he placed the field megaphone in front of his laboratory and gave the rubber tubes to the writer, so that he might personally test its strange power. Then he hurried across lots nearly a mile, and, standing on the brow of a hill, whispered, "Do you hear this?" The words came distinctly, notwithstanding quite a breeze was blowing at the time. When he spoke m ns ordinary tone, the words reached their destination as distinctly as if the distance intervening were a foot instead of a mile. Again he whispered, giving the legend of Mary and her little lamb. Every word was heard by the writer with perfect distinctness.

While the megaphone was telling the story of Mary the postman came with a bundle of letters, and the Frotessor hurried back to his office. Several of those missives were from deaf people in all parts of the country. Some were very anusing. One writer from a Western town said that he was a lawyer, but that he experienced much difficulty in trying cases in court by reason of his being partially deaf. "Send one along," he wrote. "I know that it is five feet long and a bulky object, but that don't make any difference; so long as I can hear with it I am satisfied." As he laid away the missive, Frot. Edison laughingly remarked, "if thas lawyer levalled one of the megaphones at

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a Western Judge he would fine him for contempt of court."

"You have a great many letters from deaf people, I suppose!" queried the reporter.

"A hundred a day," replied the Professor. "I had no idea so many were afflicted; and lots of them come here personally. There was a poor fellow here the other day who made me more rejoiced at my discovery of the megaphone than I was ever before or ever expect to be. He came in modestly and asked me to show him one. He was an old man and very, very deaf, so that I had to shout with all my lungs to make him hear. I took one down and put it to his ear. Then I played the organ ever there. You ought to have seen that poor old man's eyes sparkle," continued the Professor. He said, "God be praised; that is the first time in twenty years I have heard the sound of music. It made me feel good."

Among the scientific visitors who have recently explored the mysteries of Menlo Park, were M. Andre, Director of the observatory at Lyons, France, and M. Angot, Professor of Physics of the Lycee, at Paris. They had just returned from the Rocky Mountains, where they had been to observe the Transit of Mercury. They expressed themselves highly pleased with the various inventions of Prof. Edison, and made a number of curious experiments with some of them. What pleased Prof. Andre most, however, was the "yocal engine," a diminutive apparatus which revolves a wheel by the sound of the voice. Wind will not move it, however strong, but a whisper causes it to revolve. In speaking of it Prof. Edison was exceedingly nonchalant. "Oh, it don't amount to anything for practical purposes," he said. "I got it up only for amusement."

LEGAL REFORM.

The New English Criminal Code.

London Times, June 12.

The new Criminal Code, so well expounded by the Attorney-General, was printed on Saturday, and the bill stands for a second reading in the House of Commons on the 17th inst. We fear that even its best friends can hardly feel sanguine of the passing of a measure containing 425 clauses, filling, with its schedules, 220 closely-printed pages, and only presented for the criticism of Parliament and the profession when at least two-thirds of the session have oassed away. Yet the more closely the question is considered of reforming the criminal law on the lines laid down by Sir James Stephen and the Attorney-General, the more impatient should the country feel at the prospect of any gratuitous delay in passing this measure. Its main aim and end is, not to alter the law, but to declare what it is. Nothing can be more ridiculous than that it should require a scientific investigation, when a crime is commit-ted, to discover to what denomination it be-longs, and often whether, in the eye of the law, it is a crime at all. It is equally absurd that in one case an offense which, for the sake of example, may demand repression, but which marks no radical depravation of nature, is held to be felony, while in another case, which excites the keenest moral repulsion, the act is found to come under the elastic and vague head of misdemeanor. Most ridiculous and absurd of all is it that, when we have settled our doubts on those subjects, we should be obliged to have recourse to an expert who frames an indictment of a hundred counts or more, "differing," it has been said, "from each other by shades of expression so slight that it requires long consideration to see how they differ from each other, and what abstruce objection they were intended to meet." it is a crime at all. It is equally absurd that in

what abstrace objection they were intended to meet."

If all these incongruities, perplexities, and loopholes of crime were what the British public loved and cherished, the Legislature could not be expected to be much wiser than its constituents. Even if the results of the different classification of similar offenses, and of the involved procedure by which they are brought to justice, answered to the anomalies of the process, it might be supposed that there were some recondite but adequate reasons for calling perjury which has hanged an innocent man a misdemensor, and a robbery of ten shillings a felony. If, further, it be indeed as hard to define a burglary as to solve a mathematical problem, there might be grounds for retaining a system of pleading of which not a dozen men in the Kingdom can trace the maze, and which the rest of the legal profession accept on the faith of those men's authority. But Parliament has rectified by modern statutes, however cumbrous and intricate themselves, the practical anomalies of a barbarous common law and more barbarous legislation. As for the curious science of pleading, indictments are drawn either in common forms which fit no specific act of the class more than another, and to which, therefore, no one can specifically object, or with such learned and various particularity that it would be as hopeases a task to prove that the crime in question

various particularity that its crime in question did not fall within them as to demonstrate that a word awa not formed out of the alphabet. Judges and juries find their way tolorably well to make any and the state of the state

to form outside of the new jettles. The bar that the river was to push farther and farther into the guif, rendering corresponding exten-sions of the jettles necessary. Prof. Hilgard, of the coast survey, effectually explodes all such notions by his assurance that instead of a bar being formed further out the draft of water in front of the old bar is greater than before.

ELECTRIC CANDLE.

The Light of the Future-Practical Working of the New Light in Paris-A Clear and Comprehensive Description.
Correspondence Boston Transcript

Paris, June 10.—When compared with New York or Boston, the City of Paris is remarkably well lighted, the streets being supplied with something more than twice as many gas lamps for the same area. Yet they are not satisfied, and all the boulevards and great squares are to be made brilliant with the electric lamp. That a good and steady light can be obtained from an electric current has long been known.

As a lecture experiment it is familiar to the studious public, and in some engineering works it has been practically applied as a means of illuminating large places where a number of men must be employed in the night. This has been the sum of its value for a long time. The cost of the batteries and the difficulty and danger attending their use, and the difficulty of controlling the light, placed it beyond the reach of any save richly-endowed colleges, and the general public regarded it merely as a curiosity, wonderful and shining light that scientifi men obtained at times by means more mysterious than the strange white light itself. Of course, the public asked if it could be made available in daily life; but the answer was that it was too costly and too variable to be of any practical value as a light for streets, shops, or

ships.

The gradual invention of a number of dynamo-electric machines whereby a current of electricity could be obtained from power (in other tricity could be obtained from power in other words, the discovery of a means of turning power into electricity) put the light in a new position. It was found that the dynamo-electric machine gave a comparatively cheap supply of electricity, and dispensed with the trouble and inconvenience of batteries. Now all that was needed was power, and that the steam-engine or any other form of motor could readily sup-

If this had been all, the electric light would If this had been all, the electric light would have been at once placed on a commercial basis. It was easy to obtain a current, but it might flow forever through a wire, and to all appearance the wire would be cold and dull. There must be some means of arresting the stream, some means of damming it up, so that when it finally surmounted the obstruction it would glow at a white heat by the effort to overcome the obstacle. It was found that sticks or pencils of gas carbon (a by-product of gas-making) were excellent conductors of electricity, and that, if a pencil was broken and then pulled a few centimetres apart, the electricity would leap through the air over this gap. The effort required to pass this obstruction developed heat required to pass this obstruction developed heat and light, precisely as the dam develops power in the stream, and makes it available in the wa-

in the stream, and makes it available in the waterfail.

The engine having been harressed to the dynamo-electric machine, the current sprang up, and following the pencils leaped over the gap in a magnificent arch, in a blinding, overpowering glare that rivaled the face of the sun. The electric light was now on a commercial basis. It could be used for lighting houses and streets. Nothing is at first wholly successful and reasonably cheap at the same time.

The lamp in which the dark and silent current burned with such unearthly brilliancy was not reliable. The two pencils were consumed in the white heat, and as they burned away they fell apart, the gap was too wide, and the current could not puss, and remained dormant behind the insurmountable dam. Push the pencils together, and it flashed up again instantly. Ingenious clock-work was then devised, whereby the two carbons could be adjusted

by the two carbons could be adjusted to each other as they burned away. One pencil, it was found, burned as fast as the other, and this caused still further trouble; the force of the current sometimes varied, and added to the current sometimes varied, and added to the current itself. In time the dynamo-electric machines became still more improved, but this complicated and costly lamp was still a bar to the popular use of the light. An electric lighting plant cost too much, and that seemed to be the end of the whole matter.

Then appeared the electric candle, an entirely novel form of lamp, that at once placed electric lighting on a new basis. The clockwork and regulating apparatus were replaced by two sticks of gas-carbon bedded in kaolin, precisely like a candle with two wicks. The current passed up one pencil to the top, leaped across, in its luminous arch, to the top of the other, and thence downward on its circuit. The kaolin insulated the two pencils everywhere except at the top, and as they burned away the kaolin was also consumed, and thus the lamp was literally an electric candle.

The stranger in Paris naturally desires to see the Opera-Luse, and if he visits the grand square in front of the building he may observe in the roadway groups of gas-lamps. At the top of each group is one lamp larger than the others, and apparently made of porcelain or the opaque white glass used for lamp-shades. More careful inspection shows a number of large wires twisted in a neat bundle arodind the lamp-post, and all inclosing this strange white lantern. Before the Opera-House are six of these lamps, and all inclosing this strange white lantern. Before the Opera-House are six of these lamps, and all inclosing this strange white lantern. Before the Opera-House are all posts scattered about 130 feet apart along the way among the gas

daylight, and all the trees stand out clear and green against the darkness. The trees to the left, beyond the gate, make simply black masses.

On following the wires, hung from lamp to lamp among the trees in the garden, we can trace the light to its source—three steam-engines behind the building. These are small portable engines, each turning one or more electrical machines by means of belts. The machines are turning silently and swiftly, but there is neither light nor heat. The light only appears at the breaks in the circuits where the candles are placed. This is the sum of this matter: steam-power turned into electricity, or, in other words, drawing electricity from the exhaustless supplies stored in the planet itself. This is the light of the future, the solution of the great question of lighting cities—the transformation of power into light. Go out into the Place de la Concorde and look up the grand avenue to the Arc de Triomphe. The great arch is as plainly visible as by day. The gaslamps shine like stars along the way, but the electric lamps before the arch outshine them all, and make it plainly visible, though it is more than a mile away.

To enumerate all the places where the electric light is regularly used would be tresome. More than forty shops, warehouses, yards, and railway-stations are now lighted by electric candles, and within a few months it is intended to light all the main boulevards and streets in the same manner. In the streets already lighted it is not the custom to give up the gas entirely. The electric lamps are lighted at dark and extinguished at midnight, the ghs being then lighted to take their place. The traffic is over, and the gas is sufficient for the watchmen and late revelers.

There are two forms of dynamo-electric machines in use in Paris,—the Alliance machine and the Gramme machine, the latter appearing to be most in favor. The electric candle invented by Jablochsoff appears to have entirely superseded the old regulator lamps, though the regulators are still used in lighthou

and is the one likely to be most used in the United States. Regarding the cost of electric lighting, the various makers here seem to differ greatly, but it may be safely stated at about one-seventh of the cost of gas percandle-power per hour. This much is certain: it is being rapidly introduced into the streets of Paris, and for a part of the night at least it will replace gas.

gas.

In regard to the use of electric light in dwellings and small halls, this much may be said:
The electric candle, as now made, is too powerful except for grand halls, rallway stations, and wide streets. That it will be modified, or that a low-power lamp will be invented, is reasonably certain, for the best inventors of two continents are at work on the problem. certain, for the best in the problem.

CHARLES BARNARD.

IRONCLADS. Blunt Avowals by a Practical Seaman. Pall Mail (London) Budget, June 14.
The loss of the Grosser Kurfurst off Folker stone is a shocking and a startling event in itself, but, like other previous disasters of a similar kind, it has been rendered more startling by the failure of all attempts to account for it. On this, as on former occasions, there is the inevitable dispute of doctors about the preeise cause of the catastrophe and the exact means of avoiding a recurrence of it; and now, s formerly, the controversies of the learned only serve to bring out the limitations of all certain and experimental knowledge on this subject into stronger relief. At such a moment a few plain words of truth, however unpaiatable, find ready hearers; and the blunt avowals made last week by a practical seaman in the which have been working in the minds of landsmen for a long time past. The contrast which Capt. Verney draws between the old sailing line-of-battle ship and the modern ironclad is one which it does not need

ing line-of-battle ship and the modern ironclad is one which it does not need a sailor to understand and appreciate. He begins by directly dissenting from Mr. Brassey's statement that an ironclad under steam is not more difficult to handle than the old line-of-battle ship under sail. On the contrary, he maintains that she is infinitely more difficult to handle. "The old line-of-battle ship," he says, "was almost a living creature; the Captain who was in sympathy with his ship knew exactly what she was doing, how she was behaving, and where she was going, even when he was below in his cabin; as each wave or ripple broke on her bows, the vibrations thrilled through every part of her and told their story to each seaman on board." An ironclad, on the other hand, "is a clumsy dead mass, made to float by brute force—that is, by a perfectly flat bottom, giving great displacement below water. Given a flatbottomed ironclad with twin screws, being forced through the water at ten knots, you may put the helm which way you like, and work the engines as you please, and after all you cannot tell with certainty where she will go to or when she will stop." That is plain speaking at any rate; but, unfortunately, it appears to be no plainer than the facts require. The facts—a whole series of them—go to show that naval commanders cannot tell with certainty where their ships will go to nor when they will stop; and that in consequence they go ram foremost into the hulls of their companions, and do not stop

ships will go to nor when they will stop; and that in consequence they go ram foremost into the hulls of their companions, and do not stop till they have sunk them. Why this should be so is and has long been a matter of auxious inquiry; but the fact is established with too melancholy a certainty; and the reason suggested by Capt. Verney is at least a perfectly intelligible one even to the landsman. "With her great list bottom and small keel, the fronclad has but little, bite' on the water; the helm will perhaps rapidly change the direction of the ship's bows, but her enormous momentum still carries her on in the original direction,—or, worse still, the helm, screw, winds, and waves drive her in some unforescen direction, as the result of the combined action of these complicated forces."

as the result of the combined action of these complicated forces."

It is to be feared, however, that the "unfore-seen" plays a larger part in the navigation of ironelads than is here assigned to it. It is not only the "direction" of an ironelad ship of war under her heim which is unforeseen, but also, we fear, her entire behavior. The long peace of the seas and the restless progress of modern naval invention have combined together to reduce the supply of practical experience in the handling of ships of war te the lowest point, at the very time when the need of that skill which only practical experience can give is the most strongly felt. One can hardly reflect upon the conditions under which a modern ironelad is commanded, officered, and manned, without feeling the magnitude of the contrast between the guarantees for the efficiency

ciad is commanded, officered, and manned, without feeling the magnitude of the contrast between the guarantees for the efficiency of our fleets in the old time and the guarantees for their efficiency at the present day. In bygone days a ship's company was a body of practical men commanded by a practical man; the crew—man and boy, from the highest to the lowest—had learned their business either by actual practice on board their vessel or under exactly similar conditions elsewhere. Each man in proportion to his proficiency in his calling approached to the model of his commander; the best as capable as he of sailing, and, if need were, of fignting, the ship in which he served, and even the worst possessing his share of that "handiness" which was the sailent quality of the best. But what is an ironclad, and what its company now? It is a floating theory manned by experiments; for the old Cautain who finds himself on board a new-model ironclad must be conscious that he is an experimental commander.

CROWNED.

What was I? A beggar-maiden, Starving for a smile or kiss; Wandering, wandering, sad and lonely, Shut from love, and love's sweet bliss.

Beauty had I none; and ever Scorts and jeers fell on my ear. No one dreamed a heart was beating wild with passion 'neath the sneer.

O the days were sad as sorrow!
O the nights were long as pain!
Hush! one hour you held me closely—
Took me in from storm and rain—

Kissed me warmly, warm as Summer,
O my king, of kingly mien!—
Smiled with dark eyes full of loving,
And the beggar-maid was queen.
FANNY DRISCOLA.

CURRENT OPINION.

The New York Times (Rep.) states that Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, around whom all the opposition to the re-election of Don Cameron to the Senate was centering, has withdrawn from the contest, and Cameron is likely to be re-elected next winter without Republican opposition. Evidently Pennsylvania Republicans are too wise to quarrel in these times.

The Syracuse Herald has the heading. "Mrs. Jenks Under Fire." Now we had sup-posed that it was the Committee that was under fire. At all events, it seems to have been pretty severely ht are evenes, it seems to have been pretty severely hit.—The Troy Times is excited on the duel business, and insists that Gen. Butler will be a coward and a poltroon if he doesn't challenge Mrs. Jonks. Very likely; but he will be a something dencedly worse than that if he does.—Buffalo Express

worse the (Rep.). Now we dare say that Abram Hewitt hasn't the courage to pull Henry Watterson's nose. It is true that Mr. Hewitt has been called a liar and insulted in various ways; but Mr. Hewitt is a timid soul, and claims, besides, to be a Christian. We would even turn the other cheek to Mr. Watterson, but even turn the other cheek to Mr. Watterson, but there isn't any other that hasn't been smitten already. Sometimes Mr. Hewitt gets very angry, but he never pulls noses. It would not be proper to say that Mr. Hewitt is cowardly. He is prudent.—prudent and good. He doesn't want to hurt anybody. He has been hurt so often himself that he knows how it feels,—how bad and unpleasant it is. As for Mr. Watterson, it would seem that he will not get near enough to Mr. Hewitt to get his nose pulled. Mr. Watterson is not afraid, but he has too much dignity to go around asking in an anxious manner, "Who'll pull my nose?" Mr. Watterson would not run.—we tnyite Mr. Hewitt's particular attention to that fact.—but neither is he called upon to dance around, with cleached nands and India-rubber in his instep and running up his thin legs, putting the question to every person he meets, "What d'yer soy?"—Buffalo Express (Rep.).

(Rep.).

We have here in Ohio apparently as the first ripe fruit of the Communistic revival, a "Workingmen's Bread or Blood Committee."

One of its manifestations appears in a great number of circulars which have been sent to farmers in all parts of Ohio, warning them against the pur-chase or use of labor-saving machinery, partic-ularly self-binding reapers. The farmers are plainly informed that if they persist in using such plainly informed that if they persist in using such machinery their barns and wheat-stacks will be burned and their implements destroyed. Inasmuch as the farmers in many parts of Ohio are complaining of a want of help for harvesting purposes, the logic of this pretentious warning is not exactly clear. The laborers who are willing to work on farms during the harvest season are not only inexperienced and inefficient, but they want wages which the farmers, at the present prices of produce, are entirely unable to pay, and in several countles the laborers have organized strikes in order to force wages up. So it seems that the genitemen of the Workingmen's Bread or Blood Committee are hard to satisfy. It is not denied by them that it is a fine thing to have bread, and vegetables, and butter, and eggs as phenomenally cheap as they are now, but when the farmer offers them harvest wages in proportion to the prices which he can get for his crops, they said disdainfully and tell him that no true son of labor will submit to such rates as those. Then, when the farmer seeks to work his way out of the dilemma in which he is caught, between high wages and low prices for his produce, by employing ingenious labor-saving machinery, the high-priced workingmen resolve themselves into a bread or blood committee, and notify the agriculturist that, if he persists in using the machinery, they will burn his stacks and destroy his hard-sarned property. Thus is Trampism taking on the airs of Trades-Unionism, and seeking, by threat and edict, to regulate the relations of supply and demand. Prom the Trades-Unionism which decrees that only a certain percentage of apprentices shall be employed in learning skilled labor, to the high-handed ruffanism which threatens the solitary farmer with rapine and loss unless he employs inefficient labor at its own price, or permits his crops to rot for want of gathering, is an easy and perfectly matural step, but we did not expect to see it so soon developed in Onto. —Usectand (c.) Leader (Rep.).

When the Western farm-hand, him of the

When the Western farm-hand, him of the "Workingmen's Bread-or-Blood Committee," gets a chance against the self-binding reaper, he will legislate it out of Ohio. If bread be dear on account of the expensiveness of sowing and reaping, Congressman Hendrick B. Wright will sympathize with him, and will propose that the National Government shall build canals which are not needed, and stone walls which inclose nothing, for the purpose of giving employment and wares to those who desire it. But no steam paddy, no labor-saving machine, must supersede the honest bone and sinew of the laborer. It were botter, perhaps, to go back to the primitive methods of the Egyptian and Asiatic husbandmen. If we concede that self-binding reapers and steam threshers are destructive of the best interests of the laboring classes, we cannot well retain any of the appliances which make broad cheap, and the manufacture of which keeps so many hands busy. It is not pretended, we suppose, that any of these extreme measures are pressed by sane neople. But these follow logically in the train of the newest demands of 'lisoto'—so called. The hard times bring out complaints which otherwise would be only muttered. Discontent demands concessions which would be ruinous to the general welfare. New York Times (Exp.). When the Western farm-hand, him of the

There is a point in Anderson's letter to There is a point in Anderson's letter to Mr. Jenks, read on Saturday, which deserves notice. The Red-headed Register was on confidential terms with Mr. Jenks—so much so that he offered him \$1,000 to go and find the missing "Sherman guarantee," and he added: "If we can get possession of it we will make this Administration hum." Now Anderson wishes the world to believe that the letter was a promise that he should be rewarded for swearing to a lie in order to cheat the Democrats out of the election, and that Mr. Sherman had hired him to commit this fraud. But here is what he says of it to his partner—to the man with whom he was working for political reward: "When those Republican deadbeats came to Louislana last year to have a fair count, Dave Weber and I refused to fall into line until we secured a written guarantee that we would be provided for." There is the rascally affair explained under the man's own hand, in a letter to his confidential ally. The Republican "dead-beats" had come to have "a fair count," and Anderson and Weber saw a chance for a strike. It is a full confirmation of all that has been said by Republicans in explanation of these New Orleans transactions, and it is quite enough to dispel the fraud theory without one other word.— New York Tribune (Rep.).

Senator Thurman has placed himself be-

Senator Thurman has placed himself be-yond dispute in the leadership of his party in Ohio. That is the significance of the State Convention of the Democratic party held yesterday. All the other party leaders were insufficient for a sideshow. But the old Senator has done this by yielding to the demands of the inflationists in the maing to the demands of the inflationists in the manipulation of the platform, which is full of financial foolishness repugnant to the common-sense and strong judgment of the Senator. The declaration that the Electoral Commission should have gone into the red-headed Anderson and Mrs. Jenks business is ridiculous, and may be accepted as the best Senator Thurman could do after his disappointment in the 8-to-7 Commission. Whatever may be the declarations of the platform about finance, Senator Thurman knows enough to know that it inflation, and not contraction, that has done mischief, and that to come to honest money we must reduce the volume of legal-tender paper to such proportions that the amount in circulation can be met by the gold and silver hoarded for resumption purposes. Still, this is an old story, and Judge Thurman's supremacy in his party is spoiled by the fatuity of the declaration that, when we have made the greenback within a fractional per cent of equal value with specie, we must flee from specie-payments, pour out more paper, and go again through all the troubles we have experienced since the bubble of fictitions prosperity exploded in 1873.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.).

THE NEXT SENATE.

Its Polities-Who Go Out and Who Come In New York Sun.

Which party is to have a majority in the Senate on and after the 4th of March next? The Democrats, of course. The Republicans have had complete control of the Senate since the Rebel exodus in the winter of 1861.

During this long period the Senate, with the exception of the last three years, has been the ruling branch of Congress, and a dominating factor in the Government.
All through the Administrations of Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant the Republican majority in

All through the Administrations of Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant the Republican majority in the Senate exerted a commanding and at times an irresistible influence in the party. This majority, which stood cight years ago at more than five to one, has fallen away almost to nothing.

The Senate contains seventy-six members. The terms of twenty-four expire with this Congress. Of the remaining fifty-two who hold over, twenty-nine, counting David Davis, are Democrats, and twenty-three, including Booth, and Christiancy, are Republicans. The Democrats, therefore, will have a majority of six of those who hold over.

Of the twenty-four Senators who go out in March, eight are Democrats, namely, Barnum, of Connecticut; Dennis, of Maryland; McCreery, of Kentucky; Voorhees, of Indiana; Armstrong, of Missouri; Merrimon, of North Carolina; Gordon, of Georgia; and Eustis, of Louisiana. There is no doubt that in six of these States Democrats will be elected. It is not quite certain about the other two, Connecticut and Louisiana.

Sixteen Republicans go out. We will classify them under three heads,—those cases where Republicans are sure to be elected, and those which may be regarded as doubtful.

Six will certainly be succeeded by Democrats, viz.: Spencer, of Alabama; Dorsey, of Arkansas; Conover, of Florida; Matthews, of Ohio; Sargent, of California; and Mitcheil, of Oregon. Six will just as surely be succeeded by Republicans, viz.: Morrill, of Vermont; Wadleigh, of New Hampshire; Oglesby, of Illinois; Howe, of Wisconsin; Ingalls, of Kansas; and Jones, of Nevada.

So far the taily is even in regard to new Senators. If there is a shade of doubt as to the results we have predicted, the chances for unforeseen changes are about the same to each party.

results we have predicted, the chances for unforeseen changes are about the same to each party.

Of the sixteen Republicans who go out, four remain to be considered. They are Conkling, of New York; Cameron, of Pennsvivania; Patterson, of South Carolina; and Chaffee, of Colorado. There is a strong probability that Conkling will be re-elected, and in view of the treacherous course of the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania and the refusal of the Republican Convention to touch Hayes, the way to the Senate seems to be reopened to Cameron. The so-called Democrats of South Carolinia can hardly fail to elect a Senator of their peculiar type, while Chaffee will probably be succeeded by a man who believes that Democracy means the condemnation rather than the condonation of the great fraud of the age. If we are right in these estimates, how will the next Senate stand as between the two parties? Twenty-nine Democrats hold over. Of the eight Democrats who go out in March, six of the same party are sure to be returned. The Democrats are certain to get eight of the seats now occupied by Republicans, this makes a total of forty-three.

Twenty-three Republicans hold over. Of the eight Democrats whose terms expire in March, we allow the places of two to be filled by Republicans. Of the sixteen Republicans who retire in March, we concede that they will reelect eight. This gives an aggregate of thirty-three.

These calculations place the Democratic ma-

elect eight. This gives an aggregate of thirty-three.

These calculations place the Democratic majority in the next Senate at ten. We believe we have allowed the Republicans the benefit of all reasonable doubts. But even the most confident will not ciaim for them more than two more seats than we have allowed them. This would give the Democrats forty-one Senators, and the Republicans thirty-five, the former having a majority of six. But it is more likely to be double that number.

Those stupid Republicans who have been scared out of their senses at the mere idea of questioning Hayes' title had better calm down long enough to contemplate the fact that nine months from to-day the United States Senate will be controlled by the nominal opponents of their party.

will be controlled by the nominal opponents of their party.

The Virginia Natural Bridge.

The owner of the Natural Bridge of Virginia is reported to have followed the fashion and failed. He has gone into insolvency, and the bulk of his assets is the Bridge itself. In the matter of assets he is not in fashion, since most men who fall nowadays leaves few assets that are discoverable or tangible. The Natural Bridge is substantial and permament; it has, we suppose, in a certain sense a fixed value, and cannot be said to have shrunk, nor is it likely to shrink, which is more than can be said of most declared resources of bankrupts. The Virginian is, on the whole, in pretty good condition. If anybody should buy the bridge—it is

estimated to be worth \$15,000—the buyer will be obliged to remove it at his own expense; and this will be extremely difficult, and would, moreover, cost more than the thing is worth. A man financially embarrassed, having such property in his possession, ought to be able to bridge over any ordinary trouble; and then he can always have "the vocks," deemed, in such slang sense, very desirable, and capable of preventing failure. We do not sympathize with the proprietor of the Natural Bridge as much as we do with some insolvents; but it is sad to think that men who have invested in such solid securities should go by the board like the rest.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE DEMOCRATIC SONG. The Democratic party went into the fight, And it got most awfully clawed:

In time with its song, Its arms the thin air sawed; And it shrieked and called, And howled and bawled, "F-r-a-u-d-Fraud !"

Its tongue was struck with a withering bligh
It could sing but a single song;
And all through the day, with all its might,
It kept up the same ding-dong.
From Randall down
To the party-clown.
They all in chorus jawed;
And loud and long
As a depot-gong
They shrieked and shouted "Frand!"

They sariesed and shouled "Frand?"
It never varied a single note,
And it never paused for breath;
But with this one word it split its throat,
Till it yelled itself to death.
It deviled Hayes
In various ways,
While the file itself it gnawed;
Nor ceased to rant
Its only chant,
"Fraud—fraud—fraud—fraud—fraud"

ART AND CASH. London Tetegraph, June 4.
Bought in at nineteen thousand five hundred ounds. Such was the end of the competiti t Christie's on Saturday for the famous picture Rafaelle, called "The Virgin with the Candelabra." It was stated with perfect frankness by the auctioneer that this was the only reserved picture in the sale, and a slight idea of the estimate formed by the executors of the late Mr. Munro with regard to the worth of the particular masterplece in question may be gathered from the first bid which Mr. Woods was instructed to give. This was fifteen thousand pounds, probably thrice the sum paid for the work by Mr. Murro. The bid was facreased by advances of five hundred pounds at a time until the price offered reached nineteen thousand five hundred pounds. Beyond that sum the great room in Aing street declined to go, and the renowned painting was consequently bought in. Mr. Woods seems to have had some presentment of the lame and impotent conclusion to which the sale might come, since he hinted that "such a noble work in these times might fall to be appreciated, and that the reservation had been placed upon it for the reason that it was not a picture for which any one could afford to pay an adequate price." In this hypothesis we do not entirely agree with the eminent auctioner. It is true that in Engiand the productions of the old masters, even to the grandest of them, are, for a variety of reasons, sadly at a discount just now. Still, the picture offered for sale on Saturday did not by any means appeal exclusively to English connoisseurs. Every Continental Government and every continental connoisseurs of note mpat have been more or less directly represented in the foremose expects of France and Italy, and the intrinsic value of the "Madonna dei Candelabri" has probably been appraised with precision these many days past by the most experienced native and foreign dealing. All the most experienced native and foreign dealers. But the unknown quantity in auctions of works of art is the millitonaire amateur, the anonymous Crossus, with a craze for outbidding all and sundry, who has "set his heart" on acquiring a particularily precious work, and intrinsic value of the unknown quantity in auctions of works of art is the millitonaire amateur, the anonymous Crossus, with a craze for outbidding all and sundry, who has "set his heart" on acquiring a particularily precious work, and intrinsic value of the lowest proposed to give a bearing the particular masterpiece in question may be gathered from the first bid which Mr. Woods was

trusts his agent to "stick at nothing" in the way of acquiring it. The unknown quantity failed to make itself manifest on Saturday. Crosus, perchance, has been laying out too much ready money lately on Turners and Gainsboroughs, or he has air daughters, and he is having them all painted by Mr. Millisis, or, a froitesome cat he wing with a whisk of her tall the has replaced the loss by a fow for Sevre he has replaced the loss by a fow for Sevre he has replaced the loss by a fow for Sevre he has replaced the loss by a fow for Sevre he has replaced the loss by a fow for Sevre he has replaced the loss by a fow for Sevre he has replaced the loss by a fow for Sevre he has replaced to give from £25,000 to £250,000 for a picture which, albeit sumptuously characteristic of the genius of its Illustrious author, is assuredly not the masterpiece of Rafaelle Sanaio d'Urbino.

Those who are catholic in their love of art and who can recognize the value of the ohefs d'ouvre of all schools, however much those schools may differ from each other, are toleraby when for the seven he had been seen as the six and who can recognize the value of the ohefs d'ouvre of all schools, however much those schools may differ from each other, are toleraby when for the seven from each other, are toleraby when for the seven from each other, are toleraby when for the seven from each other, are toleraby when for the seven from each other, are toleraby when for the seven from each other, are toleraby when for the seven from each other, are toleraby when for the seven from each other, are toleraby each seven from each other, are toleraby when for the seven from each other, are toleraby each for the fact had been for the fact ha

So it lay on its back in a helpless blight, And yelled, incessantly, "Fraud!" And all day long,

ts tongue was struck with a with ering blight-

"Fraud-fraud-fraud-fraud-fraud-i
So all of its life, in noise and strife,
This sorrowful path it trod;
It didn't know how to spell it,
But never ceased to yell it,
"F-r-o-double d-Frodd!"
So it died at last,
And its grief was past;
In the grave that its own sins pawed
They buried it deep,
Where the hickories weep,
And wrote on its tombstone, "Fraud!"

Burdelte.

This picture was knocked down to him for \$,000 gaineas, his first and only bid, and the experienced and enterprising dealer may be heartly congratulated on his purchase. It is questionable whether the Virgin with the Legend was ever the property of Charles I., since the only Virgins mentioned in the sale catalogue of the unhappy King's pictures were a "Nativity," by Giulio Romano, which letched \$500; a "Mary, Child, and Many Augels Dancing," by Vandyck, which was valued at only \$40, and for which in the next century Sir Robert Walpole gave \$200; a "Mary, Child, and St. Jerome," by Parmegiano, sold for \$150; and a "Little Madonna and Christ," by Rafaelle, for \$200. The catalogue-maker who was so punctilious in mentioning the riumber of figures in Harmegiano's picture would scarcely have omitted to specify the number of personages in the Rafaelle. He only alludes to two, whereas in the picture bought by Mr. Agnew there are four,—the Virgin, the Child, St. John, and, in the distance, St. Joseph. The picture is, nesertheless, an indisputable Rafaelle of the most exquisite kind, and—so enduring are pictorial traditions—it is far from improbable that the work was in England in the reign of Charles i. It may have formed part of the collections either of the Earl of Arundel or of Sir Balthazar Gerbier, both of which were transported to the Continent at the outbreak of the civil wars. The "Vierge a is Legende" went cheaply at \$,000 guineas. It should be marketably worth at least \$5,000; but, as Mr. Woods mournfully remarked, the works of the old masters in the Novar collection, exclusive of the bought-in "Virgin of the Candelabra," did not realize quite \$45,000.—the prices realized on Saturday were so patry as to approach the ridiculous. Altogether, the assemblage of 6 old masters in the Novar collection, exclusive of the bought-in "Virgin of the Candelabra," did not realize quite \$45,000.—the prices of the market and the taste and capraces of their customers. The "Virgin of the Candelabra," is, however, a picture the a this really noble work. GEORGE ELIOT'S NEW POEM. George Eliot's new metaphysical essay in blank verse, "A College Breakfast Party," ap-pears in the last number of *Harper's Basar*. At an Oxford breakfast assemble these guests:
Young Hamlet, not the hesitating Dane,
Buf one named after him, who lately strove
For honors at our English Wittenberg—
Blonde, metephysical, and sensuous,
Questioning all things, and yet half convinced
Credulity were better; held inert
'Twixt fascinations of all opposites;
And half suspecting that the mightlest soul
(Perhaps his own?) was union of extremes,
Having no choice but choice of every thing:
As, drinking deep to-day for love of wine,
To-morrow half a Brahmin, scorning infe
As mere illusion, yearning for that True
Which has no qualities; another day
Finding the fount of grace in sacraments,
And purest reflex of the light divine
In gem-bossed pyx and broidered chasuble,
Resolved to wear no stockings and to fast
With arms extended, waiting ecstacy,
But getting cramps instead, and needing change;
A would-be Pagan next:

Young Hamlet sat an Oxford breakfast assemble these guesta;

Plebeian tollers on the dusty road
Or daily traffic turned to Genii
And cloudy giants darkening sun and moon.
What consideration and what answer each
guest gives to "what" and "wherefore" may
be conjectured from the character or taste as,
cribed to him. At last Hamlet says: cribed to him. At last Hamlet says:

"For you will grant
The Ideal has discoveries which ask
No test, no faith, save that we joy in them;
A new-found continent, with spreading lands
Where pleasure charters all, where virtue, rank,
Use, right, and truth have but one name, Delight
Thus Art's creations, when etherealized
To least admixture of the grosser fact,
Delight may stamp as highest." "Possible!"

Delight may stamp as highest."

"Peasible!"
Said Guildenstern, with touch of weariness,
"But then we might dispute of what is grees,
What high, what low."

The mightiest makers who have reigned, stills

The mightiest makers who have reigned, stills reign, within the ideal realm. See if their thought Be drained of practice and the thick warm blood Of hearts that beat in action various Through the wide drama of the struggling world. Good-by, Horatio."

Such breakfast, such beginning of the day, Is more than half the whole. The sun was het On southward branches of the meadow elms, The shadows slowly farther cropt and veered Like changing memories, and Hamlet strolled Alone and dublous on the empurpied path Between the waving grasses of new June, Close by the stream whore well-compacted beats were moored, or moving with a lazy creak To the soft dip of oars. All sounds were light As tiny sliver bells upon the robes Of hovering alience. Birds made twitterings That seemed but silence' self o'erfull of love. "Twas invitation all to sweet repose; And Hamlet, droway with the mingled draughts Of cider and conflicting sentiments. Chose a green couch and watched with half-closed eyes.

The meadow road, the stream, and dreamy lights, Until they merced themselves in sequence strains with undulating ether, time, the soul, The will supreme, the individual claim, The social Ought, the lyrist's liberty, Democritus, Pythagorsa, in talk With Anselm, Darwin, Comte, and Schopenhaue. The poets rising slow from out their tombe Summoned as arbiters—that border-world Of dozing, ere the sense is fully locked.

And then he dreamed a dream so luminous

And then he dreamed a dream so luminous He woke (he saye) convinced; but what it taught Withholds as yet. Perhaps those graver shades Admonished him that visions told in haste Part with their virtues to the squandering lips, And leave the soui in wider emptiness. QUIPS.

An lowa base-ball club calls itself "The

Gong," because it always gets best.—Burdetts.

Wanted—"One is glass in eyes and the other is isinglass." That is the answer—and a very clever one it is, too. What we want now is a conundrum to fit it. There hasn't been a Western town upset by a tornado, or rent in twain by a cyclone for a whole day. Go West, young man, so West, and blow up with the country.—Oil City De-

On being asked why he went into bankrupky, he replied: "Well, my liabilities were large, my inabilities numerous, and my probabilities uppromising; and so I thought I'd do as my neighbors do."

neighbors do."

An English nobleman, who had resided too years in Paria, took lessons in French from a celebrated Professor of the language. He made very little progress. On going to say good to his tutor, he asked him if he could do aim any service in England, "Oh," replied the teacher, "the only favor I have to ask is that you will not mention that you have been my punil."

Boston Commercial Bulletin.
Weather stripe—Changing your flannels for the season. the season.

The butcher who sells ox-tails for soup and calves' heads for dinners undoubtedly makes both ends meat.

One cat does not make a summer.—N. T. Commercial Advertiser. No; but half-a-dosen May-July awake.

The younster who was sent away from the table just as the pastry came on went sadly up stairs singing "Good-by, sweet tart, good by."

Je Suis le Shah. The Shah of Persia was in Berlin at the time of the attempted assassination of the Emperor, and left the castle in which he was lodged to inquire personally about his wounded host. This is how he did it: A member of the Geressa Diplomatic Service was coming down from the palace, and was stopped for a minute by the impassable crowd. Just then somebody whispered in his ear in broken French. "Monsterl can you give me any news about the Emperor?" VOLUME

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